MEN OF TOLEDO AND NORTHWESTERN OHIO

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Mrs. O. J. Hopkins,
Toledo,
Ohio.

MEN OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

A COLLECTION OF

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES

OF WELL KNOWN MEN
IN THIS SECTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL WORLD.

PREFACED WITH HISTORICAL SKETCHES AND FULL PAGE VIEWS.

CENTENNIAL EDITION.

1898.
C. S. VAN TASSEL, Publisher,
Bowling Green and Toledo, O.

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INTRODUCTORY.

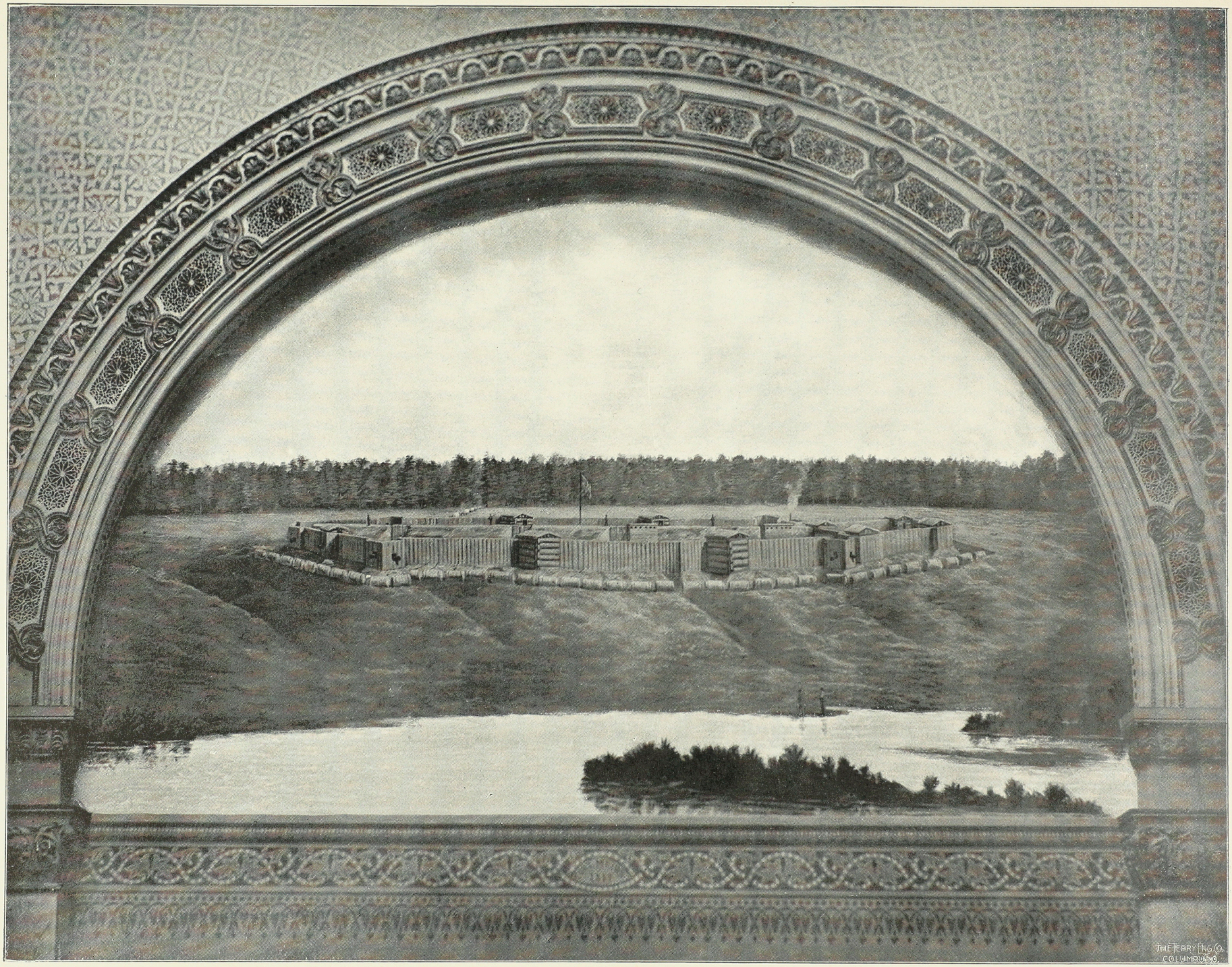
WHILE this publication is in no sense intended as a historical reference, yet to make it a well rounded out work, the publisher "throws in" as it were, what will be found brief, but exceedingly interesting facts about our great State, and a historical outline of enterprising Northwestern Ohio—one of the most favored sections of God's foot-stool.

As to the portrait and biographical feature, for which this publication is intended, the large and meritorious collection of "familiar faces," selected from among the leading men of the professions, the business and commercial life and activity of the present day, as well as some of those who have done full duty in the past, the following pages, speak for themselves.

Herein will be found the brain, the business sinew, the commercial vigor that has caused the territory herein embraced, to stand forth as one of the brightest gems that stud our fair and prosperous domain. The publisher can refer to its pages with pride as containing the largest per cent. of the leading citizens of this territory that was every collected anywhere by any similar publication. We do not deem it always necessary to wait until they are dead, to speak of the good that is in men, and of their lives and achievements, small or great, and the work they have accomplished; and contend that it is a pleasure to sometimes build a monument to friends, business associates and men of worth, though modest, while living.

And to those who have so kindly and appreciatingly lent their interest, attention and good will, toward making the success of this work possible, it is most heartily dedicated by

THE PUBLISHER.



FORT MEIGS, ON THE MAUMEE RIVER, IN 1812.

Photograph of painting in Wood County Court House, drawn from investigation of official records, and now first published.

HISTORICAL.

A HISTORY of the Maumee Valley with the stirring scenes that have been enacted within its boundaries might be extended into several volumes. But within this compass only the most salient points are intended to be brought to the attention of the reader.

At the close of the "French and Indian war," by the treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded to England all her American possessions east of the Mississippi river. For more than a century preceding the treaty these two nations had been struggling for supremacy in America. It was a long continued war of races stimulated by the desire to possess a land, the geography of which was almost unknown, and which was supposed to contain rich mines of precious metals hidden within its unexplored regions.

It is a matter of history that even before the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, the great chain of lakes were visited by French explorers, missionaries and fur traders, and at some period during the first half of the seventeenth century delegates from all the Indian nations in the vicinity of the great lakes met the French in Council at the Falls of St. Mary, where a treaty was made by which the Indians conceded to the French the right to occupy the place in the name of the King of France. An exploration of the lakes was undertaken by La Salle accompanied by Father Hennepin. At many points in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois they established posts for defense against our commerce with the Indians. It is claimed that in 1680, La Salle built a rude stockade at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, and that he passed that winter there. Even before La Salle's explorations the Maumee was well known to the Catholic missionaries and French fur traders, who made it a point of exchange with the Indians of the adjacent fur bearing region. Thus the French extended their explorations throughout the entire lake region and the Mississippi and claimed this extensive domain by the right of discovery.

They had a claim of military, trading and missionary posts from New Orleans to Quebec, along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, along Lake Michigan and along the south shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. They also had a line of posts along the Wabash and down the Maumee to Lake Erie. Then for years followed almost constant turmoil, strife, war-fare and massacre between English, French and Indians, which only closed by the treaty of peace in 1763, and by which treaty the beautiful Maumee passed forever from French dominion. During the French and Indian war the French established the Maumee and Western Reserve road as an important military route, fifty years before Anthony Wayne secured the right-of-way over the same route for a military road.

When the English took possession of the posts and fortifications, the Indians were exasperated and under Pontiac they commenced a war of extermination and savage butcheries and merciless massacre followed for two years longer. Time passed and General Clarke entered upon an energetic and successful military expedition securing and maintaining military possession of the extensive country between the Ohio River and the lakes chiefly within the present limits of Indiana and Illinois. Then by treaty in 1783, Great Britain ceded to the United States all the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river and south of the great lakes. But England violated her treaties and usurped jurisdiction for many years longer. The Indians disregarded the peace treaty between the United States and England, as they did that between France and England. In this they were encouraged by the English and continued their depredations on the white settlements.

Many attempts were made to conciliate the Indians, but all peace negotiations resulted in failure. Then followed the disastrous campaigns of Gen. Harmar and Governor St. Clair, after which Gen. Anthony Wayne took command of the Western Army. He wintered his army at Fort Greenville, in 1793, leaving there in July, 1794, built Ft. Defiance, proceeded down the Maumee with a force of 900 men, arriving at Roche de Beouf, now Waterville, August 18, met and completely overwhelmed 2000 Indians pitted against him

PRESENT VIEW OF LOCATION OF FORT MIAMI, MAUMEE RIVER.

on the 20th, now known as the battle of Fallen Timber. For superb military skill and heroism that battle stands out conspicuous in western annals and has but few equals in successful military contests. In this battle Gen. Harrison, then a lieutenant, was one of Gen. Wayne's aides-de-camp.

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1873, the war of the Revolution continued in the Maumee Valley and around the lakes. The duplicity of the English and their utter disregard of treaties was shown in the building of Fort Miami, a military work of great strength, and in retaining possession of Detroit as a military post. They also established a post at the mouth of Swan Creek where provisions were regularly supplied from the British stores to the Indians.

The celebrated treaty of Greenville was negotiated in August, 1795, through the efforts of Gen. Wayne, in a conference with the principal chiefs of twelve tribes of Indians. By this treaty the United States obtained sixteen distinct cessions of small tracts of land for military posts, with the necessary right-of-way through the Indian country to reach these posts. Two of these cessions lie within the present limits of Lucas and Wood counties. One of these was twelve miles square at the British Fort of Miami, and the other six miles square at the mouth of the Maumee where it empties into the lake. The tract twelve miles square has ever since maintained an important part in boundary descriptions in Lucas and Wood counties. Until the organization of Lucas it was wholly within the limits of Wood county. The northeast corner of this tract is in the heart of the city of Toledo and its southeast corresponds with the southeast corner of Perrysburg township. The six miles tract cut into the northeast corner of Wood county, and the military right-of-way between these posts is now the Maumee and Western Reserve road.

Jay's treaty was ratified between the United States and England in 1796, by which England surrendered to our government Fort Mackinaw, Fort Miami and the fortified town of Detroit. Immediately after the county of Wayne was established with Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county established in the northwest territory. As then organized Wayne county included about twenty-six of the present counties in Northwestern Ohio, or about one-fourth of the state, the northern part of Indiana and all of the southern peninsula of Michigan.

When Gen. Wayne took possession for the United States, of Detroit, Mackinaw and Fort Miami, he built Fort Industry on the left bank of the Maumee just below the mouth of Swan Creek, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, in Toledo, now. This fort was garrisoned about twelve years, and here an important treaty was made with the Indians in 1805, by which the Indians ceded practically all their lands in Ohio, with the exception of a square tract in Northwestern Ohio, which included the entire Maumee Valley, and which for many years was known as the Indian Terrritory, comprising about twenty counties as now organized.

Soon after the treaty of Fort Industry, Louis Burdo, Peter Navarre and other Frenchmen removed from Detroit to the mouth of the Maumee where a number of French families had lived for many years. When Navarre came there the Ottawa Indians lived in a neat village nearly opposite Manhattan. This village, it is said, had been in existence since the days of Pontiac and marked the site of his encampment when he left Detroit in 1764. At this time there were eight thousand of the Ottawas living on the Maumee, and among them the aged widow of Pontiac, who was held in great reverence by the tribe.

Mr. H. L. Hosmer, in his history of the Maumee country, says that in 1810, within a circumference of ten miles above the Rapids, the settlers were Major Amos Spafford, who was sent by the government to act as collector of the post of Miami and postmaster, and about a dozen families. Two years later, in 1812, there were sixty-seven families living at the foot of the Rapids. Another settlement sprang up about the same time where the village of Monclova now stands. The first marriage on the Maumee, solemnized under the laws of the states took place at Perrysburg, February 20th, 1817. The bride was Miss Mary Jones, and the groom was Aurora Spafford, son of Amos Spafford. The officiating justice of the peace was Charles Gunn.

The entire Maumee Valley included in Wayne county, had no representation in the first Ohio Legislature, assembled at Chillicothe in 1803. That legislature, however, recognized it as being within its jurisdiction and caused that portion of Wayne county known as the Maumee Valley to be divided into two counties and these were known as Green and Franklin. Champaign county was organized in 1805, and embraced the southwestern part of the state with Urbana as the county seat.

The same year Congress enacted a law that "all that part of the Indian territory, which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend of the extreme of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie shall constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan." If this line had been established, a strip of land about seven miles in width running from the western boundary of Ohio to Lake Erie, would have been included in the state of Michigan. Thirty years later, this strip of land became the bone of contention be-

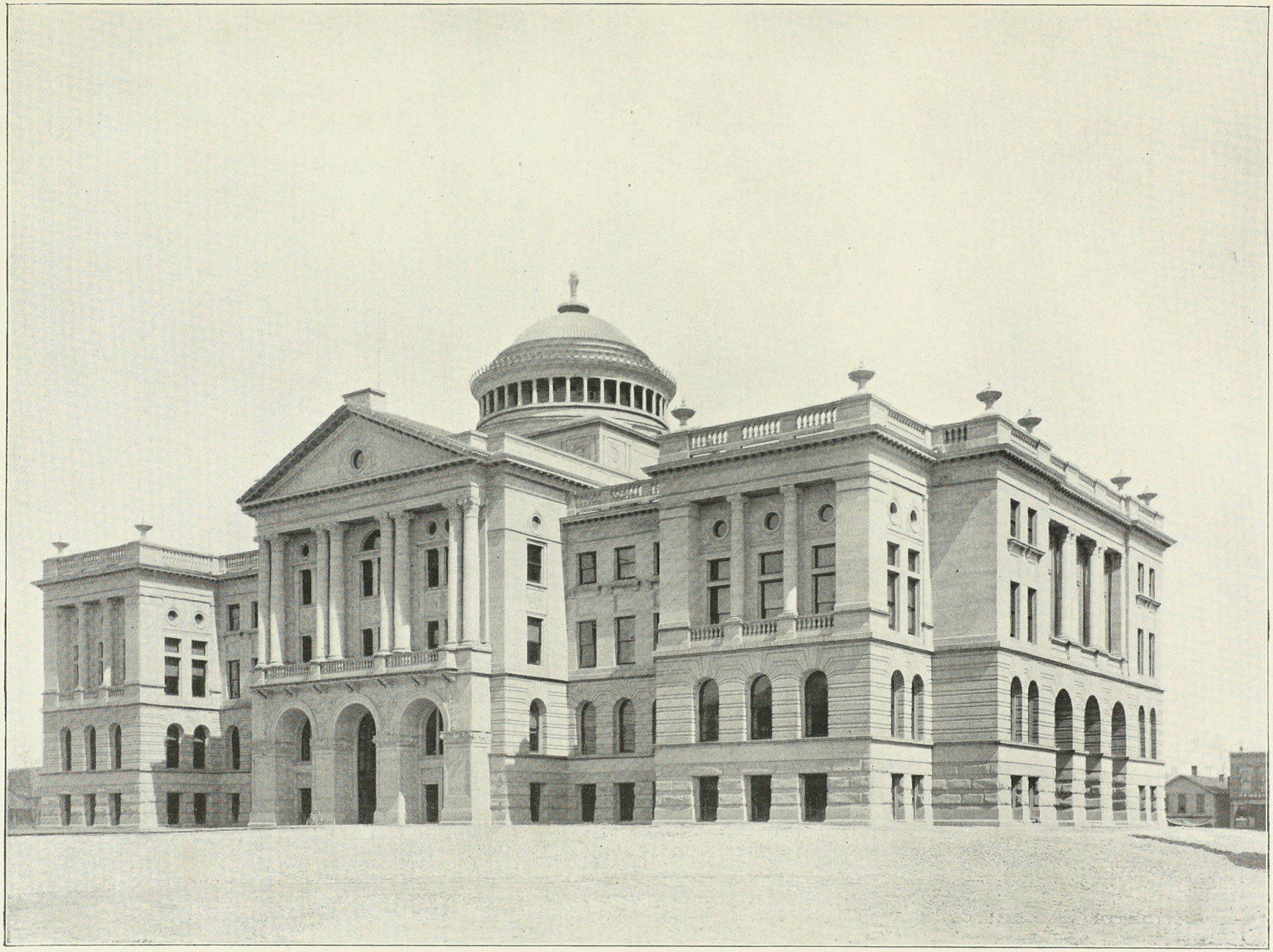


Photo by Van Loo & Trost, Toledo.

LUCAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, TOLEDO.

D. L. Stine, Architect.

tween the state governments of Ohio and Michigan, and very nearly resulted in bloodshed. The conflict, however, which threatened to be so sanguinary was bloodless, and that which is known in history as the "Toledo War" approximated to the ridiculous.

Not until 1820 was the Indian title to this territory wholly extinguished, when fourteen counties were at once organized by the Legislature, the larger portion of the Maumee Valley having been included in Wood county.

The Maumee Valley is fully entitled to the appellation of "the bloody ground." This rich and lovely region, now so well adapted to the highest cultivation, containing all the elements, commercial and agricultural progress, proved to be a theater of a greater number of bloody battles and the expenditure of more treasure, perhaps, than any similar extent of territory in the western world. It was in this region that Pontiac hurled his Indian hordes with savage fury. In this vicinity Mad Anthony Wayne, with his fiery impetuosity dashed his intrepid little army against the savage class at Fallen Timber, and crushed them with a disaster, from which they never wholly recovered. The massacre at the River Raisin, the butchery of Col. Dudley's command, the two seiges of Fort Meigs, and many other conflicts of lesser note show that this territory was opened up to civilization through a pathway of blood almost without parallel on the continent.

Look at the summary of the record from the seventeenth century, when the Iroquois made war upon the Miamis, and claimed to have conqurered all the northwest country.

1669–70—French Fort built at Swan Creek.

1680—Battle between Iroquois and Miamis near Ft. Wayne.

1687—Frequent conflicts between Iroquois and Miamis.

1697—French forts built at Ft. Wayne and at foot of the Rapids.

1747—Conspiracy of Nidulas, a Huron chief.

1748—King George's war, occupation of Fort Wayne.

1755 61—French and English war.

1761—English Fort rebuilt at Miami.

1763—Conspiracy of Pontiac, famous Ottawa chief. Capture of Ft. Holmes.

1780—Attempt to capture post at Ft. Wayne, by LeBaum; defeated and entire command massacred.

1790—Harmar's campaign ; capture of Indian village and defeat near Ft. Wayne.

1794—Capture of Indian towns on the Auglaize by Gen. Wayne. Defeat of Indians at battle of Fallen Timber.

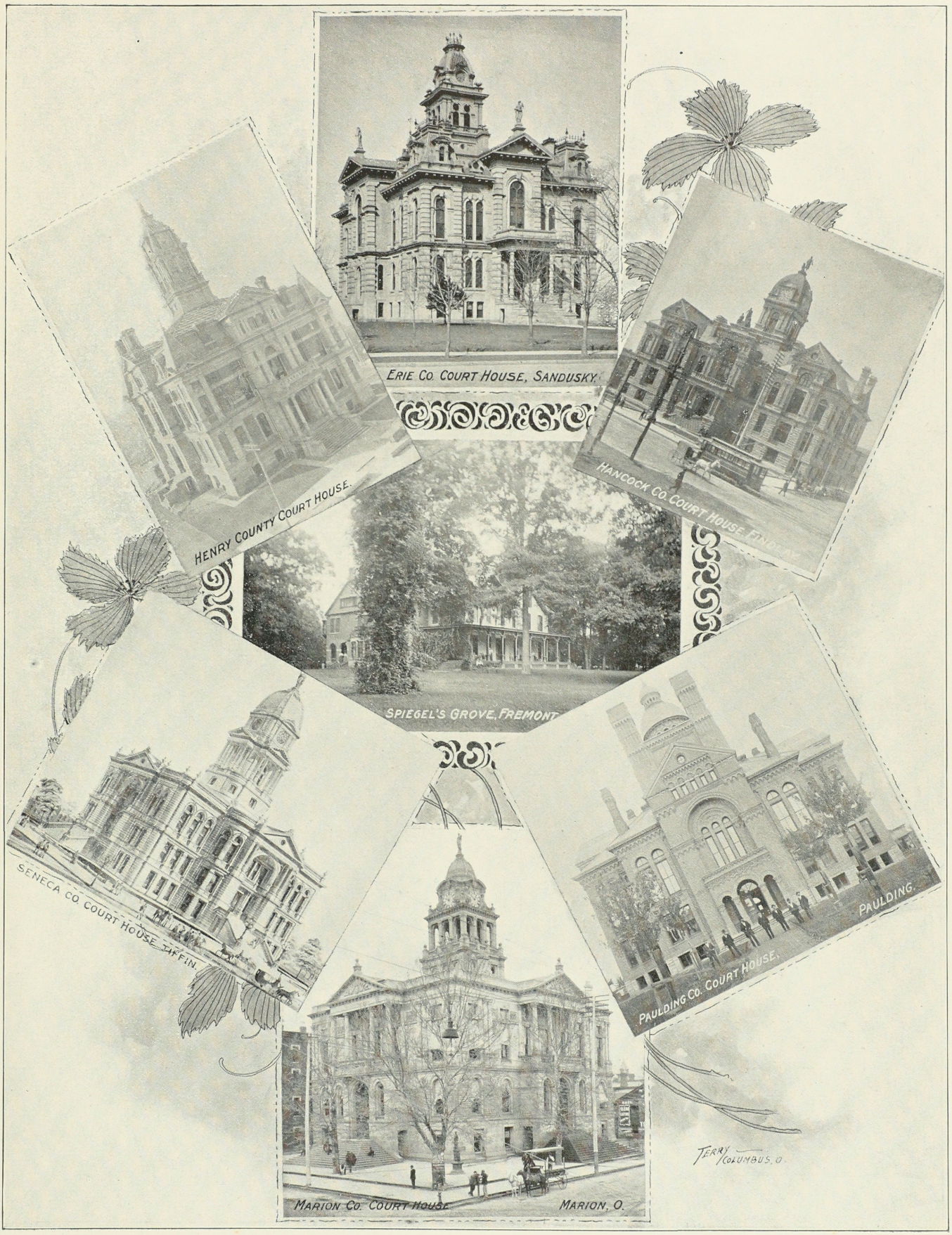
1812–1815—Siege of Fort Wayne; two seiges of Ft. Meigs; Dudley's defeat and massacre near Fort Miami ; battle of River Raisin accompanied by a massacre ; defense of Fort Stephenson, and Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, were stirring events, all of which took place within thirty miles of the Maumee river.

Within the present limits of Lucas county among the relics of "grim-visaged war" may be named the old British redoubt known as Fort Miami, opposite Perrysburg ; small earthwork built by Gen. Wayne at Waterville, called Fort Deposit ; Fort Industry near foot of Monroe street, in Toledo.

There was also a stockade in Swanton township, on northeast branch of Swan Creek. The remains were plainly visible in 1835, but when or by whom it was built is not now known.

There were evidently a number of earthworks built toward the mouth of Swan Creek at some period of time in the pre-historic past. One of this line of earthworks crossed the neck of land between Swan Creek and the river. It followed substantially the course now occupied by Clayton street, extended to the river. It comprised an embankment six or eight feet high and ten or twelve feet across the top on which quite large trees grew. A division embankment divided the inclosure into nearly two equal parts.

About the year 1807 or 1808, a French settlement was made on the banks of the Maumee, opposite Manhattan, and among the settlers at that point was Peter Navarre, who was born in Detroit in 1786, and who was well-known by the citizens of Toledo and throughout the Maumee Valley. He was a grandson of Robert D. Navarre, who came to this country in 1745. Peter Navarre rendered excellent service to the Americans during his eventful pioneer life. He joined Hull's army and went to Detroit. Afterwards he returned to Raisin and enlisted in Colonel Anderson's regiment. He was included in Hull's surrender, but was liberated with his four brothers on parole. He served as a scout for General Harrison, at Fort Meigs. When the enemy first appeared opposite the fort, Navarre discovered the Indians crossing the river, which he reported to General Harrison, who at once sent him with three letters—one for Lower Sandusky, another to Upper Sandusky, and the third to Governor Meigs, at Urbana. He successfully accomplished his mission,



VIEWS AROUND NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

handing the letter to the Governor near the close of the fifth day. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered by General Proctor for his head, but the Indians claimed it was impossible to capture the wily scout. Navarre received a pension of eight dollars per month from the Government up to the day of his death.

The news of the declaration of war with Great Britain first became known to the settlers of the Maumee Valley, through Peter Manor, and he says the first intelligence the people received of the inglorious surrender of General Hull came from a band of sixty or seventy Delaware Indians, on their march to Fort Wayne in advance of the main army. Manor says that he and some of his neighbors were standing in front of Beaugrand's store in Maumee City, when the Indians came out of the woods, and were about to fire, when Beaugrand waved a white handkerchief, at which they dropped their muskets. Shortly after one hundred British soldiers and as many Wyandots and Potowattomies came up, when the British commander inquired for guides, and pressed Manor into service in spite of the fact that he feigned to be very much disabled by lameness. He guided them as far as the head of the Rapids, when they dismissed him. He returned to Beaugrand's, but on his return met Colonel Elliot in command of the entire British force, who examined him thoroughly, and then permitted him to go. He started at once to join his family at the mouth of the river, but was captured when he reached the mouth of Swan Creek by a British officer in command of two vessels lying there. He was imprisoned until Beaugrand interposed in his behalf and secured his release.

War was declared against Great Britain June 18, 1812, and again the red savages with their British allies began to wage a merciless warfare in the Northwest. General Harrison was commander-in-chief of the army of the Northwest. General Winchester, commanding a division under Harrison, arrived at the Rapids January 10, 1813, and reached with his command, the River Raisin on the 19th for the purpose of relieving the village of Frenchtown. On the 22nd his entire force was captured by the British and Indians. After the surrender a merciless massacre followed by the Indians in which several hundred Americans perished. This so weakened General Harrison's forces, that he destroyed the stockade at the Rapids and retreated to the Portage river, eighteen miles distant. Having received reinforcements by the 1st of February, increasing his army to seventeen hundred, he again moved to the Maumee Rapids and at once began the erection of Fort Meigs, which became so famous in the history of the Maumee Valley.

The famous siege began in the latter part of April and the combined forces of British Canadians and Indians, numbering nearly three times that of Harrison's little band, with batteries planted on both sides of the river kept almost an incessant attack until the 9th of May, when General Proctor became discouraged and retreated to Fort Malden. In this siege the losses of the British were heavy but unknown. In Dudley's defeat the losses of the Americans were about eight hundred men. The losses on the south bank were 81 killed and 181 wounded during the siege. Thus closed this campaign in triumph and honor to the American arms.

After the siege the fort was placed in good condition and General Green Clay left in command with a few hundred men, while Harrison started for the interior of the state to organize additional troops. During his absence Proctor and Tecumseh made several attempts to capture the fort, but without success, and on the 28th of July they embarked their stores and started for Canada.

The repulse of Proctor at Ft. Stephenson on the 1st of August, and Commodore Perry's magnificent victory on Lake Erie September 10, caused Proctor to destroy his works at Ft. Malden, and with Tecumseh he retreated into the Canadian interior. Harrison then pursued him to the river Thames and on the 5th of October gave him battle, utterly defeating the British and Indians. This practically ended the war in the Northwest. With the close of the war with Great Britain in 1814, and the declaration of peace in 1815, quiet was restored to the Maumee Valley and the possession of the country was definitely secured.

After the declaration of peace and after the return of the soldiers to their homes, they indulged in the most glowing descriptions of the beauties and fertility of the Maumee Valley. Accounts of the great forests of giant timber, of a soil yielding the richest agricultural products in abundance, game in the unbroken forests of every description while the lakes and rivers abounded in fish, all proved so many alluring attractions to the emigrant seeking a home. Hence year after year immigration increased until the Maumee became pretty thickly lined with settlers.

As time went on many embryo cities thickly studded the banks of the Maumee for a score of miles from its mouth. Each of these believed it was just the place for a great commercial metropolis. Speculation ran riot. Lots were held and sold at fabulous prices. Paper cities, with imaginary metropolitan facilities sprang up like mushrooms. Among them were Maumee City, Miami, Perrysburg, Marengo, East Marengo,

THE NASBY, TOLEDO.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

The Walbridge Building Co., owners.

Austerlitz, Port Lawrence, Vistula, Manhattan, Oregon, Lucas City and Havre. When the bubble burst town lots were offered in open market at three and six cents apiece without finding buyers.

Vistula, laid out by Major Stickney, and Port Lawrence laid out at foot of Swan Creek by some of Gen. Harrison's officers, united their fortunes in 1833, and soon afterward took the name of Toledo. At this time the country was flooded with speculators, fortune hunters from Fort Wayne to the Maumee Bay, but the famous Black Swamp embracing eighteen counties and parts of counties, and almost impenetrable in its fastnesses served to turn the tide of immigration to Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Such was the character of the Black Swamp at this time, that Wood county authorities seriously entertained the proposition to abandon their county organization and give up the struggle.

Lucas county was formed June 11, 1835, and named in honor of the Governor of Ohio, Hon. Robert Lucas. Its area is 430 square miles, with fourteen townships at the present time.

The famous "Toledo war" occupied the interest and attention of Michigan and Ohio during the year 1835, owing to the determination of Governor Lucas to re-mark and establish the Harris line marking the boundary between this state and Michigan. The only bloodshed during the "war" was the wounding of Sheriff Wood, of Monroe county, with a knife by Two Stickney, who escaped arrest by speeding to Columbus. The ludicrous scenes enacted during this famous imbroglio, the proclamations promulgated and the many incidents, romantic, interesting, amusing and otherwise would fill a volume.

Up to the completion of the Miami and Erie canal Toledo was little more than a dead town. It was impoverished, depressed and had acquired a widespread notoriety as a malaria-breeding, disease destroying, infected cess-pool most scrupulously avoided by those seeking homes in the west.

It was not until after the war of the Rebellion, that the miasmatic city of early days began to take on the signs of progress. Out from the depths of humiliation, out from the struggle and strife, out from the turmoil and blood, out from pioneer gloom and despair she stands to-day the third city in the state—the Lady of the Lakes—one of the leading railroad centers of the continent. The great Black Swamp, as if under the magic wand of a sorcerer, has become the fruitful garden spot of the Buckeye State. Toledo is the outlet and emporium of this great wealth of forest, field and derrick. Its magnificent harbor with twenty-five miles of frontage is surpassed by no city on the inland seas. Its lake traffic reaches into the millions. Its propellers and sail craft connect with every lake port from Duluth to Buffalo. Its excursion steamers and summer resorts are unrivalled by any city in the country.

Its electric street railway system is of the best, with lines of more than 110 miles in extent. It has over 350 miles of streets and avenues many miles of which are of asphalt and limestone paving, with more than 200 miles of flagstone sidewalks.

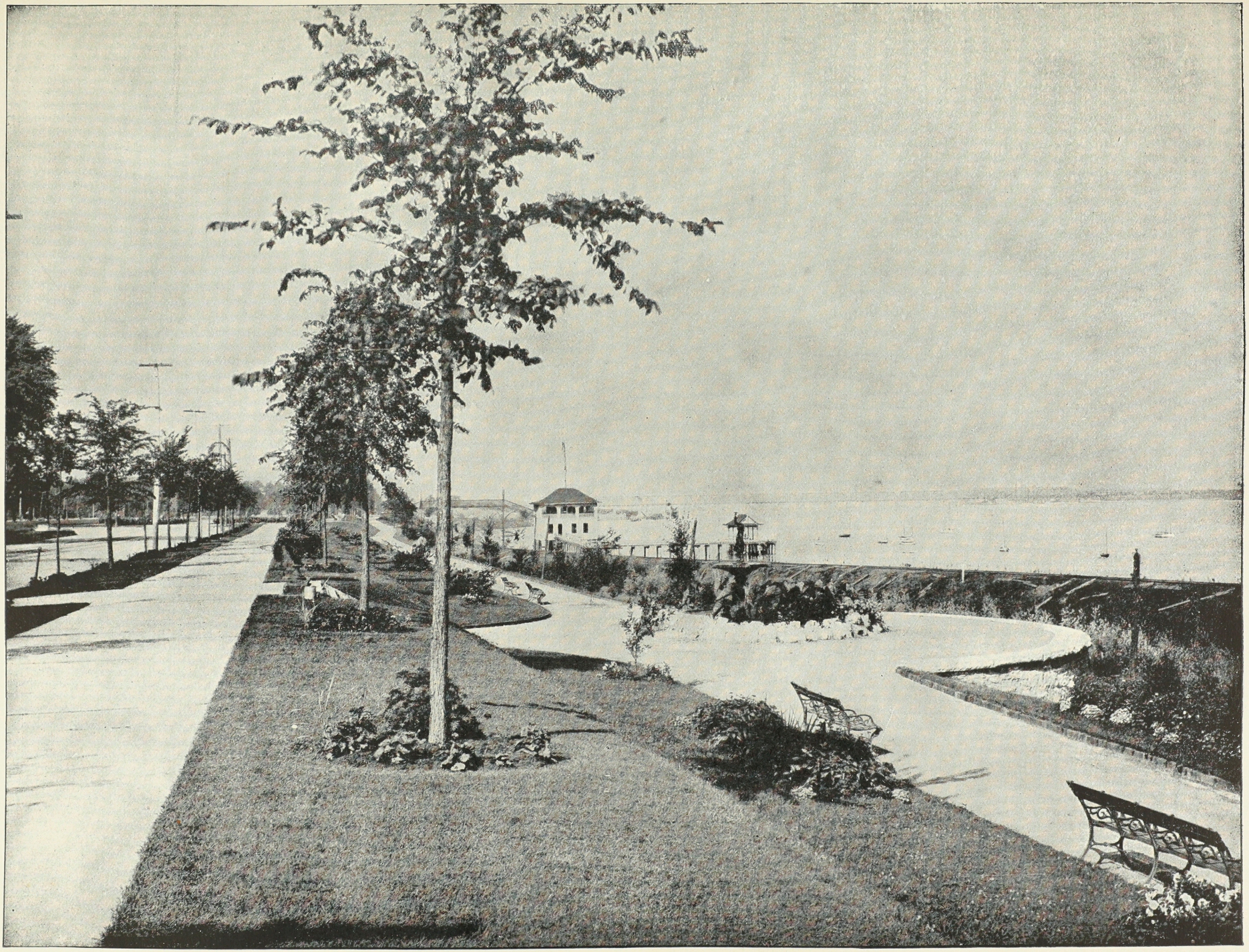
Its oil industries, bicycle interests and manufacturing plants of almost every description, increasing constantly in the capital invested, give an earnest of its magnificent possibilities of the future.

Its educational facilities are of the best. Its well appointed schools, its splendid public library, its manual training school and many educational organizations evidence the intelligence and culture of its people.

Its palatial private residences, its fine business blocks and public buildings, including the finest court house in the state, the most complete regimental armory, and its splendid memorial building, will compare favorably with any city of larger extent and greater pretensions.

The activity and enterprise of its citizens are only surpassed by their hospitality, excelled by no city between the oceans.

Such is the Toledo of to-day.



RIVER VIEW PARK, TOLEDO, LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.

ALLEN.

Allen county, one of the fourteen counties formed from old Indian territory, on the same day by legislative enactment—April 1, 1820—was named for Col. Allen, a veteran of the war of 1812, and for some time was united with Mercer for judicial purposes. Its area is 324 square miles, divided into thirteen townships. The county partly extended into the Black Swamp, and until within the past decade was strictly an agricultural county. Since the development of gas and oil, however, attention has been almost wholly diverted to oleaginous interests. The Auglaize river passes through the western part, on which a fort was constructed during the war of 1812, known as Fort Amanda, and a ship yard was constructed. This was on the route of the several armies passing from the Ohio to the Northwestern, or Indian country, as it was then known.

Lima was surveyed and located as the county seat in 1831, and to-day is the crossing point of five railroads. The city is largely devoted to manufacturing industries. It has many fine business blocks and public buildings.

Delphos is on the border line of Van Wert and Allen counties, and like all towns within the Northwestern Ohio oil and gas belt is a wide awake, prosperous little city, with many important manufacturing interests.

Among other towns may be named Bluffton, Spencerville, Cairo, Beaver Dam, Lafayette, etc., etc.

It was in May, 1885, when the discovery of oil was made by the boring of a well for gas at a paper mill. A second well was soon put down which showed an encouraging yield. In the course of a few months wells were sunk in the suburbs of the city, some of which yielded 200 barrels. Work then began in earnest, and derricks began rising in every direction throughout the county, some wells yielding as high as 600 barrels daily. As time went on the average number of wells developed ranged from thirty to thirty-five monthly. The county became a veritable forest of derricks. Besides these derricks huge tanks were erected for the storage of oil, holding from 500 to 3,500 barrels. Hundreds of these are scattered throughout the field. Several refineries have also been erected in Lima, and as the oil industry developed new establishments have sprung up almost too numerous to mention. Oil is also being piped direct from the Lima fields to the manufacturing industries in Chicago.

There are indeed few inland cities in the state that show the thrift and enterprise and rapid substantial growth that Lima does. The capital, industry and activity of its enterprising citizens are bringing it rapidly to the front as a commercial and manufacturing center.

CRAWFORD.

Crawford county is another of the fourteen counties formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. According to a treaty made at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817, this county formed part of the "New Purchase," ceded to the United States, and which included the last part of the state under Indian domination. It has an area of 332 square miles, divided into sixteen townships. Its name is taken from that of Col. Wm. Crawford, burned to death at the stake amid the most excruciating tortures. Six railroad lines cross the state, of which three intersect at Bucyrus, the county seat.

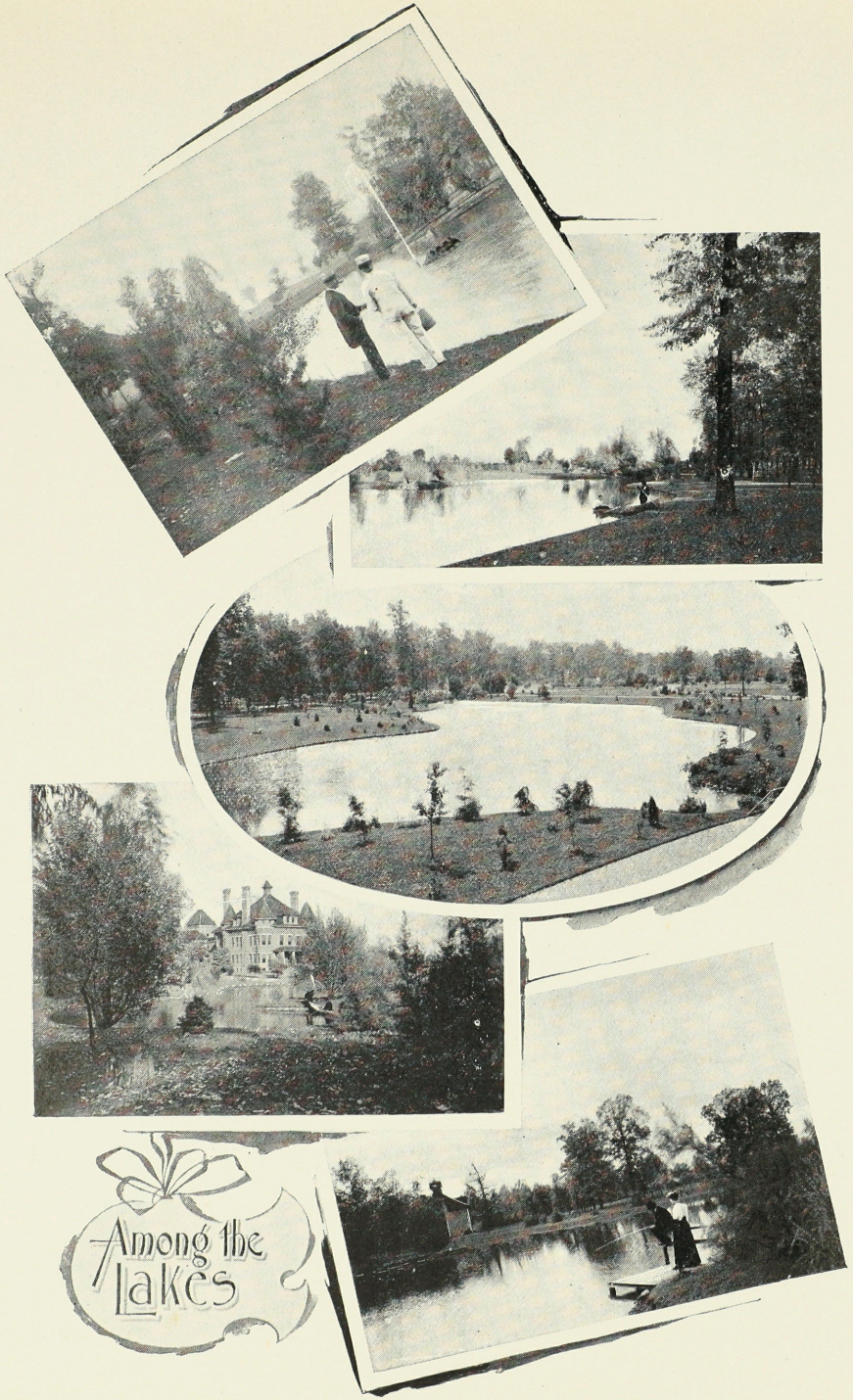
Bucyrus is situated on the Sandusky river, and is a beautiful inland city, devoted principally to manufacturing. Some of its manufacturing interests are large and extensive.

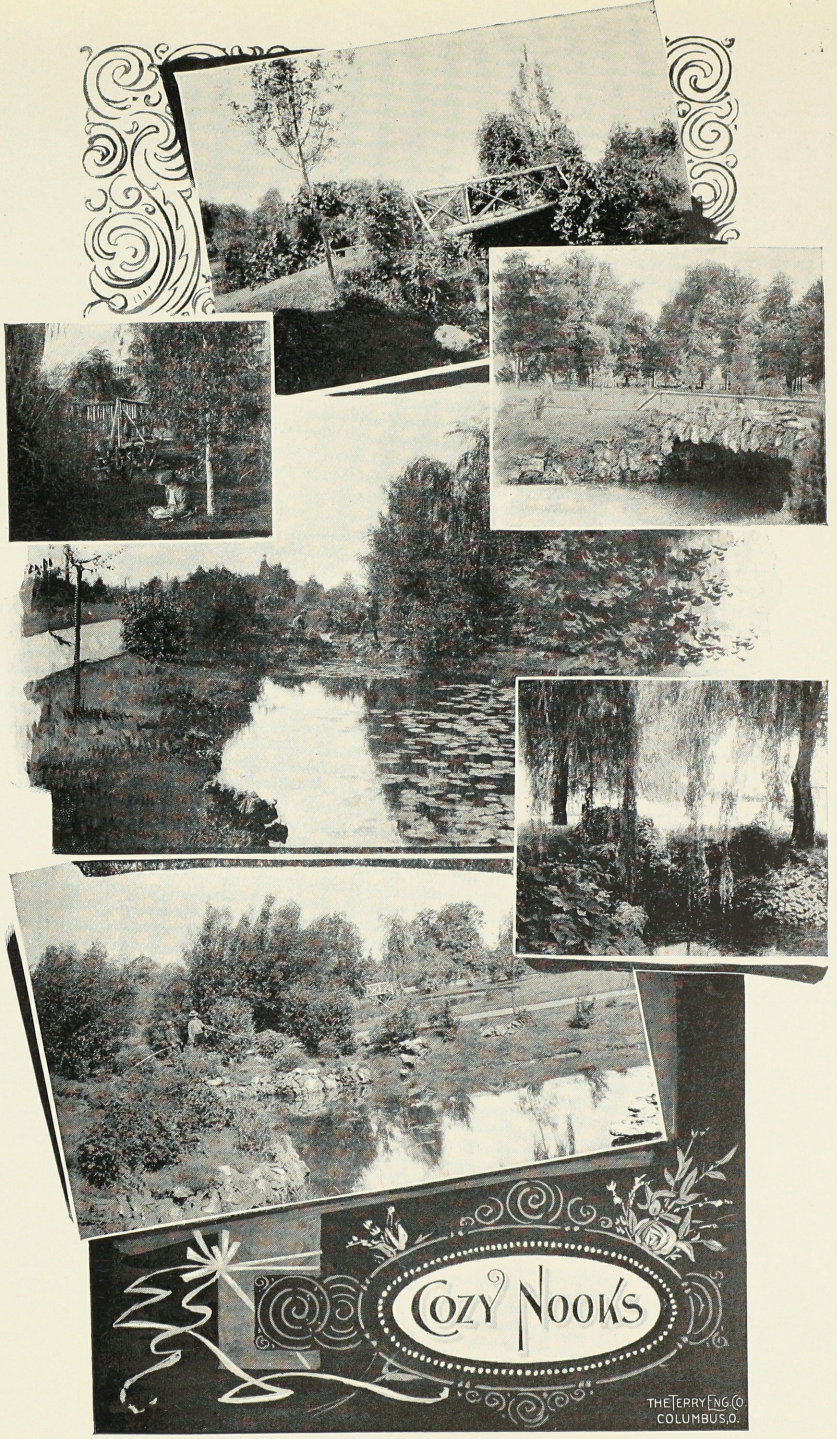
Galion, Crestline and New Washington are principal places among other villages in the county.

The bones of Mastodons have frequently been found in this county, in making excavations for sewers, cellars and other purposes. These bones have been found chiefly along the Sandusky in the vicinty of Bucyrus.

DEFIANCE.

Defiance county was formed March 4, 1845, from portions of Williams, Henry and Paulding. It took its name from Fort Defiance, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers. Besides these two rivers, the county is also watered by the Tiffin river. Larger portion of the county is embraced within the Black Swamp region, and like all the land embraced in the Swamp, giant forests of oak, hickory, walnut, ash, elm and other trees covered it. The county has an area of 304 square miles, with twelve townships. The Wabash and B. & O. pass through the county east and west, and the C. J. & M. passes through north and south. This county is also included in the lands that were ceded by the Indians to the United States by the treaty of September 29, 1817, at the foot of the Manmee Rapids.





VIEWS AT STATE HOSPITAL, TOLEDO.

The town of Defiance, the county seat, was at one time a large Indian village extending several miles along the river. Here it was that Gen. Anthony Wayne, August 9, 1794, began the erection of a strong fort and named it Ft. Defiance, when completed eight days after. Upon the completion of the fort he moved down the Maumee, and on the 20th fought his famous battle of Fallen Timber, dealing a severe blow to Indian power.

This point, in Indian history, proved to be a most important one. It is surrounded by many historic associations. Among the Indian tribes it was a great trading center. Here the different Indian races came to live in large numbers, here they carried on their barter, and here they held their councils. Many important historic facts are interwoven in the historic past of Defiance, intermingled with much that is legendary. It is claimed that the famous indian warrior Pontiac, was born here, one parent being a Miami, and the other a member of the Ottawas. It is also claimed that this place was an abode of refuge in 1781, for those of the Moravian Christian Indians, who escaped from the massacre on the Muskingum, under the instrumentality of the infamous Williamson.

An early historical account says a great council was held here in October, 1792, which was attended by the chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest of the seven nations of Canada and of the twenty-seven nations beyond Canada. The council also included the forty-eight chiefs of the six nations in New York. The momentous question under discussion was that of peace or war. It was long and earnestly considered, and it is claimed that the convention represented a larger territory and a greater number of Indian nations than any convention of Indians, before or since being held on the American continent. It was at this point that Oliver M. Spencer, an eleven-year old boy of Cincinnati was taken after his capture in 1792, and was redeemed from captivity in the following year through the interposition of the government. Spencer wrote an interesting account of his experiences, afterward became a Methodist minister. One of his sons became judge of the Superior court in Cincinnati, and another became postmaster of that city about 1850.

To-day the site of the once famous Indian village has become one of the most enterprising and prosperous cities in the valley, in the midst of a prosperous agricultural region, and has likewise become the center of large and varied manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

Hicksville is the second town in the county, and its citizens are active and enterprising, and devoted to commercial industry and educational interests.

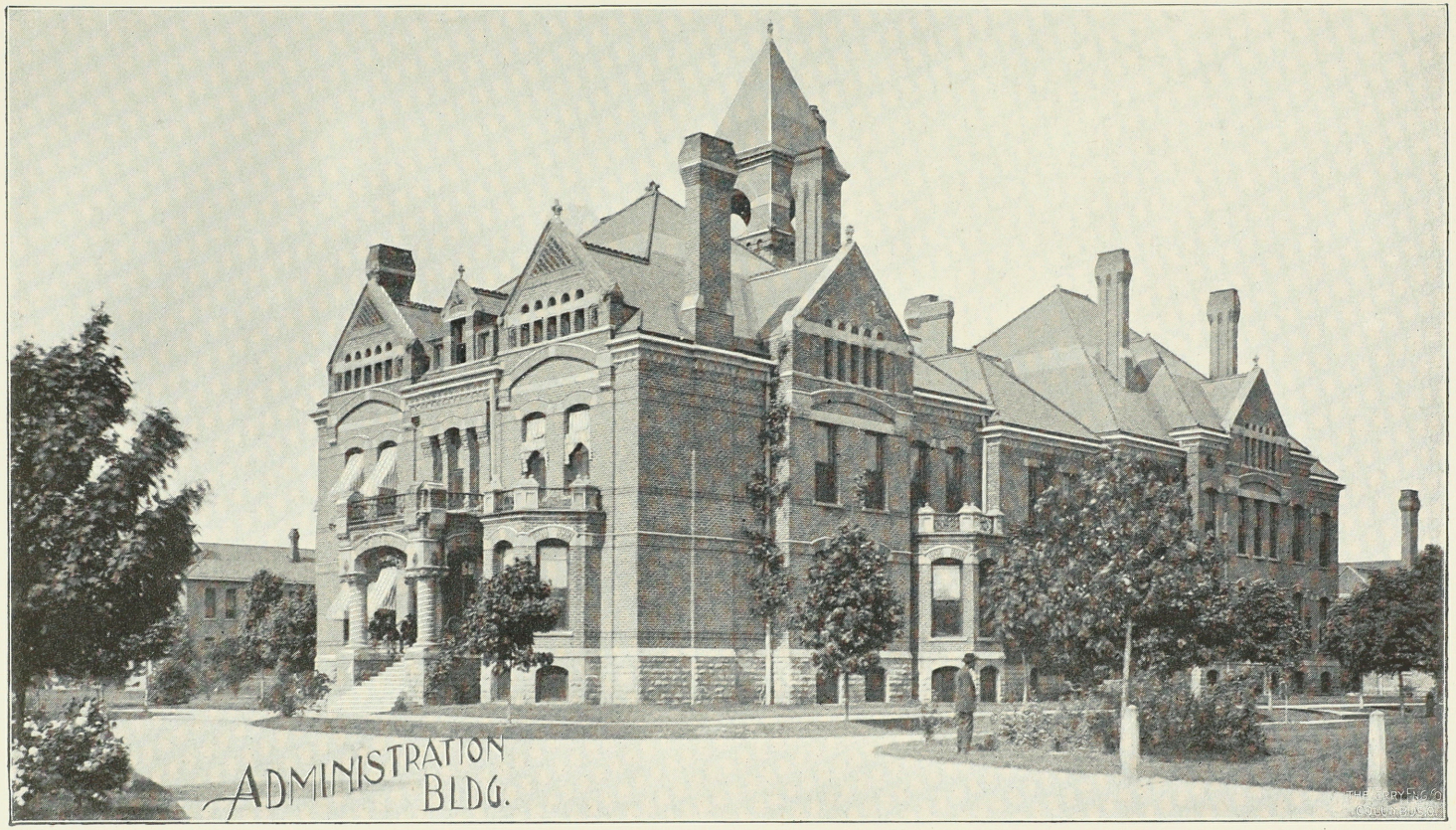
ERIE.

Erie county, one of the smallest in the state, has some of the most remarkable features of any county in Ohio. It was organized in 1838 from portions of Huron and Sandusky counties, and has an area of 177 square miles. It has a fertile soil, and is prominent as one of the leading fruit growing counties, and aside from productive agricultural qualities, its quarries of limestone and building stone are inexhaustible. It is divided into eleven townships, and with Huron and a small portion of Ottawa, comprises that portion of the Western Reserve known as "The Firelands," a tract of about half a million of acres granted by the State of Connecticut to the sufferers by fire from the British in their depredations in that state.

The name of the county is from the lake of that name, which Indian tradition says was applied to a tribe of Indians, that several centuries since resided at the east end of the lake, probably in the vicinity of Buffalo. Tradition further says that the Eries were the most warlike and powerful of all the Indian tribes, but were finally annihilated by the Five Nations or Iroquois.

The French had trading posts at the mouth of the Huron river and near the site of Sandusky, but these were abandoned before the revolutionary war. The Wyandots had a number of villages on the Sandusky river. While Pontiac was besieging Detroit in 1764, Gen. Bradstreet left Niagara to relieve that post, and on the way burned the villages on the Sandusky river and dispersed the Indians.

When the first settlers under the Firelands company arrived in 1808, they found on the present site of Sandusky a village of Ottawa Indians and French Canadian settlers on the peninsula. The entire settlement was under the control of an Indian chief named Ogontz. He had an inveterate hatred of the British. He said Indians were great fools for taking part in the wars of the white people. He foresaw the war of 1812, and led his people back to Canada, as they could not remain on the Sandusky and remain neutral. This chief was a great friend of the Cooke family, and when Jay Cooke, the famous banker, was a young lad, he was frequently carried by Ogontz. Mr. Cooke, in respect to the memory of the chief, named his magnificent country seat near Philadelphia, Ogontz.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, STATE HOSPITAL, TOLEDO.

Sandusky City, the county seat, situated on Sandusky Bay, has the largest and one of the best harbors on the chain of lakes. It may be said to be land locked, is eighteen miles in length, in which all the vessels of the lakes could find ample room and safety. Its business blocks and public buildings are attractive and substantial. The whole city is situated on an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. It takes a front rank in the manufacture of wheels and all kinds of wood work. It is probably the greatest fish market on the lakes, is a great lumber mart, while there seems to be no end to lime, grapes and wines.

Johnson's Island, in front of the city, and about three miles distant, became noted during the war as grounds for rebel prisoners. The island was neatly fitted up and the necessary buildings erected by the government, and the first prisoners were received April, 1862. The number of prisoners varied, the largest number at any one time reaching about 3,000, and they were largely composed of rebel officers. In 1864 a conspiracy was concocted to release the prisoners. The intention was to arm them, burn the lake cities, secure horses, raid through Ohio and join the rebel army in Virginia. But the scheme miserably failed and John Yates Beall, the spirit of the adventure, was hanged at Governor's Island, as a spy, February 24, 1865.

Sandusky City is on the line of four railroads. Here is also located the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, comprising a score of substantial buildings sufficient to accommodate a thousand veterans. The Ohio State Fish Hatchery, located here, is also an institution of much interest to the fish loving citizens of the entire State in stocking the streams of Ohio with the best of fish.

Milan, eight miles south of Lake Erie, is situated on the Huron river. It is on the line of two railroads, and before the days of railroads was a great grain depot. Hundreds of laden grain wagons arrived daily for shipment by river and canal. On both sides of Huron river, through the entire length of the town, the ground is distinctly marked with the remains of former races. Mounds and enclosures, circular and angular, some strongly marked in feature, may be seen at various points along the river.

Other towns within the county are Huron, on the lake at the mouth of the Huron river, and with one of the best of harbors; Castalia, noted for its famed Cold creek fed from subterranean fountains and stocked with trout, leased for sporting purposes; Berlin Heights, noted for a number of socialistic schemes and organizations, Venice, Vermillion, Ceylon and Berlinville.

Kelley's Island is a township of this county, situated in the lake thirteen miles from Sandusky and contains about 3,000 acres. It is noted for its large quarries of limestone, and some of the most elegant structures of our cities are built with the Kelley Island limestone. It is also famous throughout the country for its prolific vintage, its fine quality of grapes and its splendid wines.

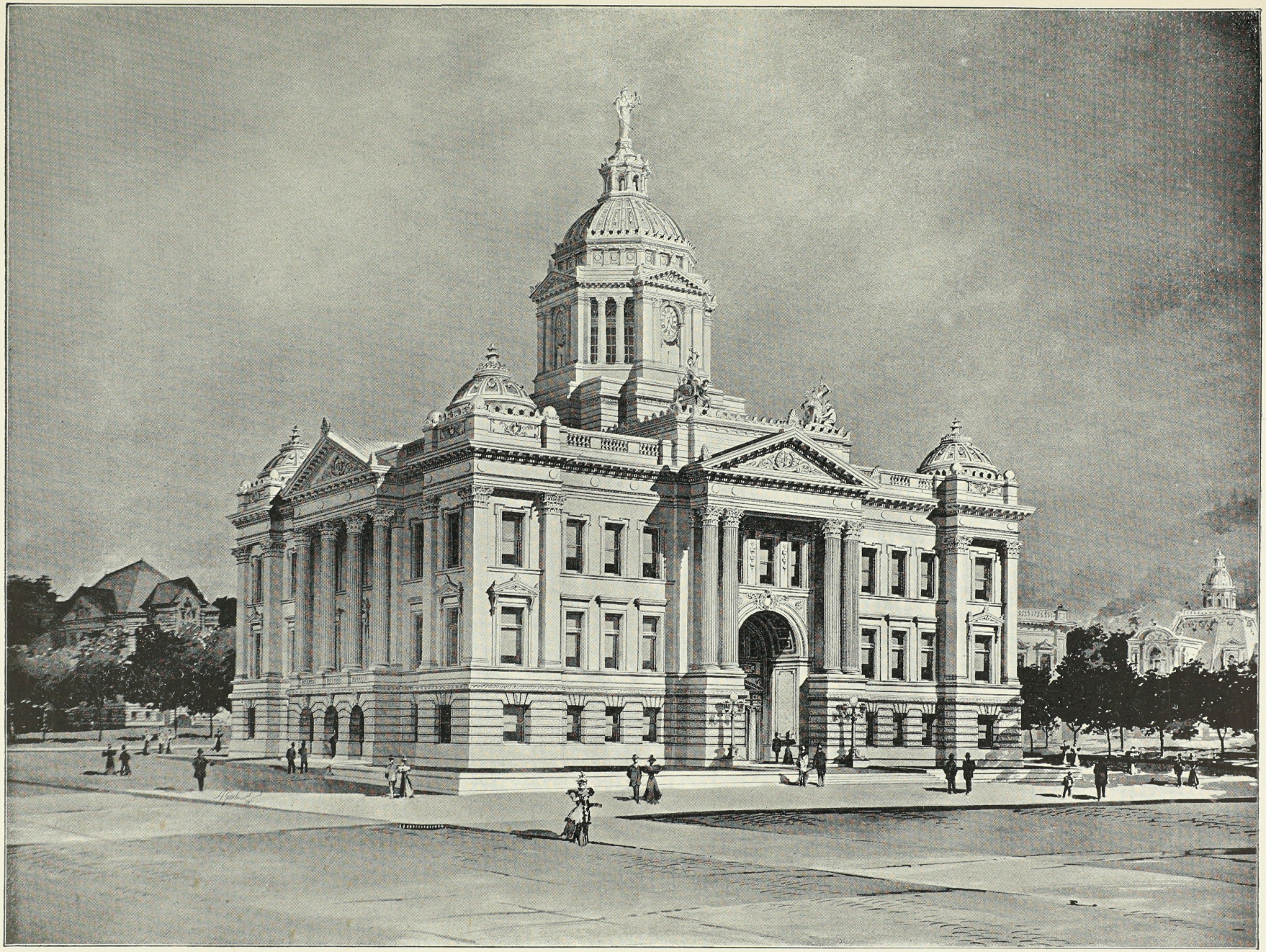
In early historic times Kelley's Island seems to have been a favorite resort of the Indians. It abounds in the remains of mounds, burial places and implements. The famous "Inscription Rock," on the south shore of the Island, archæologists regard as the work of the Eries several centuries ago. The rock is over 30 feet in length, over 20 feet broad and is over 10 feet above the water in which it sets. In his "Indian Antiquities" Schoolcraft says this rock "is by far the most extensive and well sculptured and best preserved inscription of the antiquarian period ever found in America. The human figures, the pipe, smoking groups and other figures denote tribes, negotiations, crimes and turmoils which tell a story of thrilling interest." Probably there is no locality in the world that shows the marks of the receding glaciers as does this island region. The glacial action is strongly marked, some furrows being from one to two feet deep. In Sandusky City many bottoms of cellars show polished and grooved surfaces caused by the ice.

Erie county is the birthplace of two distinguished American citizens of world-wide fame. Jay Cooke, the great financier and banker of the civil war was born in Sandusky City in 1821. Thomas Alva Edison, the famous electrician and inventor, first saw the light of day in Milan, in 1847.

FULTON.

Fulton county was not formed until February 28, 1850, and was constructed from portions of the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams. Its area is 321 square miles, divided into twelve townships. The Lake Shore railroad crosses the county east and west.

Mr. D. W. H. Howard, of this county, whose death is of recent occurrence, during his life gave many interesting incidents of the early days in the Maumee Valley and of his life among the Indians. The Indian Chiefs Ottokee and Waseon, says Mr. Howard, were among the last to remove from Fulton county, going west in 1838. These two chiefs are described as noble red men. More perfect specimens, says Mr. Howard, of the human physique, or of natural mental ability, are seldom found anywhere. They were half brothers. Ottokee,



WYANDOT COUNTY COURT HOUSE, UPPER SANDUSKY.

Yost & Packard, Architects.

the older of the two, when speaking on the floor of the council lodge, was as dignified and as noble in demeanor as a Clay or a Webster, and had as much force and eloquence as their limited language would permit. Waseon, while not so great an orator as Ottokee, was intelligent and a good speaker. Of this same family came Wa-sa-on-quet, at one time the head chief of the Ottawas of the Maumee, who, Mr. Howard says, was one of the most eloquent speakers he ever heard.

Wauseon, the county seat, named from the Indian chief, Waseon, is a thriving little city, with an enterprising and cultured population. It was platted in 1854 and became the county seat in 1870.

Fayette, near the Michigan line, is situated in the midst of a productive farming region, with a number of thriving manufacturing industries. A prosperous institution located here is the Fayette Normal, Music and Business College.

Delta and Archbold, both thriving towns, are developing a number of manufacturing industries, while educational facilities keep pace with the best.

HANCOCK.

Hancock county was formed by legislative enactment April 1, 1820, but its organization did not take place until April, 1828. It was named from John Hancock, first President of the Revolutionary Congress. Its area is 522 square miles, and its population according to the census of 1890 was 42,563. It comprises twenty townships. It is watered by Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize and its branches. Its area is included in the famous Black Swamp territory, and hence its soil is of great fertility. A road was cut through this county during the war of 1812, over which passed the troops for the northwest, and among them was the army of Hull, who so ignominously surrendered at Detroit in 1812.

Aside from Findlay, the county seat, named from Gen. James Findlay, may be mentioned the following flourishing towns: Mt. Blanchard, McComb, Arcadia, Vanlue, Van Buren and Benton Ridge.

The county lies in the great gas and oil region of Northwestern Ohio and Findlay, and its vicinity in 1886 became famous for the number of its gas wells and their enormous yield reaching an aggregate of 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Among these was the famous Karg well, among the largest in the world, pouring forth at that time no less than 20,000,000 cubic feet daily. The product of gas and oil has thus added largely to the wealth and prosperity of the county, and given a tremendous impetus to commercial and manufacturing industries.

HARDIN.

Hardin county was formed from old Indian territory, April 1, 1820, after which it became a part of Logan and then of Champaign county for judicial purposes. It was not organized, however, until January 8, 1833. It takes its name from Col. John Hardin, an officer well-known in the early history of the west, and who was basely murdered by the Indians in 1792.

It has an area of 425 square miles, embracing fifteen townships, and ranks high among the rich agricultural counties of the state. Its population according to the census of 1890 was 28,939.

Fort McArthur on the Scioto, within the county, was built by Duncan McArthur, sent by Gov. Meigs in 1812, to open a road in advance of the army of Gen. Hull. The fort is no longer in existence.

This county lies upon the great water shed of Ohio. Within its borders in the head of the north branch of the Miami, and flowing through its southern portion, the Scioto—both streams flowing southward into the Ohio, while the waters of the Blanchard and Hog Creek find their way into Lake Erie.

The first settlements recorded were made between 1817 and 1822 in the vicinity of Roundhead and Fort McArthur. The first court in the county, however, was not held until March 8, 1834, and the following month the first county officers were elected, the total vote of the county being 63.

Kenton, the county seat, was named in honor of Simon Kenton, the intrepid soldier and frontiersman. The site was selected in 1833 by a state committee chosen by the legislature, on the north bank of the Scioto. But few counties in the state have as fine a network of graveled pikes, radiating in every direction.

At one time more than 25,000 acres were known as swamp or marsh lands, but through the admirable system of ditching in Northwestern Ohio, these low, wet lands have been reclaimed. It is this system that has transformed the famous Black Swamp of this section of the state into the richest garden spot of the state. Forty years ago these lands were almost worthless, producing nothing but venomous reptiles, malarial disease and death. Now they have become vast stretches of unsurpassed fertility, and the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose.

WOOD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BOWLING GREEN. Yost & Packard, Architects.

Next in importance to Kenton is Ada, and following these are the villages of Forest, Mt. Victory, Dunkirk, Patterson, Ridgeway and Roundhead.

Ada is noted as a great educational center. Here is located the Ohio Normal University, probably the largest institution of the kind in the state. It has an enrollment of over 3,000 pupils, with nearly threescore instructors. It embraces in its course of studies almost every branch of education, including instruction in military matters.

HENRY.

Henry county was formed from old Indian territory, April 1, 1820, and was named from Patrick Henry, the celebrated Virginian orator of revolutionary fame. It has an area of 420 square miles, and is one of the most productive agricultural counties in the Maumee Valley. The population increased from 262 in 1830 to 25,080 in 1890. It embraces sixteen townships.

Napoleon, the county seat, was platted in 1832 and its population now approximates 6,000 to 8,000. It is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Maumee river. Other towns are Deshler, Holgate, Liberty Center, McClure, Hamler, Malinta, Texas and Bavaria.

Railroads that cross the county are the Wabash, the B. & O , C. H. & D. and T. St. L. & K. C.

The greater portion of the county was embraced in the Black Swamp. About five miles above Napoleon is a somewhat historic point known as Girty's point. It is an island in the Maumee River, comprising about forty acres. For years it was currently reported to be the rendezvous of the notorious Simon Girty, but it is now known that it was a brother of Simon, George Girty, who made his home on the island. He kept a trading house on the bank opposite the island, and when apprehensive of danger, he retired to his jungle on the island, which he had rendered almost impregnable against any attempted assault. He had been brought up among the Delaware Indians, and as he grew to manhood, became as ferocious, savage and dissolute as his more notorious brother Simon. His career ended in a fatal attack of delirium tremens.

HURON.

Originally Huron county constituted the whole of the Firelands of half a million acres. The county was formed February 7, 1809, and organized in 1816. Signification of the name is unknown, having been given by the French to the Wyandot tribe of Indians. Its area is about 450 square miles, the county having been greatly reduced in 1838, in both population and area, by the formation of Erie county. It is divided into nineteen townships, and six lines of railroads cross the county.

Norwalk, the county seat, was laid out in the fall of 1817. In May, 1818, it was made the county seat, and according to a census taken in 1819, the population of the town was 109. Up to 1852, prior to the railroad era, Norwalk was emphatically an academy town. The Norwalk Academy was as famous in the west as Yale or Harvard in the east. Society comprised mostly teachers and their families and others who moved there to educate their children. President Hayes, Gen. McPherson and Hon. Charles Foster were among the dormitory students. The Norwalk of to-day is noted for its fine streets, densely shaded by beautiful maple trees, which has given it the name of " Maple City."

George Kennan, the famous Siberian traveler, was born in Norwalk, February 16, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Norwalk.

Bellevue is located in four counties, Huron, Sandusky, Erie and Seneca, and here the Nickel Plate railroad has located its round-houses and repair shops.

Other towns in the county noted for their manufacturing interests and educational facilities, are Greenwich, Monroeville, Chicago Junction, New London and Wakeman. They are all flourishing towns in the midst of a fine agricultural region.

MARION.

Marion county comprises a rich, fertile agricultural district, prolific in grains, live stock and wool products. The county was organized March 1, 1824, and was named from General Francis Marion, the famous South Carolina officer of the Revolution. It is divided into fifteen townships, and has an area of about 430 square miles. The county is finely situated on the broad watershed between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

By the treaty concluded at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817, the Delaware Indians were granted a reservation of three miles square near the northern boundary of the county, adjoining the

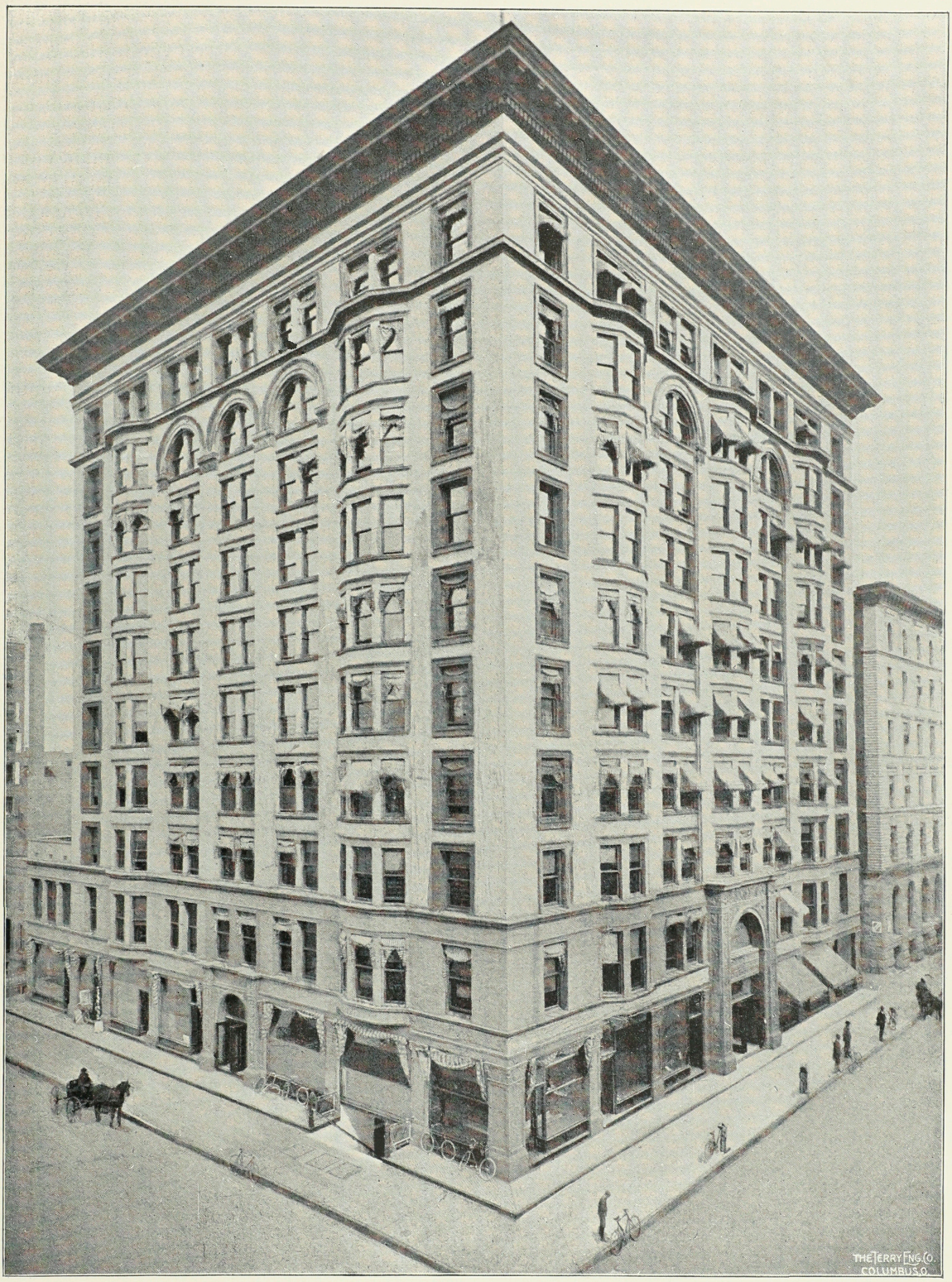


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

THE SPITZER BUILDING, TOLEDO.

NOTE.—This cut is from a photograph, the only one ever taken of the building in its individuality. The sharp corners serve to show the immensity of the building, which is one of the finest in the West.

Wyandot reservation of twelve miles square. By a subsequent treaty concluded at Sandusky, August 3, 1829, the Delawares ceded this reservation to the United States and removed west of the Mississippi.

The county was in the line of the marching of troops passing from Southern Ohio to the seat of war in Northwestern Ohio, and several of these army roads cross the county. A spot known as Rocky Point, on the Scioto, was a favorite camping ground of troops under General Greene. Another spot is on a hill near Marion where Gen. Harrison encamped with his army.

Marion, the county seat, now a flourishing city of probably 10,000 population, was laid out in 1822, two years before the organization of the county. An interesting feature of the city is the Soldiers' Memorial Chapel, an attractive building of stone, marble, slate an iron. It has the names of nearly 3,000 soldiers inscribed on marble tablets within its walls, and was dedicated August 22, 1888.

Other flourishing towns and villages in the county, mostly on some of the four lines of railroads that pass through the county, are Three Locusts, Prospect, Caledonia, La Rue, New Bloomington, Green Camp and Waldo.

OTTAWA.

On the 6th of March, 1840, Ottawa County was formed from Sandusky, Erie and Lucas counties. It takes its name from the tribe of Indians of that name whose home was on the banks of the Maumee. The name signifies "trader." The county comprises the drainage of the Black Swamp, and much of it is prairie and marsh, but is rapidly developing into fruitful and highly productive farms, bringing under cultivation the richest land. It has an area of 311 square miles. A peninsula jutting into Lake Erie contains entensive beds of plaster and large limestone quarries which are thoroughly worked and yield large quantities of both lime and plaster. Its building stone has an extensive yield, while its yield in grapes and wine is said to be the largest of any county in the state. From a population of less than 200 in 1830, it reached 21,974 according to the census of 1890. It has thirteen townships, and is traversed by two branches of the Lake Shore and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads. A very small portion of the eastern section is embraced within the Fire Lands.

The Peninsula is a long narrow tract of land embracing nearly thirty square miles, dividing the waters of Lake Erie on the north from Sandusky Bay on the south. It was on this peninsula that the first clash of arms took place in the war of 1812, on the 29th of September of that year, between the Indians and a party of soldiers.

It was only a few miles distant from the shore of Ottawa county that Commodore Perry's great victory took place on Lake Erie, and when the proud Briton was humiliated and English encroachment on our northern border was effectually checked.

The group of islands forming Put-in Bay township are ten in number, and the principal industry is that of growing grapes, peaches and other fruits. It is claimed that one-third of the grape product and nearly one-half of the wine product of the entire state is credited to Ottawa county, while nearly three times as many peaches are grown as in any other county in Ohio.

Port Clinton is the county seat. It was here that Bennett G. Burley was tried as one of the leaders in the attempted raid on Johnson's Island and the capture of the steamer Philo Parsons during the rebellion, which resulted in disagreement of the jury.

Oak Harbor, ten miles west of Port Clinton is now making an effort to secure the county seat. It has a number of large manufacturing industries.

Other towns are Elmore, Genoa, La Carne, Rocky Ridge, Trowbridge, Put-in-Bay and Lakeside.

Lakeside is a delightful summer resort—an Ohio Chautauqua—situated near the extreme end of the peninsula, owned by an association connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. It was established in 1873, and during the summer months educational, scientific, moral and religious instruction is imparted by the most efficient and prominent teachers and educators of the day. Thousands yearly avail themselves of its splendid advantages.

PAULDING.

Paulding county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory, and named from John Paulding, one of the three soldiers who captured Major Andre in 1780. Its area is 414 acres and is wholly within the Black Swamp. It is probably less developed than any other county in the state, but is rapidly emerging from the wilderness. From a population of 1,035 in 1840, it has reached 25,932 according to the census of

OHIO STATE CAPITOL.

1890. It is divided into twelve townships and is transversed by the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. and the F. Ft. W. & W. R. R. through the southern part, the Wabash running through the northern part, and the C. J. & M. bi-secting it north and south.

The county has been well drained by ditching and with its rich black soil, every acre is susceptible of cultivation, and the time is not far distant when its agricultural products will equal or surpass every other county in the state. It is well watered by the large streams, the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, and two smaller streams known as Six Mile and Crooked Creeks.

There are many tile factories throughout the county. Other manufactures comprise extensive hoop and stave establishments. It affords also much ship timber that finds a ready market along the lakes. Another distinctive feature of the county in the past was charcoal furnaces, but these have passed away.

The Wabash & Erie canal that formerly passed through the county and the reservoir connected with the canal are memories of the past, both having been abandoned by the state.

Paulding is the present county seat with a population of nearly 3,000. Charloe, a small hamlet on the Auglaize, was the original county seat.

Antwerp is a prosperous, thriving town in the northwestern portion of the county.

Other villages in the county, all enterprising and growing, are Cecil, Payne, Dague, Latty and Oakwood.

PUTNAM.

Putnam county takes its name from Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. It was formed from old Indian territory April 1, 1820, but was not organized as a separate county until 1834. When Williams county was organized in 1824, Putnam, with Henry and Paulding, was attached to it for judicial purposes. Nearly the entire county is within the Black Swamp, and now that it is well drained the soil is of the highest fertility. It comprises sixteen townships and has an area of 480 square miles. From a population of only 230 in 1830, it had attained a population of 30,188 according to the census of 1890.

Like all counties in Northwestern Ohio, Putnam owes its prosperity largely to the splendid system of drainage known as the ditch system, which has transformed the Black Swamp into the garden spot of Ohio, as is attested by the abundant yield of agricultural products throughout the Maumee Valley.

Railroads passing through the county are the N. Y. C. & St. L., the F. Ft. W. & W., the T. St. L. & K. C., and the C. H. & D.

Kalida, the former county seat, was laid out in 1834, and was the seat of justice until 1866, when the court house, having been destroyed by fire, by a vote of the people, the county seat was established at Ottawa, which is now one of the most thriving and prosperous towns in the county, with a population of nearly 3,000. Other towns in the county are Leipsic, Columbus Grove, Gilboa, Belmore and Dupont.

SANDUSKY.

Sandusky County was formed from old Indian territory April 1, 1820, and it has an area of 418 square miles. The name is of Indian origin signifying "at the cold water." It had a population in 1830 of 2,851, and 30,617 in 1890, embracing thirteen townships. No less than six railroads traverse the county in various directions, and it is watered by the Sandusky and Portage rivers.

Fremont, at the head of navigation on the Sandusky river, is the county seat. It is noted for having been the scene of Fort Stephenson and its gallant defense by Col. Croghan, August 2, 1813, and in later years of being the home of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, three times Governor of Ohio, and afterward President of the United States.

Other towns in the county are Clyde, Woodville, Gibsonburg, Lindsey, Townsend and Green Spring Village.

Few counties in Ohio are as rich in historic associations as that of Sandusky county. Nearly three centuries ago the county along the Sandusky river was inhabited by a tribe of Wyandots known as the Neutral nation. They had two walled towns in the vicinity of Fremont, and according to Major B. F. Stickney, of Toledo, they were recognized as neutral cities, and in these walled towns or forts—one on the eastern and the other on the western bank of the river—Indians were safe from their enemies while they remained within. All who met there met as friends and neutrality was rigidly respected. Here it was that Col. Croghan repulsed the British and Indians numbering more than six times his gallant force. This county

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

was not only the home of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, but gave to the nation one of the most gallant officers of the war for the preservation of the Union—Gen. James B. McPherson—who gave his life for his country in the memorable conflicts of Sherman's army before Atlanta.

SENECA.

Seneca, one of the counties formed from old Indian territory April 1, 1820, was organized just four years later. It derived its name from the tribe of Indians who held a reservation within its limits. Its area is 544 square miles, and comprises fifteen townships. From a population of 5,157 in 1830, it increased to 40,869 in 1890. Six railroads cross the county in as many directions, with Tiffin and Fostoria as railroad centers. It is largely agricultural, and is developing some extensive manufacturing interests.

Tiffin, the county seat, is a thriving city, of 10,801, according to the census of 1890, and now has some 14,000. It has some large manufacturing interests and is the seat of Heidelberg College and other educational institutions.

Other towns in this county are Fostoria, a bustling, thriving city, with extensive manufacturing interests; Green Spring, Attica, Melmore, New Riegel, Republic, Fort Seneca, Bloomville, Bettsville, Adrian and smaller places.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812 as a military post on the Sandusky river, a few miles above Fort Stephenson. It was here that Gen. Harrison narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a treacherous Indian, during a council with Indian chiefs.

Among the prominent characters of national reputation from this county may be named Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, whose fame as an orator is co-extensive with the boundaries of the continent. Hon. Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Governor of Ohio, Congressman and Cabinet officer. Hon. Anson Burlingame, distinguished in Congress and as Minister to China. Consul Willshire Butterfield, the historian, was a resident of Seneca as a school teacher. So was Alfred H. Welch, professor of English Literature in the Ohio State University, and author of a number of literary works. It was a Seneca county lady that the noted French priest, Pere Hyacinthe, selected for his bride, thus giving force to his advocacy of marriage for priests.

VAN WERT.

Van Wert county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory, and like its neighboring counties has a rich soil peculiar to the Black Swamp, giving heavy yield of agricultural products. Its area is 405 square miles, and it comprises twelve townships. From a population of 39 in 1830 it has developed into a population of 29,671, by the census of 1890. It is crossed by three east and west railroads and one north and south. Its name is derived from one of the three captors of Major Andre—Isaac Van Wert.

Van Wert, the county seat, is one of the most flourishing towns in the county. Among other towns are those of Delphos, Willshire, Convoy, Middlepoint and Scott.

In a history of Van Wert county, written by James Watson Riley, who laid out the town of Van Wert, he speaks of the ridge that runs through a number of these Northwestern counties stretching into Seneca. He says:

"The ridge upon which stand the towns of Van Wert and Section Ten is a subject of curiosity to strangers. It is of great utility to the people of this county and the others through which it passes, being at all seasons the best natural road in this part of Ohio. It is composed of sand and gravel and has an average width of about half a mile. The timber is such as is usually found upon the river bottoms, and although upon it are as large trees as elsewhere, yet in their character they form a striking contrast with the forest on either side.

"The ridge passes out at the northwest corner of the county and is temporarily lost in the high sandy plain near Fort Wayne. Crossing the Maumee it can be distinctly traced, running in a northeasterly direction; when, although frequently eccentric and devious in its course, it runs nearly parallel with the river, being distant from it from one to ten miles ; it is again lost in the sandy plains nearly north of Napoleon, but again appears in Wood and reaches into Seneca. Has not this ridge been the boundary of a great bay of Lake Erie when its waters were perhaps 180 feet higher than now? The sand, gravel, round smooth stones and shells, all bear evidence of having been deposited by water, and the summit of the ridge is everywhere at the same level, or relative altitude."

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

WYANDOT.

Wyandot county was established February 3, 1845, and was formed from portions of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock. Its area is 404 square miles and is intersected by five railroad lines. According to the census of 1890 its population was 21,722.

Upper Sandusky, the county seat, was laid out in 1843, and the last census gives it a population of 3,568.

Other towns in the county, all flourishing amid a rich agricultural country, and in a gas and oil producing region, are Carey, Nevada, Sycamore, Marseilles, Crawford, Kirby and Wharton.

This county was the favorite grounds of the Wyandot Indians. A treaty was concluded with these Indians at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, and in 1843 they took their departure for a reservation west of the Mississippi. They numbered at that time about 700.

The county is noted in early days as being the scene of the burning of Col. Crawford in June, 1782, who met with such a disastrous defeat in carrying the black flag of extermination among the Indians. The scene of his burning at the stake is about three miles northwest of Upper Sandusky, and the principal action of that campaign took place on what is known as "Battle Island," on the Tyenwchte Creek. The county was the scene of many desperate battles between the Wyandots, Senecas and Delawares. It was also in this county that the famous Simon Kenton was captured by the Indians and made to run the gauntlet.

A mission was established among the Wyandots in the early part of this century under the direction of the Catholics. The first Protestant that preached to the Indians was John Stewart, in 1816, and following him in 1821, the Rev. James B. Finley organized a church and established a school and a mission. A stone mission church building was erected in 1824 from government funds secured by Rev. Finley. This was the first Protestant mission in America, and the first industrial school on the continent, where Indian girls were taught to cook, bake and sew, Indian boys learned the various trades of civilization. The stone mission church building erected by the aid of the government and the Crawford monument commemorative of an historic past bring to mind the scenes and tragedies so intimately blended with the annals of Wyandot.

WILLIAMS.

Williams county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory, and was organized in April, 1824. The southern portion has a light sandy soil, and the northern portion a rich black soil. Its area is 415 square miles, and is divided into twelve townships. In 1830 its population was 1,039 and in 1890 it was 24,897. It takes its name from David Williams, one of the three captors of Major Andre. The Lake Shore, Wabash and C. J. & M. railroads pass through the county. The area of the county was reduced in 1845 by the formation of Defiance county from its southern portion.

Bryan, the county seat, was laid out in 1840, and according to the census of 1890 its population was 3,068.

There are a number of thriving towns in the county, the principal ones being West Unity, Pioneer, Stryker, Edgerton, Edon, Montpelier, Williams Center and Pulaski.

Two lake beaches about one mile a part cross the county in a northeasterly course, Williams Center and West Unity being situated on the westerly ridge.

Among the features in Williams county among the most remarkable are the flowing or fountain wells in Bryan and vicinity. These artesian wells can be found in many places throughout the Maumee Valley and at various depths. The first discovery of these was made at Bryan in 1842.

Half a century or more ago this county as in many others in the Maumee Valley abounded in fine black walnut trees, which were destroyed in a most reckless manner by the early settlers, who seemed to be ignorant of their value. A few of these splendid trees at this time would far exceed the value of the land on which they are grown. The value of the trees in the Black Swamp region of Northwestern Ohio were not known by those who ruthlessly destroyed these monarchs of the forest.

WOOD.

Wood county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory, and was named in honor of Col. Wood, a distinguished officer under Gen. Harrison at the siege of Fort Meigs. It has an area of 623 square miles and comprises nineteen townships. Its population of 1,096 in 1830 increased to 44,392 in 1890. Seven different lines of steam railway intersect the county, besides twenty-one miles of electric road.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

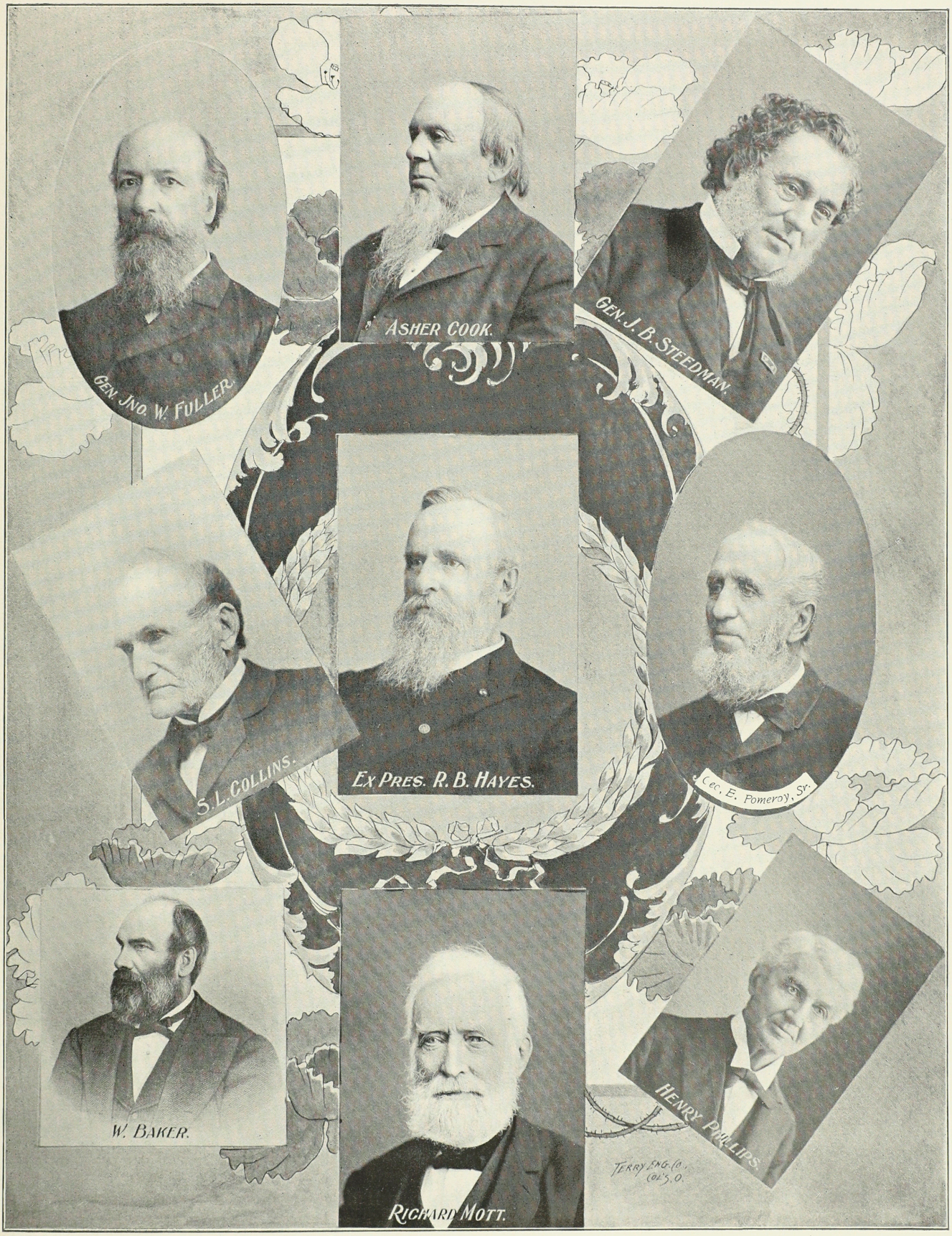
Bowling Green, located in the center of the county, is the county seat, to which place it was removed from Perrysburg in 1870. From a small village, thirty years ago, it has made rapid strides, until to-day it is one of the most thriving, prosperous towns in Northwestern Ohio. Recently a court house has been erected, which, for artistic skill and beauty of design, will compare favorably with any similar structure in the state. Its fine school buildings, city hall, opera house and spacious business blocks give it a metropolitan air and solidity possessed by few cities of its population in the state.

Other towns, and all flourishing within the county, are Perrysburg, the former county seat; North Baltimore, Grand Rapids, Weston, Tontogany, Freeport, Bradner, Pemberville, Rising Sun, Milton Center, Custar, Haskins, Bairdstown, Cygnet, Jerry City and Millbury.

There is probably no county in the state that has made more rapid progress and development than Wood county. It seems as if it were but yesterday that it was an unbroken forest with its quagmire and swamp in the very heart of the Black Swamp region. Its splendid system of drainage, however, has given it a tremendous impetus, until it has become the veritable garden spot of this section of the state. There is nothing hazarded in estimating that, including public and private ditches, there are nearly 20,000 miles of them that have drained thousands upon thousands of acres of land. These have cost millions of dollars, but the reward has been ample in the rich and productive character of the soil.

Another fact that has contributed largely to the wealth and prosperity of the county, is the discovery of its great gas and oil resources within the past decade. The first discovery was made in 1886, and since that time many wells of large capacity, both in gas and oil have been developed. As these interests developed they gave a phenomenal increase to manufacturing and commercial enterprise in every portion of the county. Business houses, manufacturing plants and residences sprung up in many towns as though under the touch of a magic wand, and the end is not yet.

Historic Ft. Meigs is within this county on the Maumee, one mile above Perrysburg, and an effort is now being made by the Maumee Valley Monumental Association to preserve its features as well as those of other historic spots in the valley, by the national government. These spots that were the scenes of such momentous events in our country's history have suffered through neglect and indifference too long already. Patriotism and duty alike prompt the preservation of these scenes as a deserving memento to the dauntless and heroic men to sacrifice so much in repelling the invasion of a foreign foe and rescuing this fair valley from the power of the spoiler.



MEN WHO HAVE HELPED MAKE HISTORY.

CORNER STONES

In the Historical Structure of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio.

[See Portraits, Pages 35 and 37.]

It is difficult to believe that the fair city of Toledo with her miles of paved streets, her beautiful homes and shaded avenues, was ever otherwise than blessed by nature. The tales of swamp and malaria sound absurd in these days and the fancy must take a rather wild flight in order to picture the scenes which we are told were familiar to our predecessors only half a century ago. When one considers the obstacles that arose at every turn to baffle the sturdy pioneers of this wilderness, the almost utter impossibility of overcoming the defects of the natural surroundings, and the disease and misery attendant upon them, a feeling of reverence for the early settlers on the Maumee river is engendered, and one instinctively erects a little tablet to the memory of these undaunted heroes in his heart. For it verges on heroism to labor unceasingly in the face of danger and difficulty in order to create a home in the wilds of a new land, a land hitherto sacred to the savage and the brute creation.

In many men who have passed away and out of the life of the Toledo of to-day are those, who, in their young manhood, took up the battle of life in the unfounded city of which we are now so justly proud. To rise to eminence under such uninviting circumstances and to turn barrenness into fullness is a feat accomplished by a large number of Toledo's forefathers. It is pleasant to remember that most of them lived to enjoy the harvest of their toil and to revel in the lovely city risen from the low and sodden lands of the Maumee Valley.

In the obituaries below a brief sketch of the accomplishments of some of our pioneer citizens has been attempted. Their full meed of praise is not within the compass of such an article. To all who have helped to upbuild Toledo, whether still alive or resting from their labors, may be extended the greeting: "Well done, good and faithful servant." Now that the horizon is so happily clear of obstructions, the city of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio should furnish a glorious consummation to the hopes of our earlier inhabitants, portraits of some of whom are herein given.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and passed away January 17, 1893. He was one of those brilliant sons of Ohio, who, with ordinarily good and industrious parents and a small heritage of worldly fortune, yet grew to occupy the highest position which an American can command, and when this consummation was reached he accepted it simply and discharged his great duties honorably and well. As his father's death occurred before young Rutherford's birth, the child's education devolved upon his Uncle Sardis Birchard, who sent him to Kenyon College where he was graduated at the age of twenty at the head of his class. In 1845 he received a diploma in the law school at Cambridge, Mass., and was shortly afterward admitted to the Ohio Bar, going into practice at Fremont, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe, afterwards so greatly admired and beloved as the leading lady of the land. His residence in Cincinnati was in every way an excellent thing for him. As a member of the Cincinnati Literary club, Mr. Hayes met many distinguished men and the talent that was hidden in him was thus brought to light.

In 1861 he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the first. But the call for soldiers found him eager to begin that

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED MAKE HISTORY.

military career which became so illustrious. He left the army as General after gallant service and in 1864 was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was chosen governor of Ohio, serving three terms. It was in 1876 that he was chosen standard-bearer of the Republican party in the Presidential contest in which he came off victorious.

Morrison R. Waite, who became Chief Justice of the United States, started in life bravely with a long line of distinguished ancestors and an education at Yale where he was graduated in 1837. He settled in the Maumee Valley in 1838, where he read law with Samuel M. Young in the town of Maumee, afterwards becoming his partner. In 1850 Mr. Waite opened an office in Toledo and the firm of Young & Waite continued in practice for six years, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Young, a brother, Richard Waite, became a partner, and the firm of M. R. & R. Waite was formed which continued for a period of eighteen years, until Morrison R. Waite was elected Chief Justice of the United States.

It was not without reason that Chief Justice Waite succeeded to the highest judicial position in the country. He possessed the characteristics which qualified him to fill this eminently responsible office. Early in life he had clear convictions upon questions of public policy. First a Whig and afterwards a Republican, he co-operated with his party zealously, but without thought of office seeking. In 1846 he was the Whig nominee for Congress, in a strongly Democratic district, his opponent being elected. In 1849 he was chosen as a Representative in the State Legislature and served in that body with special credit. In 1862 the Republicans and war Democrats nominated Mr. Waite for Congress, but though warmly supported he was defeated by James M. Ashley, the choice of a rival District Republican convention. In 1871, the reputation of M. R. Waite as a sound and able lawyer had become so far national that President Grant selected him as one of the counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, involving the settlement of the "Alabama Claims" of the government against Great Britain. His industry and ability in research and argument were such that he left this service full of honors and having commanded the respect of the world.

In 1873, Mr. Waite was admitted to practice in the Superior court and a year later received the distinguished appointment of Chief Justice, which he filled so successfully and honorably. M. R. Waite passed from life March 23, 1888.

General James B. Steedman, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, and died at Toledo, October 18, 1883. He was a hero of the Civil war, during which he fought gallantly and received many honors, doing especial service in the battle of Chickamauga and earning the sobriquet of "Old Chickamauga" which thereafter clung to him. General Steedman was for many years an active resident of this city. Both before and after the war he wielded a strong influence over affairs of public interest here, and when he died a useful citizen as well as a brave soldier was mourned.

Gen. Steedman commenced the practice of law in Toledo in 1859, and was making a decided mark when the war began. He also published, about this time, the only Democratic paper in Toledo, the *Times*. When Sumter was fired on, his paper blazed with war-like ardor and he immediately enlisted and commenced raising the 14th Regiment, which became one of the most famous and efficient in the war and saw active service until its close.

Gen. Steedman's service to the Grand Army of the Republic is worthy of note. In 1879 he was elected department commander and infused a spirit into the then languishing order which placed Ohio in the front ranks of the great soldier fraternity. In his last years he edited the Toledo *Democrat* and was made Chief of Police of Toledo, which was his last public employment. Few men in Ohio ever had a wider or more varied experience in public affairs, both in peace and war, than Gen. Steedman, or rendered more conspicuous and useful service. During his life he was much in politics. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, was member of the Board of Public Works, ran for Congress, was collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, and was otherwise a prominent political factor in the Democratic party.

David Ross Locke, famous as a satirist and writer, was born in Vestal, Brown county, New York, September 20, 1833, and died at Toledo, February 15, 1888. He began his career as a newspaper man at the age of 10 when he set himself to learn the printer's trade. He published various Ohio papers during his career, the most prominent of which is the Toledo *Blade* which he built up to tremendous proportions. The "Nasby" letters which subsequently attained extensive circulation and gave him special prominence throughout the country, were written during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Locke began his connection with the Toledo press in 1865. He toured Europe extensively, lec-

THE TOLEDO BLADE BUILDING.

tured in various parts of the country and wrote during his life numerous volumes of a satirical nature which have attained to almost equal prominence with the "Nasby" books.

Valentine H. Ketcham, though dead, still lives in his sons to upbuild Toledo. The fruits of his toil are still seen, for it was he who planted the seeds of the large Ketcham fortune, which, harvested by his family, have fruitfully multiplied in blessings to this fair city.

V. H. Ketcham was born in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, November 12, 1815, and died July 30, 1887.

The very year Toledo was founded he opened a store on St. Clair street and started in mercantile business which grew to considerable proportions before he quitted it. In 1850 Mr. Ketcham entered the banking business which became known as Ketcham, Berdan & Co., and which eventually merged into the First National Bank, of Toledo. At the time of his death Mr. Ketcham had been its only President, the period covering twenty-four years, from 1863 to 1887. To his conservative policy is due largely the exceptional success of this important institution. Mr. Ketcham, during his entire residence in Toledo, was interested in real estate. He was a heavy owner of both unimproved and improved property when he died, and many business blocks and buildings still stand as witnesses of his thrift. He was one of the wealthiest men of Northwestern Ohio.

Henry Philipps was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1828, and died in Toledo, February 27, 1896. In 1852 Mr. Philipps embarked in the seed and implement business in Toledo and with a brief intermission continued the same until his death. The seed house thrived exceedingly under his careful supervision and grew to have commercial relations with all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Philipps did much for the upbuilding of the city during his lifetime, having been interested in a number of public enterprises, notably the city's street railway system in which he was a pioneer. No more honest or honorable gentleman ever lived in this city than he. He was an earnest advocate for moral right and never swerved from what he believed to be his duty.

Willian Baker came to Toledo in 1844 to practice law after graduation from the law school at Harvard University. He died at the age of seventy-two on November 17, 1894, after many years of eminently successful practice, being senior member of the firm of Baker, Smith & Baker at the time of of his demise. Mr. Baker was active in many enterprises which aided in the development of Toledo, among them the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland, now a part of the Lake Shore railroad, the Wabash railroad and the Milburn Wagon Works.

During his life in Toledo Mr. Baker was connected with the First Baptist church and aided liberally in the support not only of this religious institution but in many moral and benevolent societies. He was esteemed as an honest, conscientious and highly intelligent Christian citizen and an able lawyer and business man.

Richard Mott was born on a farm in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, July 21, 1804, of Quaker parentage, and died at his home in Toledo, January 22, 1888. He settled in this city in 1836, and engaged in the Forwarding, Commission and Grain business, which he continued without interruption until 1860, also handling in the meantime large tracts of real estate and investing considerably for himself. In 1845-6 he was mayor of Toledo.

In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and in 1856 he was re-elected, declining a third term. He was pronounced in his anti-slavery views, and while originally a Democrat, allied himself to the anti-slavery wing of the "Free Soil" party.

From his first residence in Toledo, Mr. Mott was prominently identified with the social, intellectual, humanitarian and financial interests of the city, and his beautiful home grew to be a center for intellectual people to congregate. His tastes were quiet instead of aggressive, inclining to literary pursuits, but his sense of duty and patriotism caused him to participate in official and political life to a large extent.

Matthew Shoemaker settled in Toledo in 1859 and at once interested himself in the commerce of this growing city. From 1862 until 1868 he was interested in a foundry and machine shop. In 1862 he helped to build the first grain elevator of the D. & M. railroad in Toledo. In the spring, 1864, he organized and was made President of the Northern National bank, and in this responsible position he continued until 1872, when he resigned on account of ill health, continuing as vice-president and giving much of his time and attention to the bank, for ten years thereafter. At the time of his death in August, 1895, he was still a stockholder and director in the institution. For over thirty

years Mr. Shoemaker was largely interested in the banks of this city. and for fifteen years he was President of the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings' bank. He was at one time a stockholder and director in the Union Savings bank. At all times he showed himself a man of public spirit, ready to promote local enterprises by his influence and means. For many years he was actively interested in the public schools here as a member of the Board of Education. He was an ardent sportsman and with a few friends organized the Middle Bass Island club, of which, for eighteen years he was President. Among the prominent men of Toledo no man is more justly entitled to an honorable place in its history than he. Matthew Shoemaker's birth occurred in Herkimer county, N. Y., November 16, 1813.

Sanford L. Collins was one of the pioneers of Toledo. He was born at Brownsville, Jefferson county, New York, April 4, 1805, and died February 2, 1889. He came to this city in 1831, when it was yet known as Port Lawrence and Vistula towns, and opened a store in an old block-house located near what is now Summit and Jefferson streets, the first stock of goods offered for sale in the little village. In 1833 he opened a store at Tremainesville, which he conducted until 1837 under the name of S. L. Collins & Co., his brothers, John W. and Morgan L. becoming his partners the second year. In connection with his brother John, Mr. Collins farmed quite extensively and devoted much time to the improvement of his estate, known before his purchase as the Burgess tract. He acted as postmaster at Tremainesville from 1834 to 1842. He was among the most energetic and active of the pioneers in promoting the development, not only of the section in which he resided, but of the county at large, and particularly in the improvement of roads leading into the country in various directions. When Lucas county was organized he was chosen its first treasurer, and 1840 he participated in the organization of Washington township, later filling numerous township offices.

Mr. Collins was an active Mason, and an early member of Fort Meigs Chapter and Toledo Commandery. For many years his chief occupation was the cultivation of his lands and property in and near Toledo. His death was a misfortune to the city, for no man exerted during a long life a greater influence for good than did this fine old gentleman.

Abner L. Backus, during a long period of years was prominently identified with Toledo's grain interests and was connected besides with numerous public boards and enterprises which contributed toward the growth of this city His early life was spent in Marietta, Ohio, where he was educated, his advent in business being made in 1837 as rodman in the Civil Engineers' Department, in the construction of the Ohio State Canals. He continued in public service for nearly forty years, receiving many promotions by the state. For some years prior to 1860, he was engaged in different mercantile enterprises on the Maumee river. He was the originator of the grain elevator business of A. L. Backus & Sons, formerly Young & Backus, and one of the founders of the Union Elevator Co. He has been President of the Produce Exchange and was a director from the day of its organization. A. L. Backus may justly be placed among the most successful business men of Toledo. He passed away on June 14, 1895.

John W. Fuller, widely known both in military and in business life, came to Toledo in 1858 from Utica, New York, where he was known as one of the leading merchants of that city. He engaged in the book trade here, selling and publishing extensively until he owned a large book establishment. He was thus engaged when the war of the rebellion called him to the front. As a soldier he became prominent and received numerous promotions for gallant service, quitting the army finally as Brevet Major General in the United States volunteers. His record throughout was brilliant. No Ohio soldier better deserved the honors that came to him. Upon honorable discharge from military service he returned to his home in Toledo and resumed mercantile life, becoming the senior partner of the firm of Fuller, Childs & Co., one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses in the Northwest. He retired from business in 1888 and died March 12, 1891. Gen. Fuller served for eight years from 1874 to 1882, as collector of customs for the Toledo District, under appointment by Presidents Grant and Hayes.

George E. Pomeroy came to Toledo in 1863 and engaged in the real estate business, which, since his death, has been conducted by his son, George E. Pomeroy, Jr. For many years this enterprising gentleman did his part in the development of Toledo. An important realty firm of thirty-five years standing wields a large influence in a growing city, and it is safe to assume that a great per cent. of our best property has been improved and marketed by father and son together.

George E. Pomeroy was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 16, 1807, and died in this city January 12, 1886. He was much respected by all who knew him, an able, industrious and kindly gentleman. His family has always held a high place in the esteem of the best citizens.

Samuel M. Young began the practice of law in Lucas county in 1835, at the age of twenty-nine, and from a small beginning in the little town of Maumee grew to be one of the leading members of the legal profession in Toledo. He took as a partner his former student, Morrison R. Waite, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, and after some years of practice together he retired from the law permanently, in 1856. A year previous Mr. Young engaged in banking, having purchased an interest in the Bank of Toledo, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which afterwards was re-organized as the Toledo National Bank. He became its president and continued as such for a long term of years.

For 18 years, from 1862 to 1880, Mr. Young was a member of the grain firm of Young & Backus. Mr. Young was connected with several railroads issuing from Toledo, and was one of the projectors of the Toledo Hotel Co., which built the Boody House. He was a self-made man and his great success in business was due entirely to his qualities of persistence, economy and thrift. He passed away January 1, 1897.

HORACE S. WALBRIDGE was born July 21, 1828, at Syracuse, N. Y., and died at his home in Toledo, January 31, 1893.

Since 1833, before this city was actually founded, the family of Walbridge settled on the Maumee river, and at the age of twelve Horace S. Walbridge had finished his education and started into business as clerk for a pioneer merchant. By a process of gradual growth he found himself in 1853, at the age of twenty five, partner in the firm of P. Buckingham & Co., which afterwards became the firm of Brown, Walbridge & King, and which eventually merged into the firm of H. S. Walbridge & Co., terminating altogether in 1868. From the outset this house was one of the strongest in Toledo. Mr. Walbridge was for some twenty-five years connected with the banking interests of Toledo, acting as officer and director in many of the leading financial institutions. He was also actively engaged in the construction of the Toledo & Woodville Railroad ; the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, and the Detroit & Toledo connection of the Canada Southern Railway. Mr. Walbridge was also prominently identified with the city's manufacturing interests. The Union Manufacturing Co., and the Maumee Rolling Mills, were among his achievements. Beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery originated with Horace Walbridge, and chiefly through his efforts grew to its present handsome proportions. But it was in real estate that Mr. Walbridge dealt mainly during the last years of his life, and a large quantity of valuable property has been platted and sold by his firm.

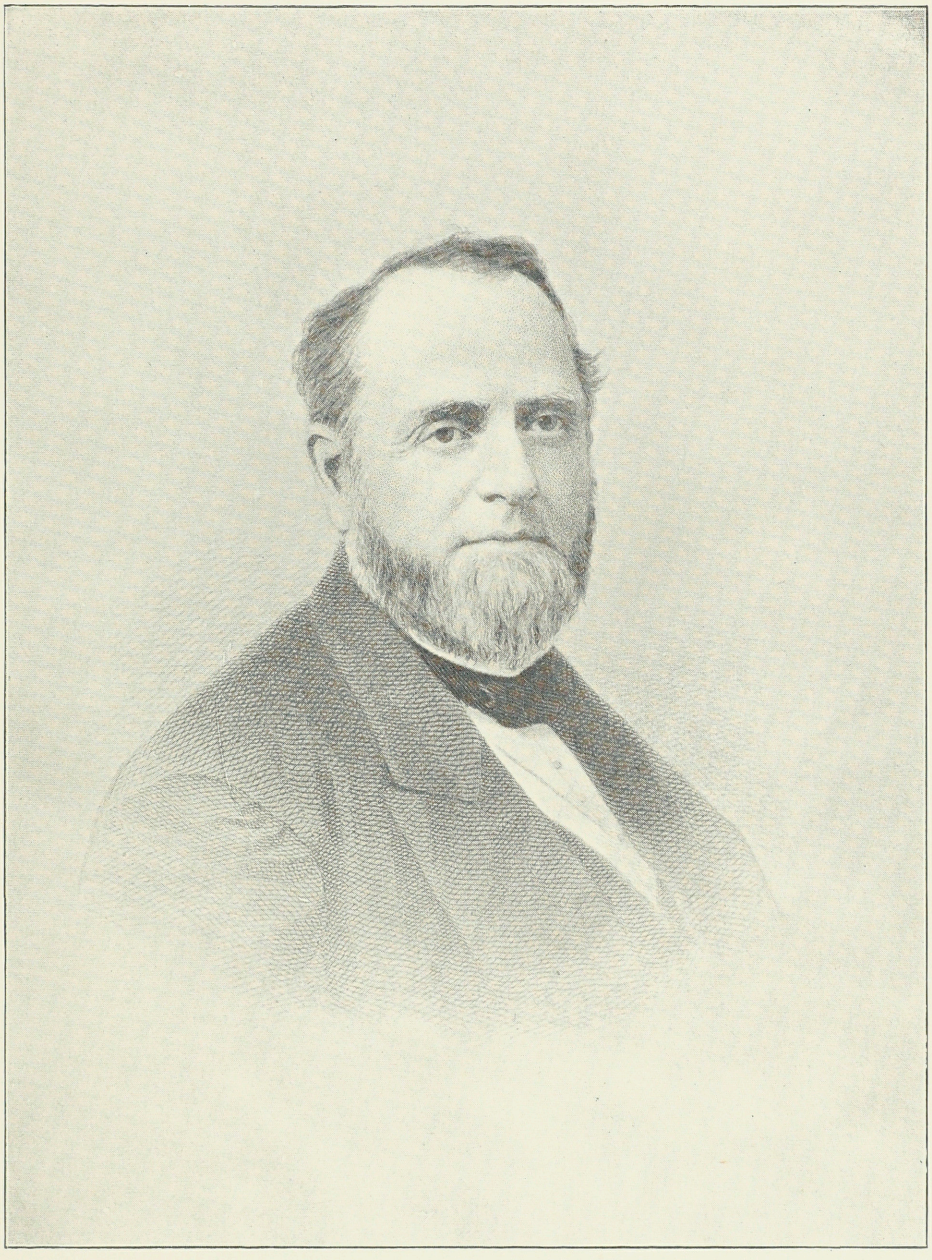
Mr. Walbridge lived a full and active life in Toledo, and took a part in everything of a religious, moral, benevolent and educational nature. He contributed largely to Trinity Episcopal church, in which he was for 35 years a vestryman.

CHARLES H. SCRIBNER was prominent during his lifetime as a lawyer and judge. He came to Toledo in 1869, and entered into partnership with the Hon. Frank Hurd, having previously won distinction as a member of the Knox County Bar. He had early engaged in politics, and before coming to Toledo had acted as a member of the State Senate, and rendered efficient service as member of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of a committee of three appointed to revise and codify the general laws relating to municipalities of the State, the bill, as prepared by them, afterward becoming a law. It was in 1864 that Judge Scribner completed his celebrated work on Dower, which is still an authority both here and in England. The law practice of Scribner & Hurd in Toledo was very extensive and had a clientage representing the best men and largest interests in the city. Both men were counsellors of profound ability, and trial lawyers of eminent standing in the profession. In 1887 the partnership dissolved, when Charles H. Scribner was elected Circuit Judge. He was re-elected in 1892. Judge Scribner was a man of clear discernment, profound learning, and great justice. He possessed all the attributes necessary for a successful judge. He was a gentleman of culture and pleasant individuality, and has been greatly regretted since his demise in Toledo, February 23, 1897.

JOSEPH K. SECOR, at one time senior member of the large wholesale grocery firm of Berdan & Co., was born in Orange county, New York, September 16, 1822, and died April 16, 1892. He settled in Toledo in 1840, and became a clerk in the general store of Valentine H. Ketcham, later entering into partnership under the firm name of Ketcham & Secor. This firm dissolved in 1854, Mr. Ketcham retiring and Mr. Peter F. Berdan entering the firm, which, until 1888, was known as Secor, Berdan & Co. In 1865 Joseph K. Secor retired from this firm and engaged in banking and manufacturing in Toledo. He was Vice-President of the Second National Bank for several years, and one of the organizers of the Maumee Rolling Mill Co.

During the fifty years of his residence in Toledo Mr. Secor had the highest respect of everyone who knew him. He was a man of more than ordinary worth—conscientious, moral, thrifty, industrious and excellent in every way. A pioneer of the city, he did much to build up her commerce and aided many worthy causes.

ASHER COOK, deceased, was born in Richland county, Ohio, near Mansfield, May 3, 1823. He came to Perrysburg, his home until his death, with his parents when a small boy. He served an apprenticeship under his father as a plasterer and followed that trade a short time and later was on the lakes as a common sailor and at one time under the command of Capt. W. H. Wetmore. With a mind for higher things he acquired a broad education from reading and had a special liking for the languages, and spoke French and German fluently. He studied law under the late Willard V. Way and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In his early career he was matched against the best legal talent of Ohio, and he was one of the greatest lawyers, noblest citizens and most high-minded men of his time. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Wood county immediately after his admission to the bar, and in 1852 was chosen probate judge. He was originally a Democrat, but when the slavery question split that organization he espoused the cause of Republicanism and might be called the father of the Republican party in Wood county and had charge of the meeting at Portage when the first local organization was effected. At the opening of the rebellion he raised and took the captaincy of a company in the 21st O. V. I. and afterwards organized and commanded a company in the 144th. He was a member of the Republican convention which nominated Grant for president in 1873 and was a member of the constitutional convention and was chairman of the committee on education. He was an extensive traveler and twice visited the old world. Was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His first wife, Miss Amanda Hall, whom he married in 1853, died during the cholera epidemic of 1854. In 1858 he married Miss Sophia Hitchcock, eldest daughter of W. J. Hitchcock, one of the old and respected citizens of Perrysburg, and Mrs. Cook still survives him. Judge Cook died at midnight at the dawn of the new year 1892, just as the clock tolled out the old year of 1891.



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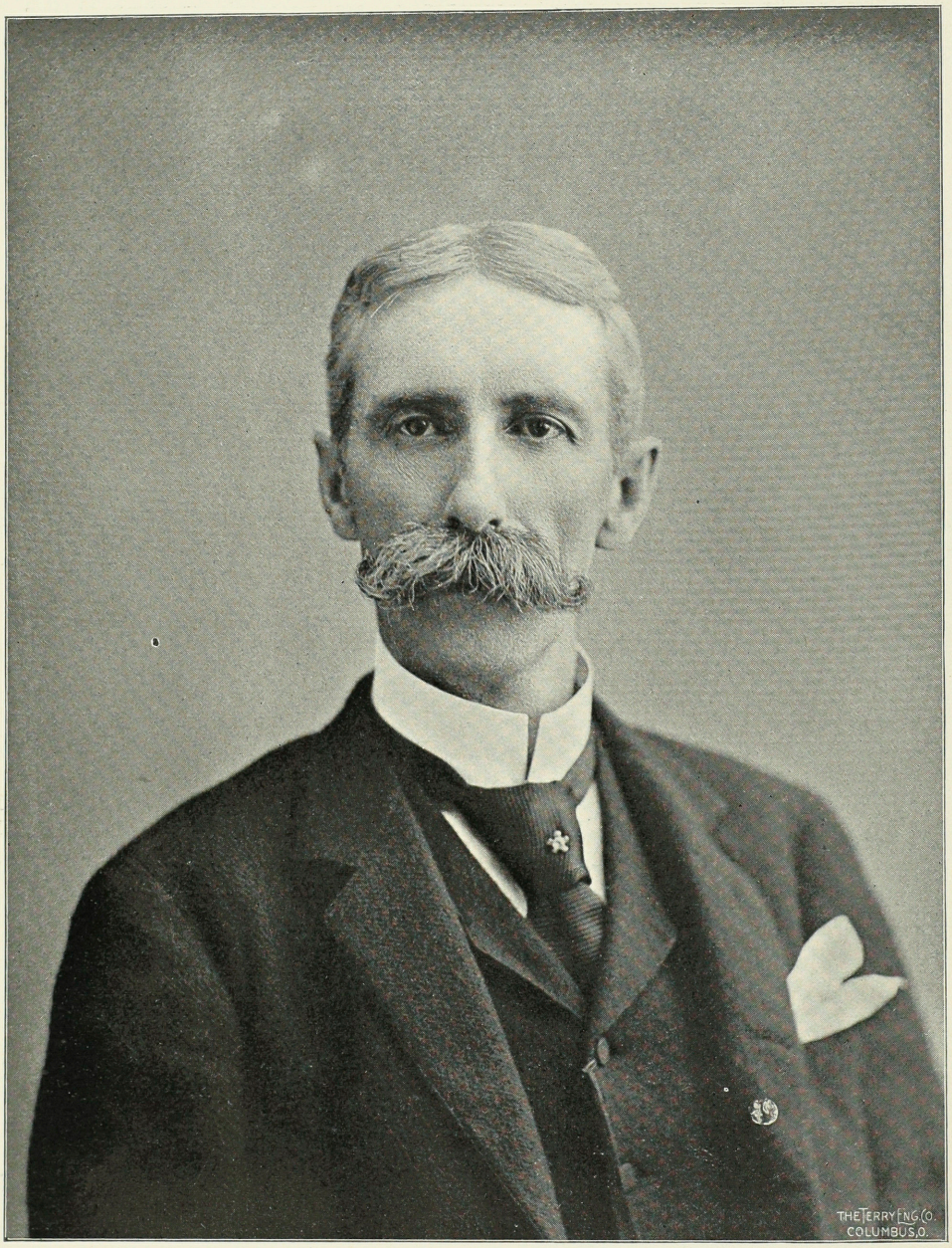

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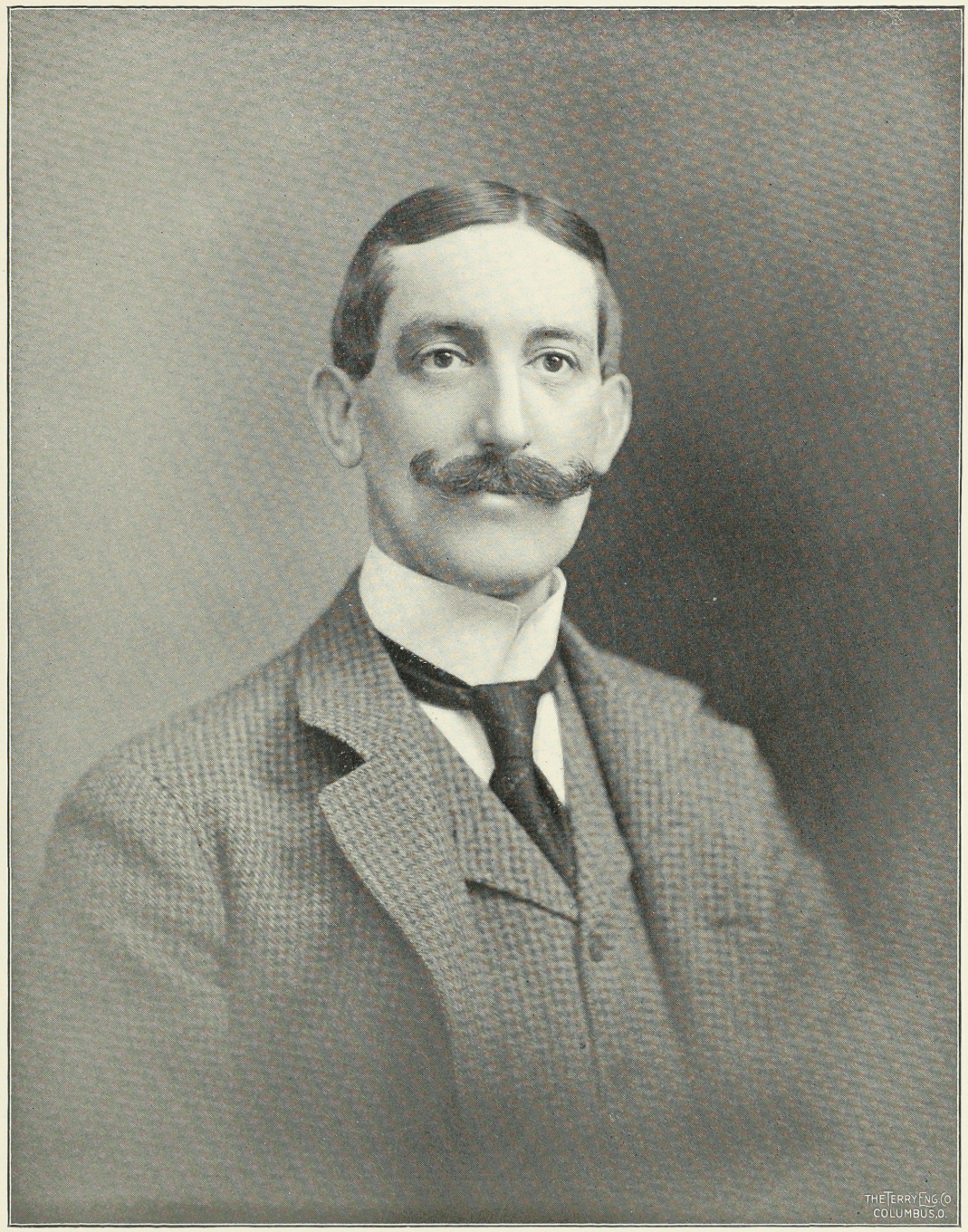


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

FRED J. REYNOLDS.

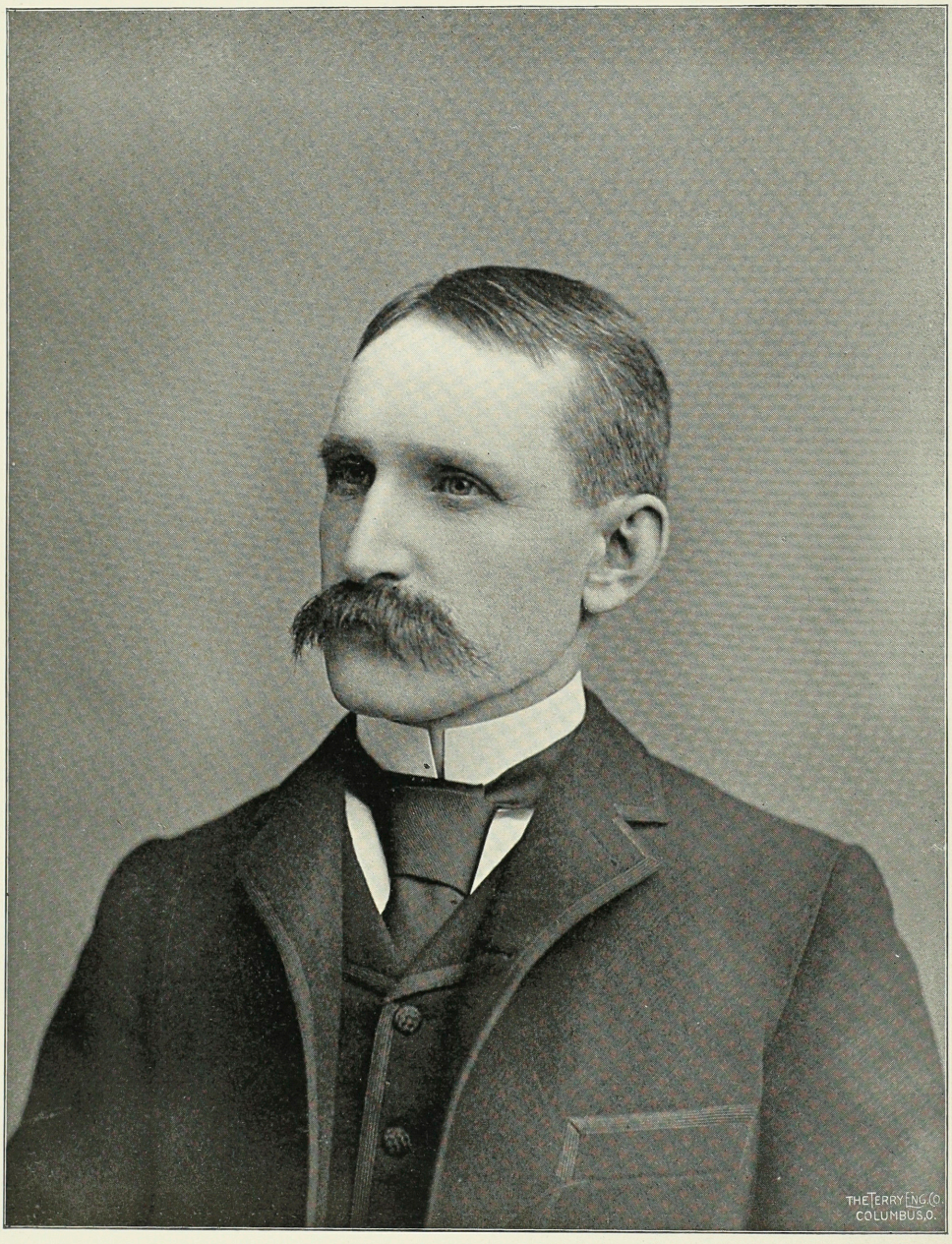
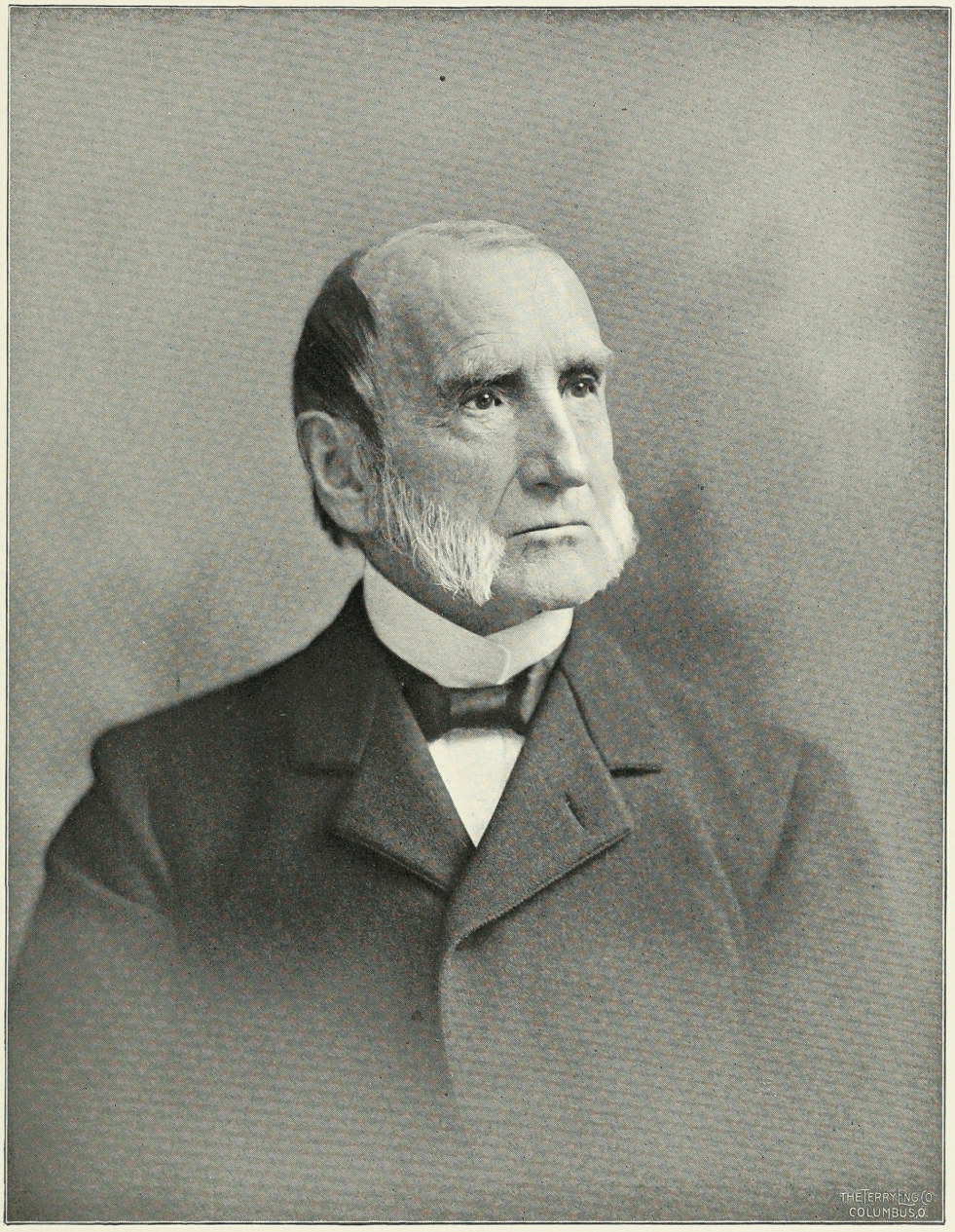


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

CHARLES L. REYNOLDS.



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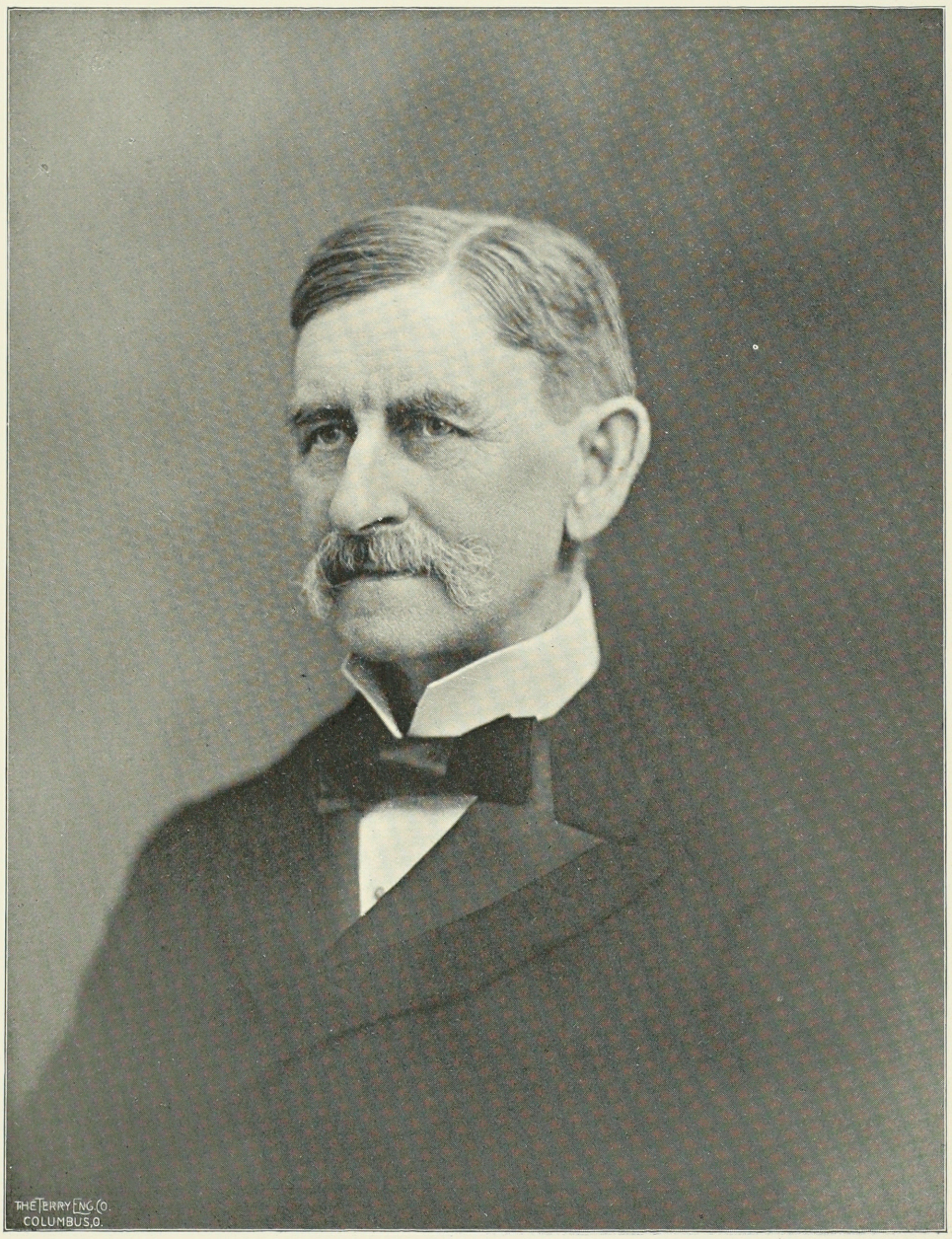

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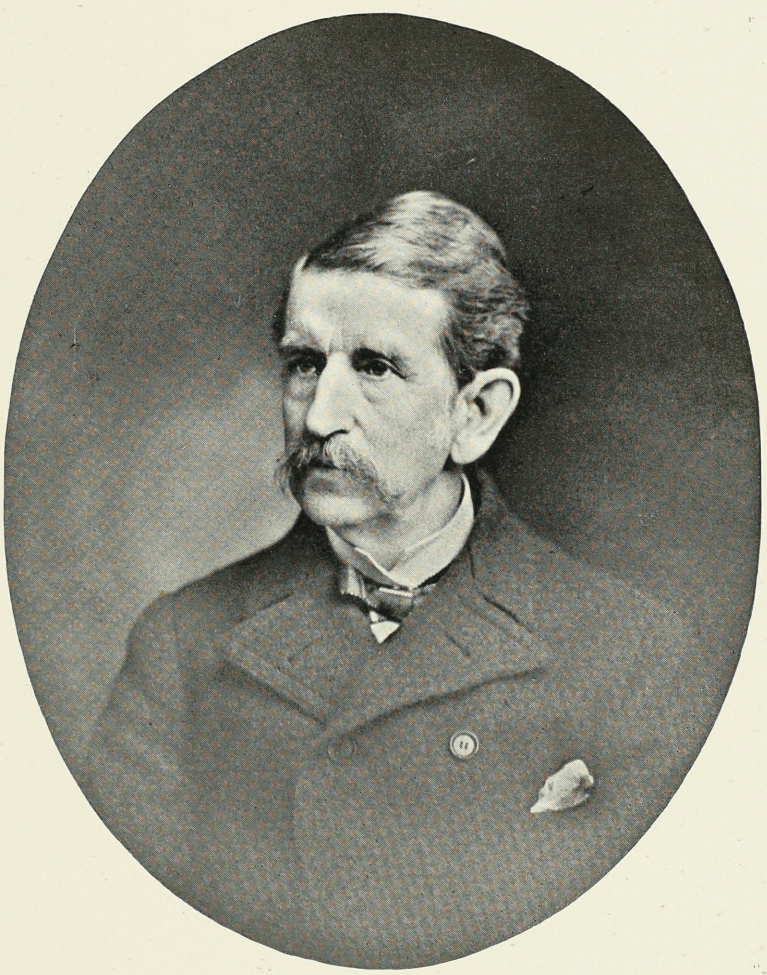

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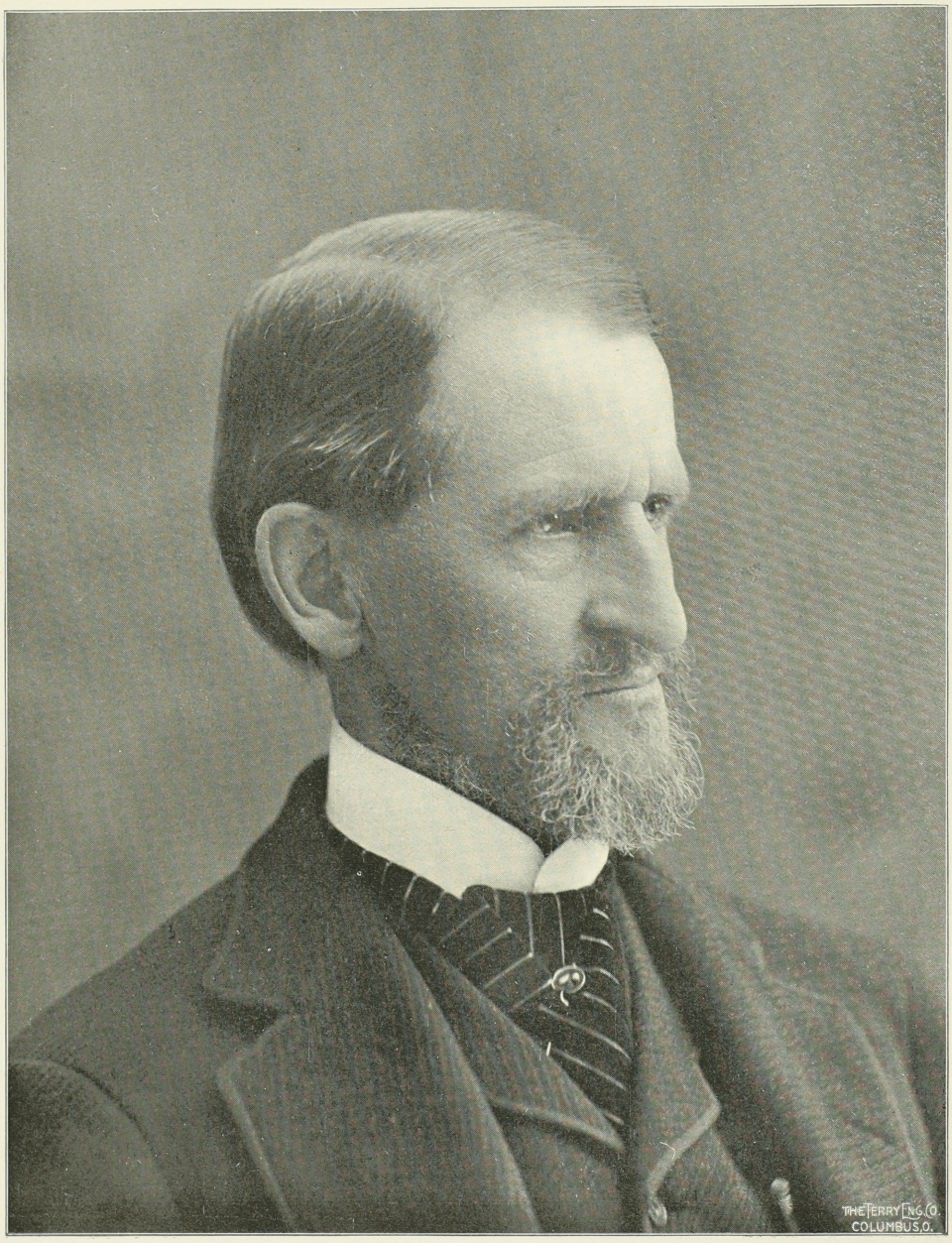

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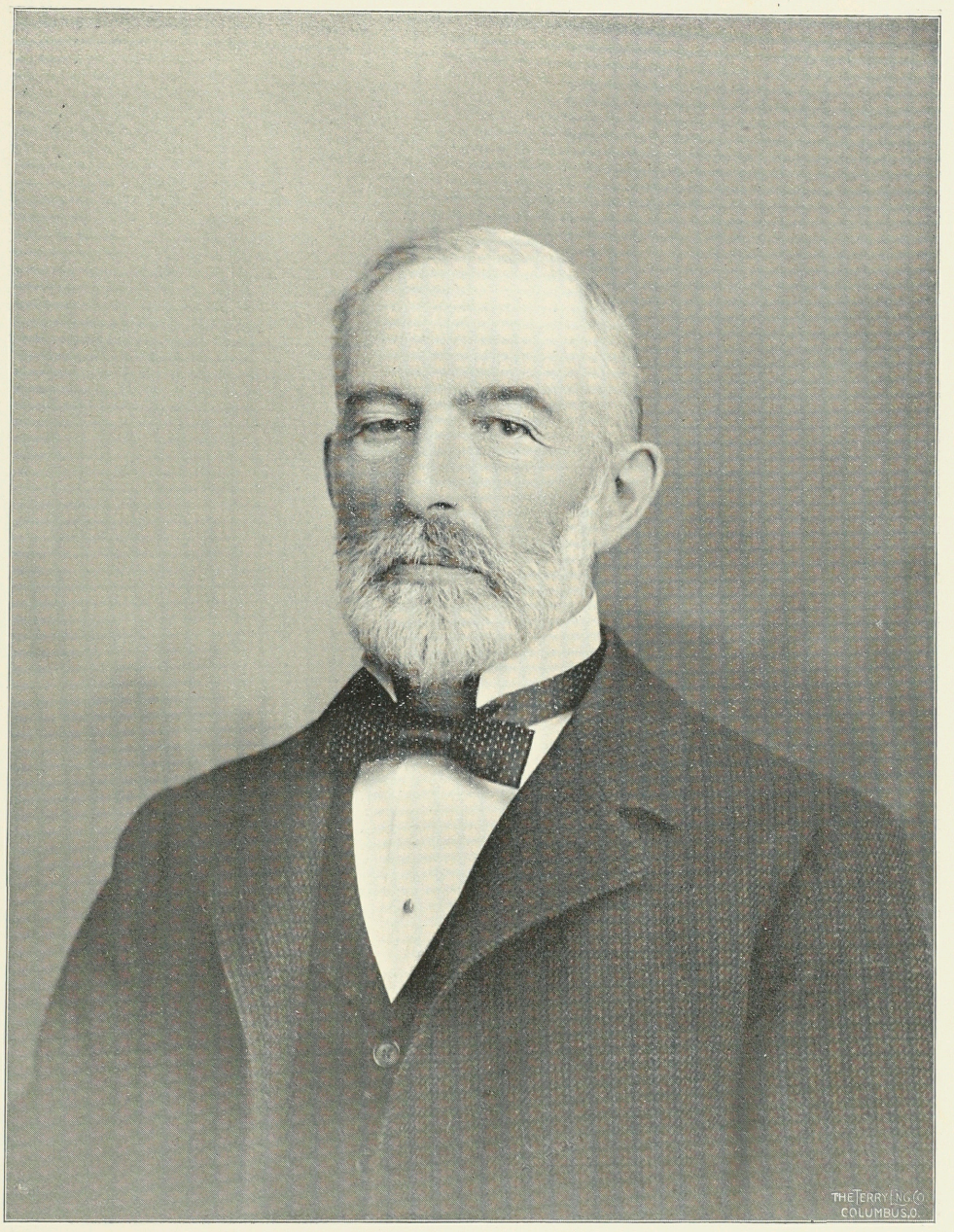

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S. C. SCHENCK.

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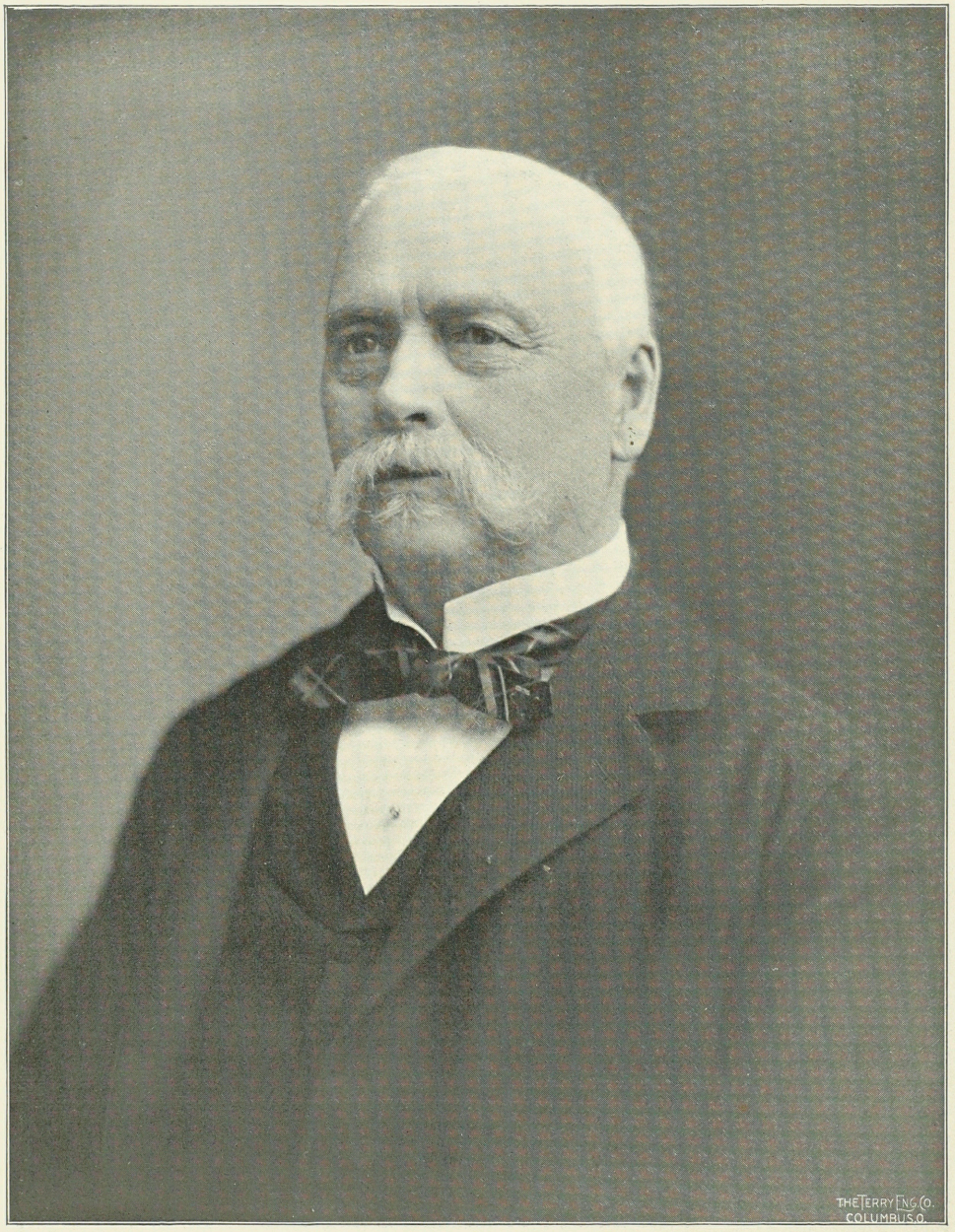
J. M. SPENCER.



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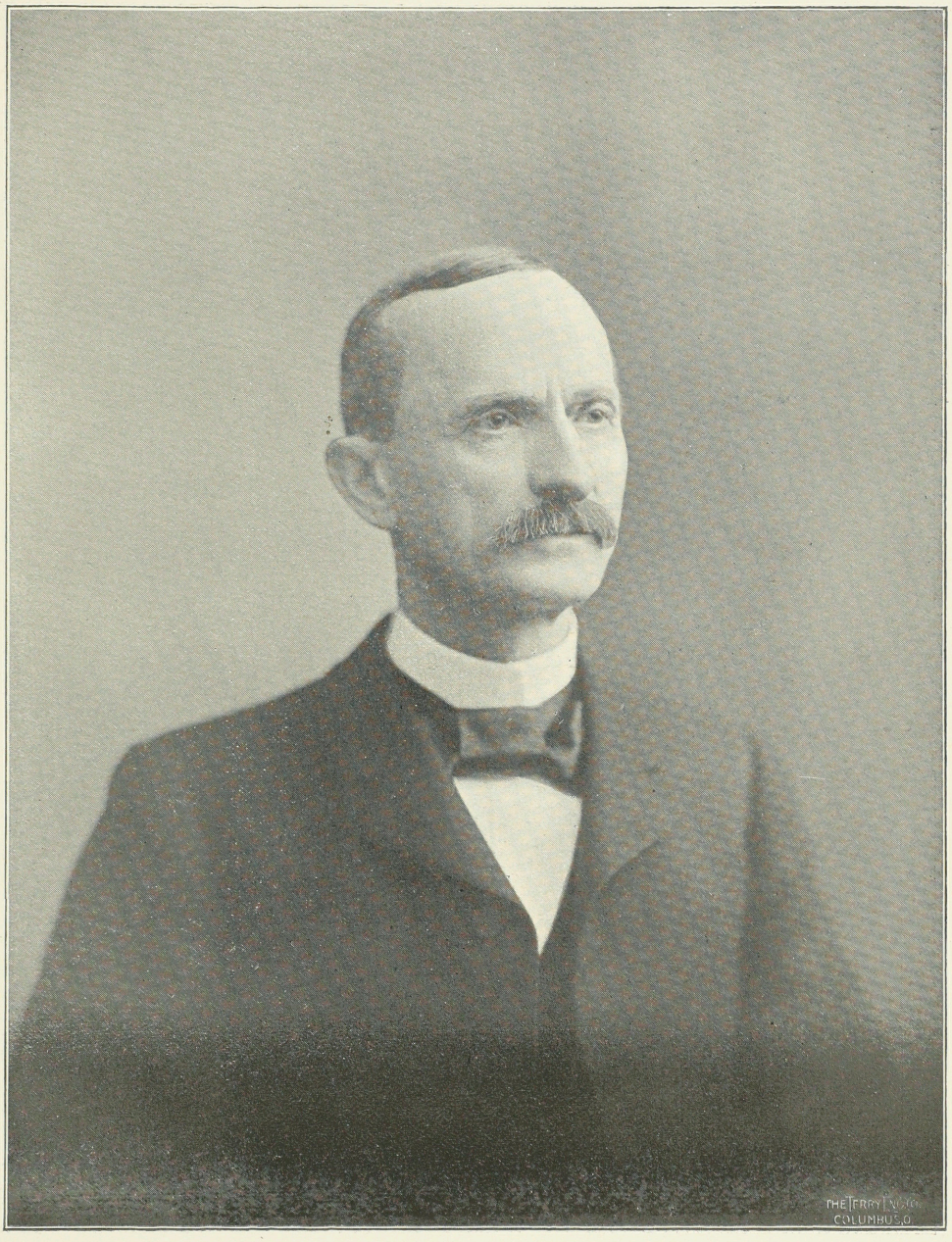

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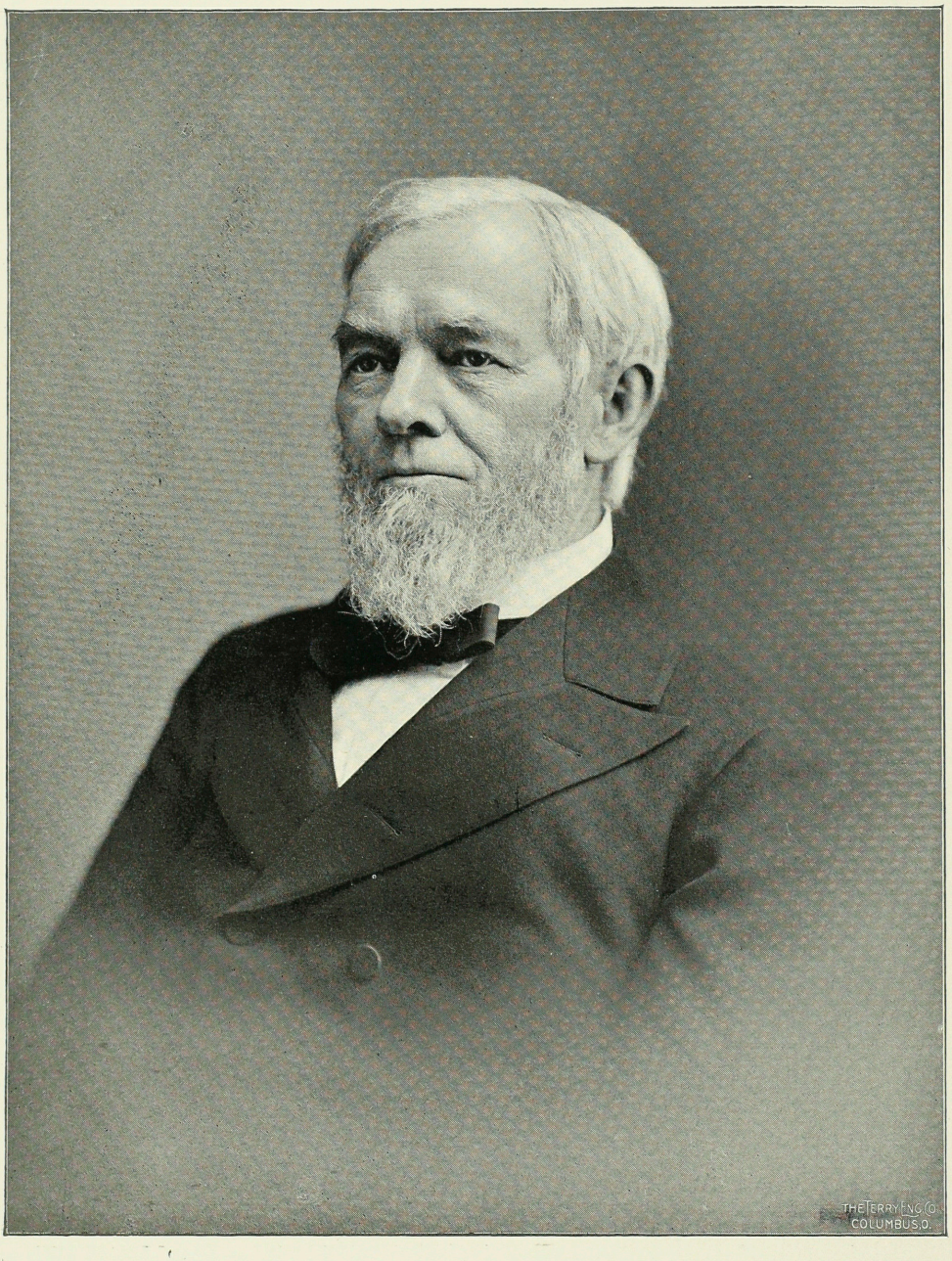

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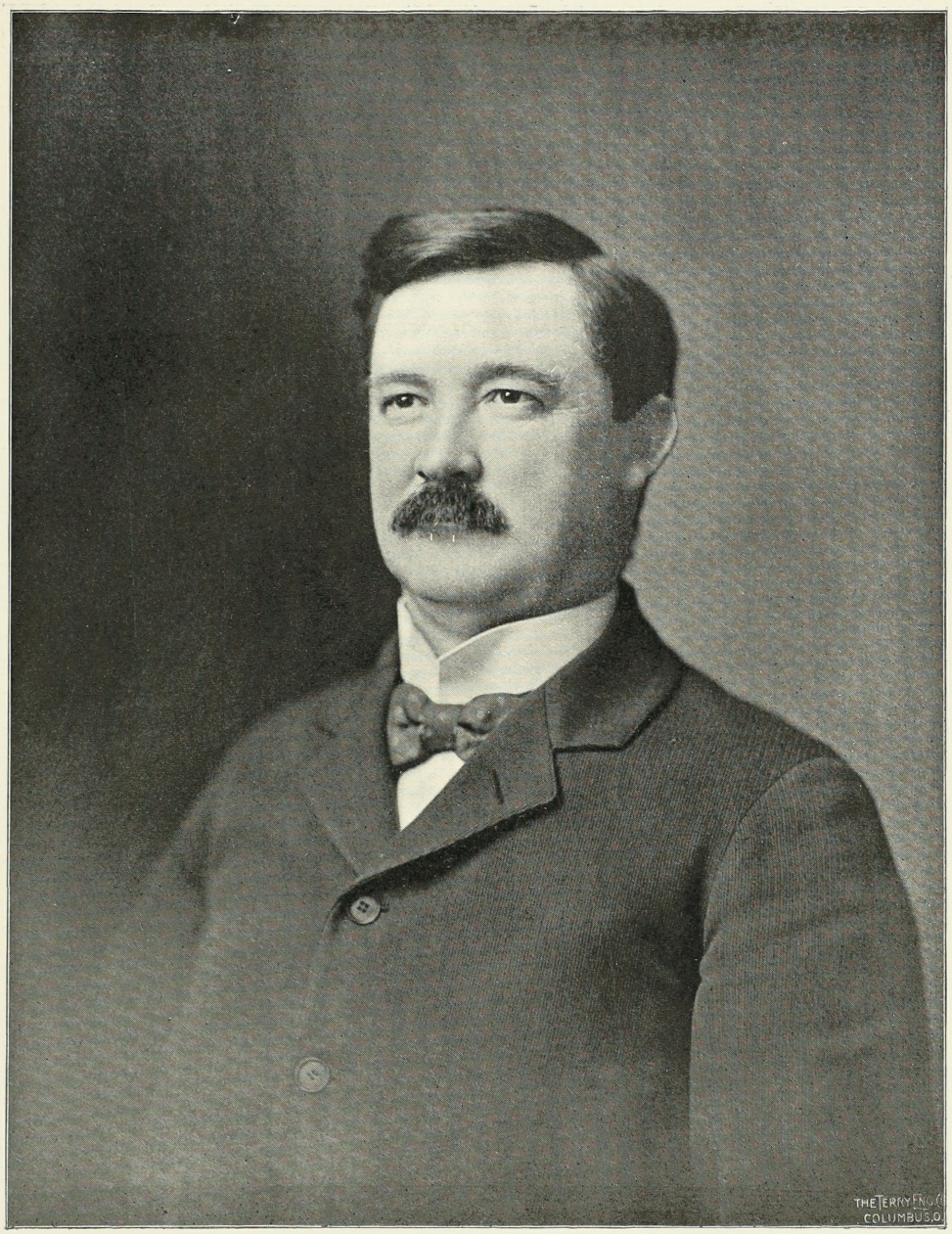
DAVID ROBISON, JR.



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GEORGE E. POMEROY.

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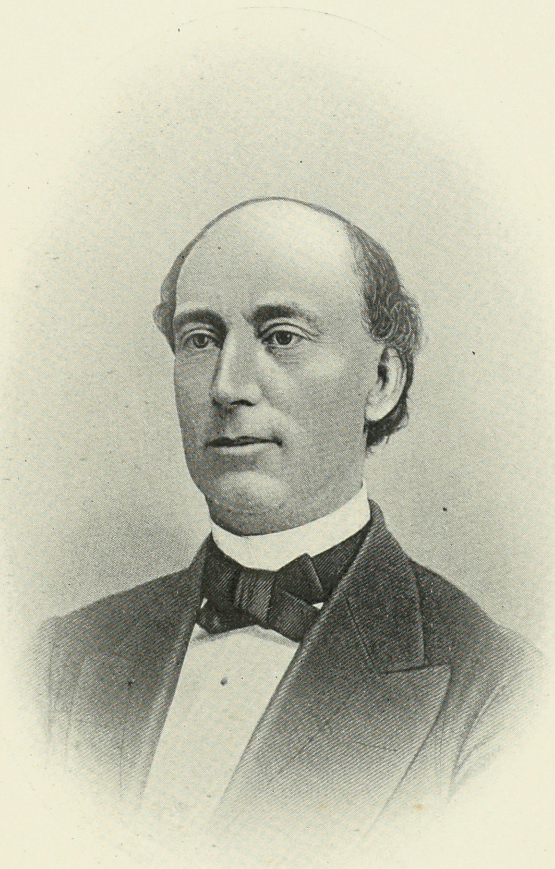

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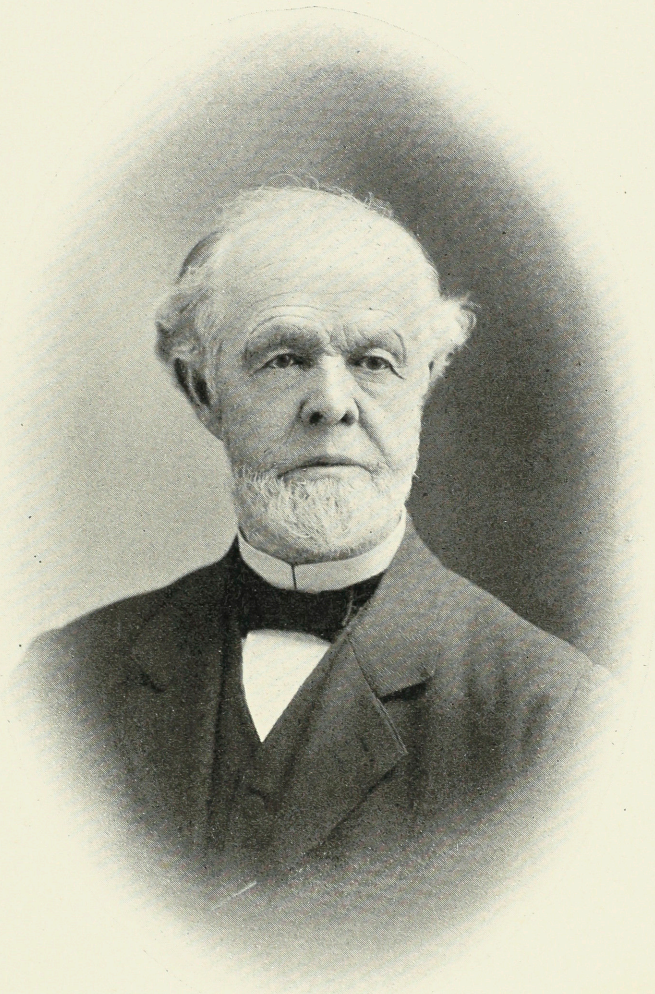

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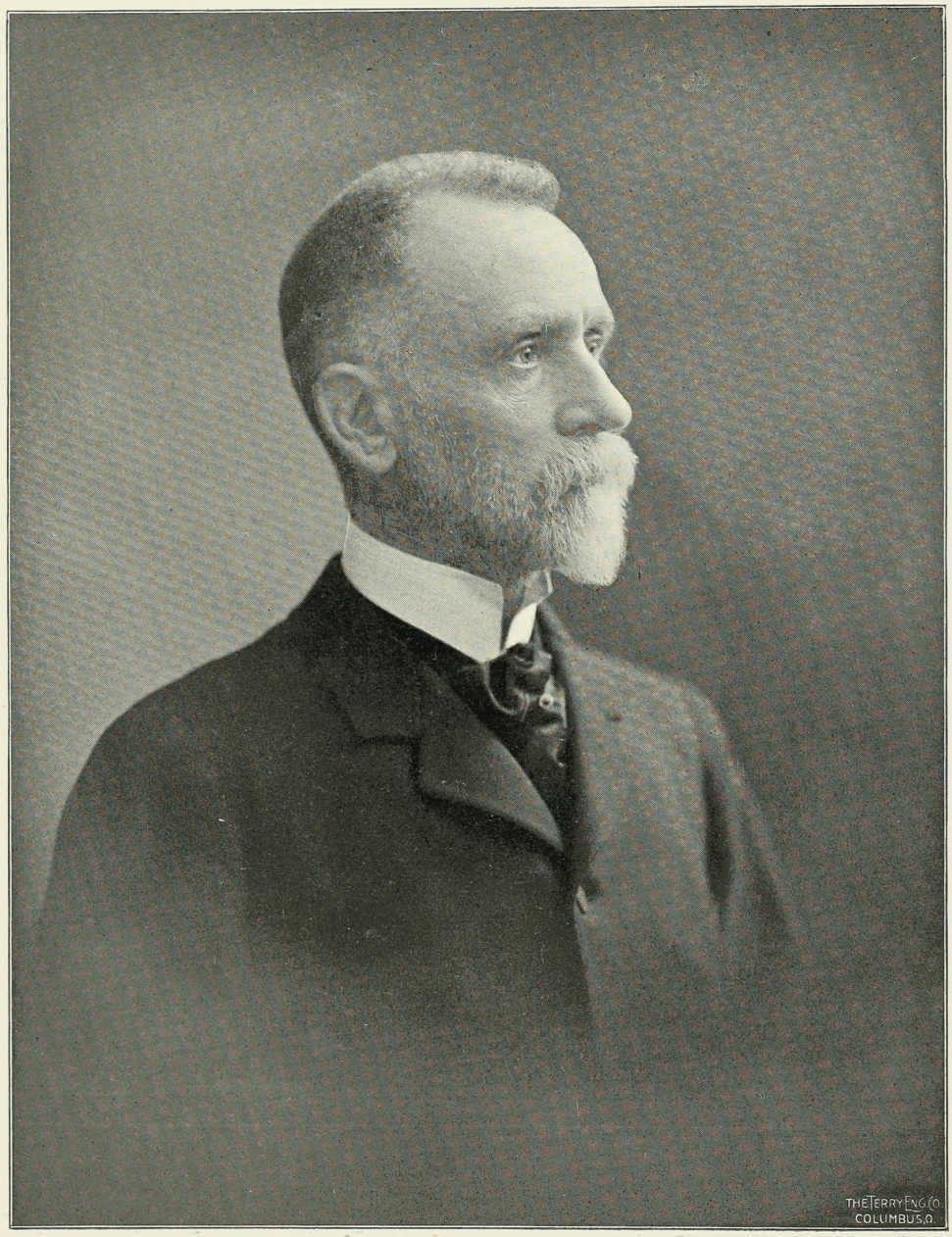

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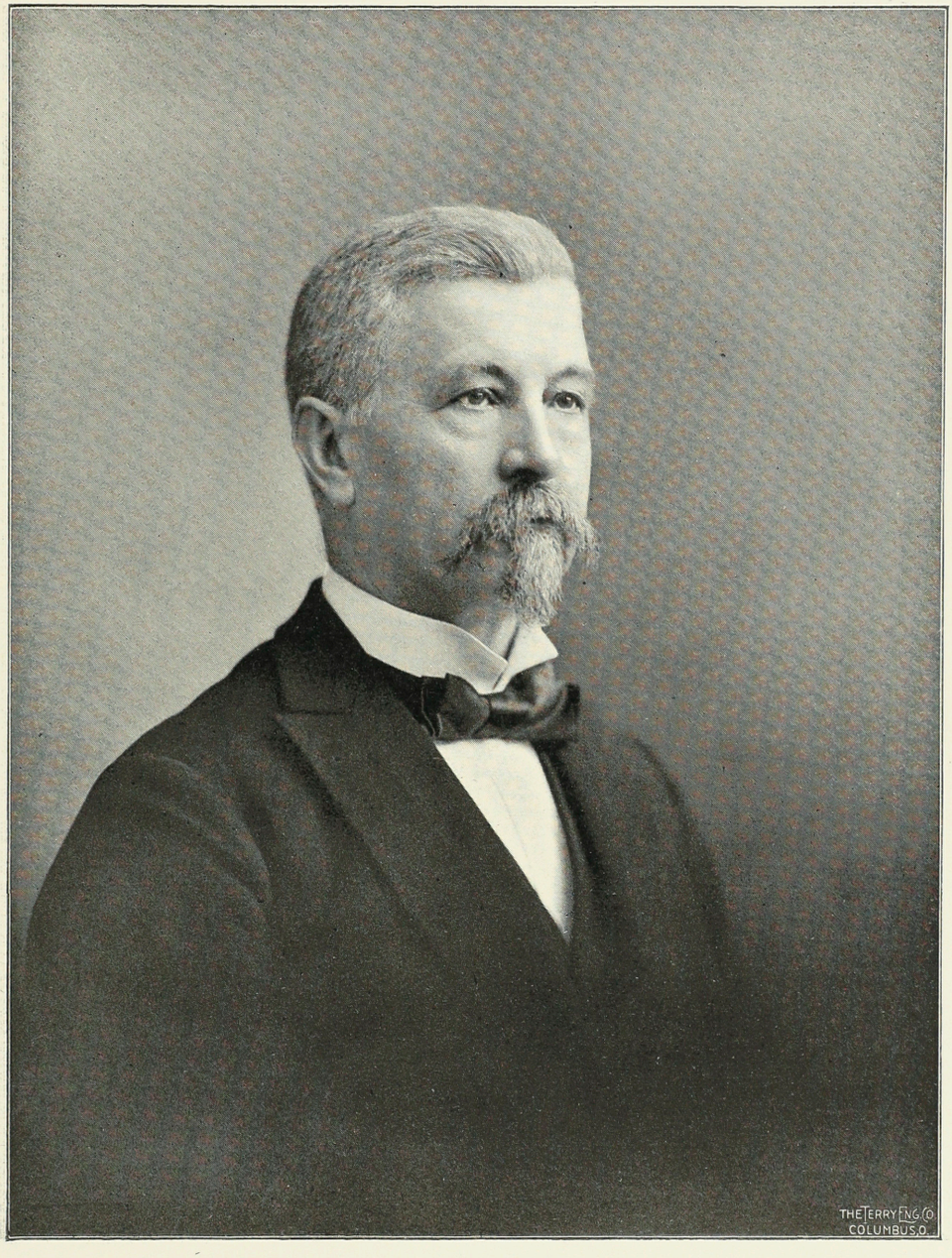

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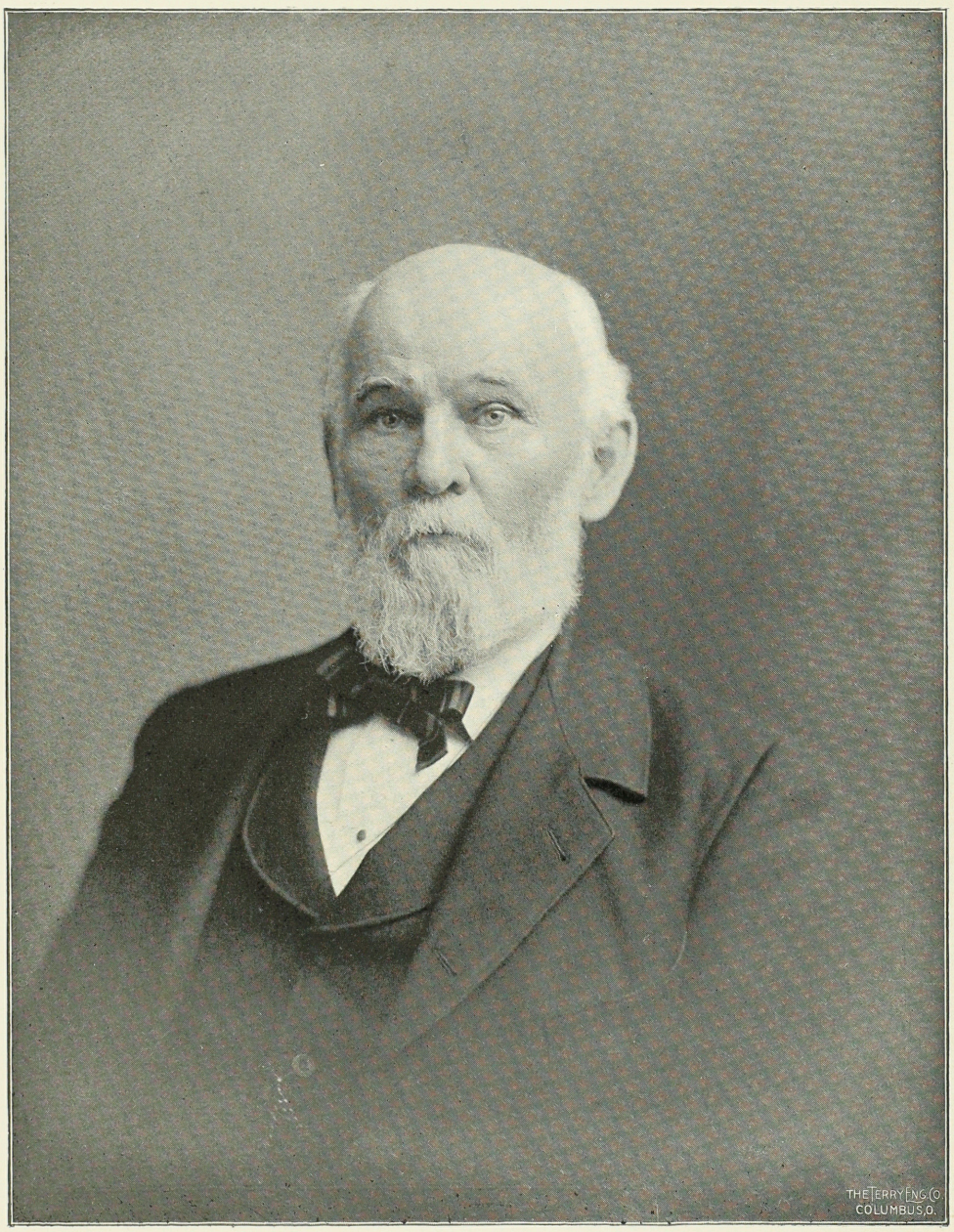

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E. L. BARBER.

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S. D. CARR.

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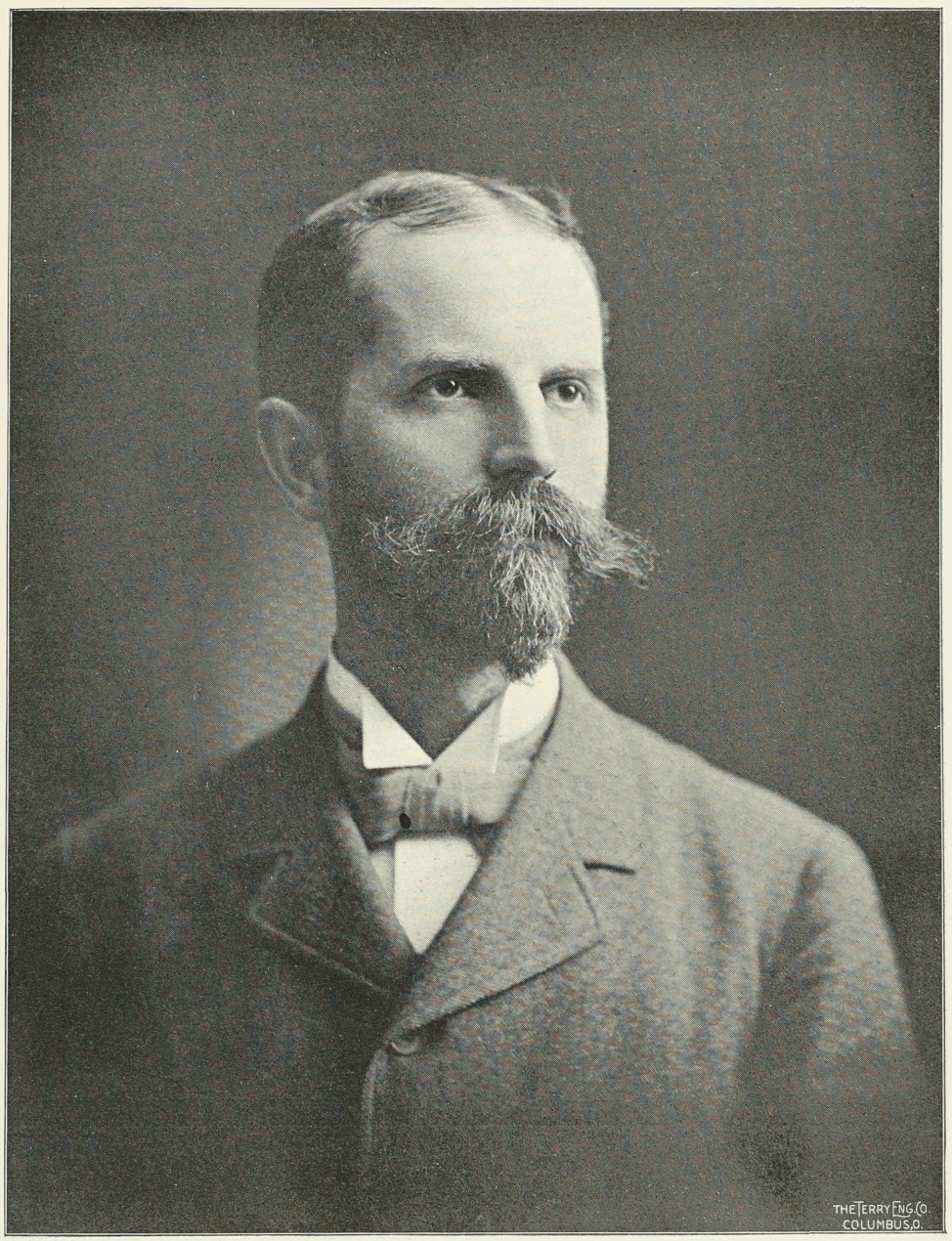
F. B. SHOEMAKER.



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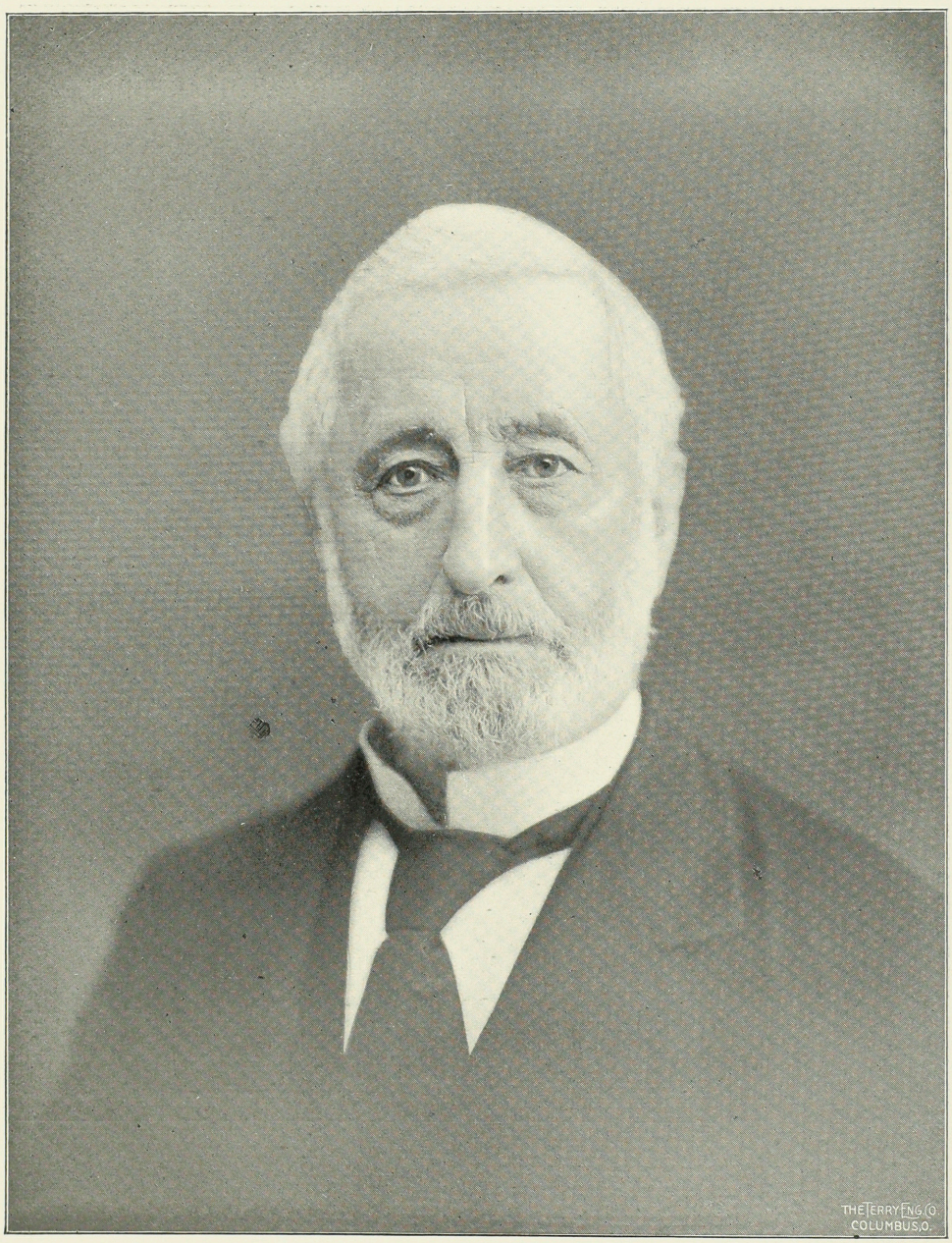

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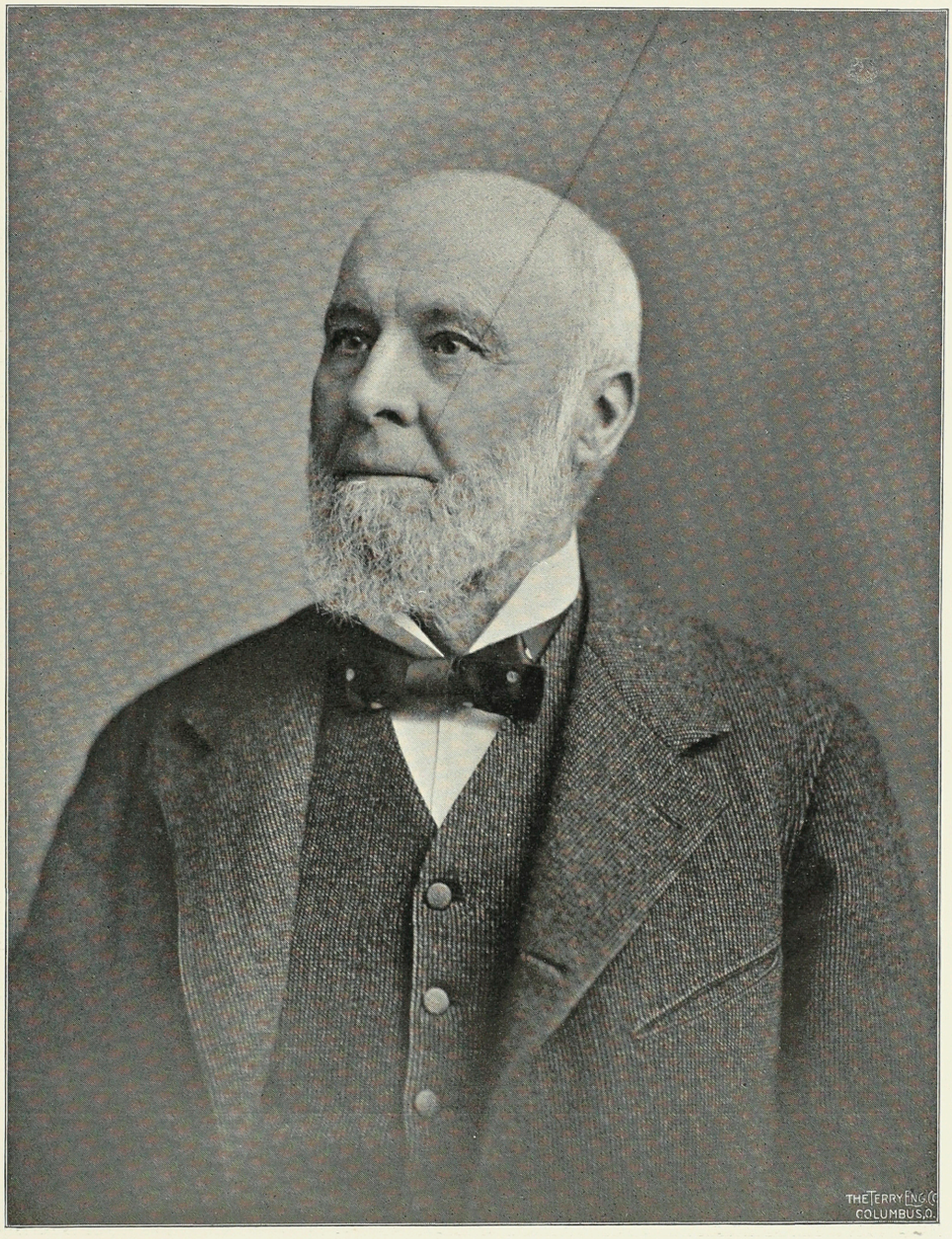

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L. S. BAUMGARDNER.

CEILNA MILO SPITZER.

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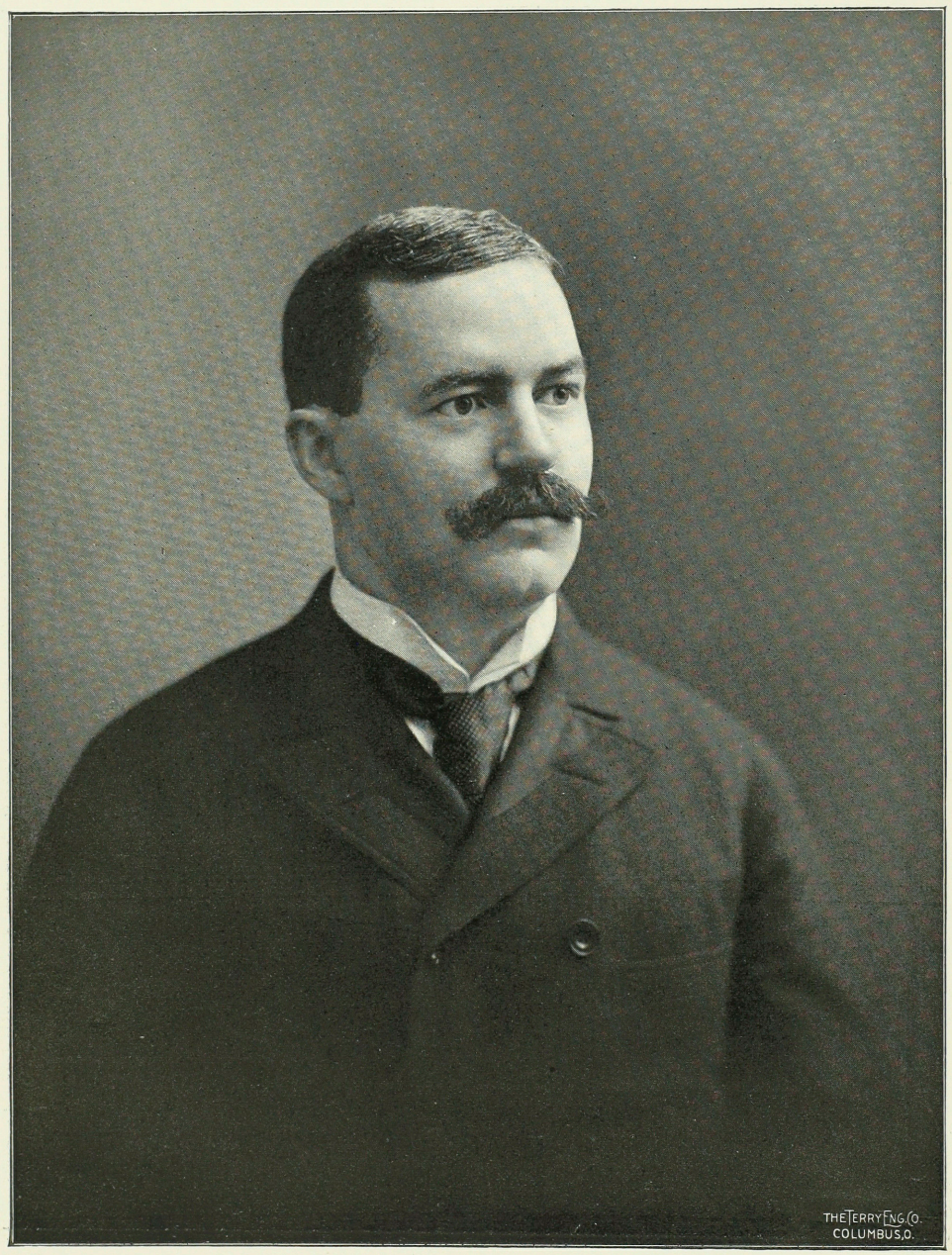

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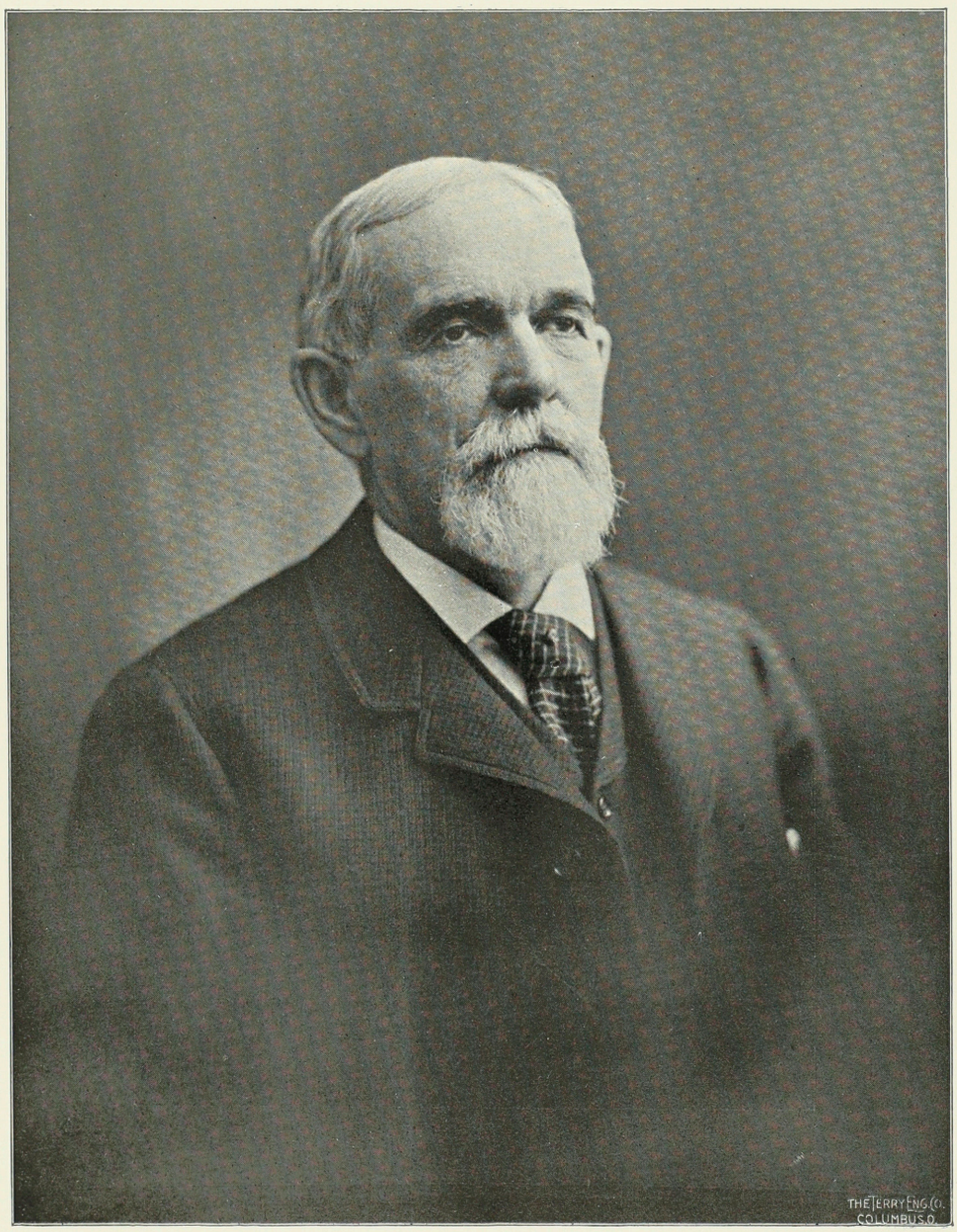

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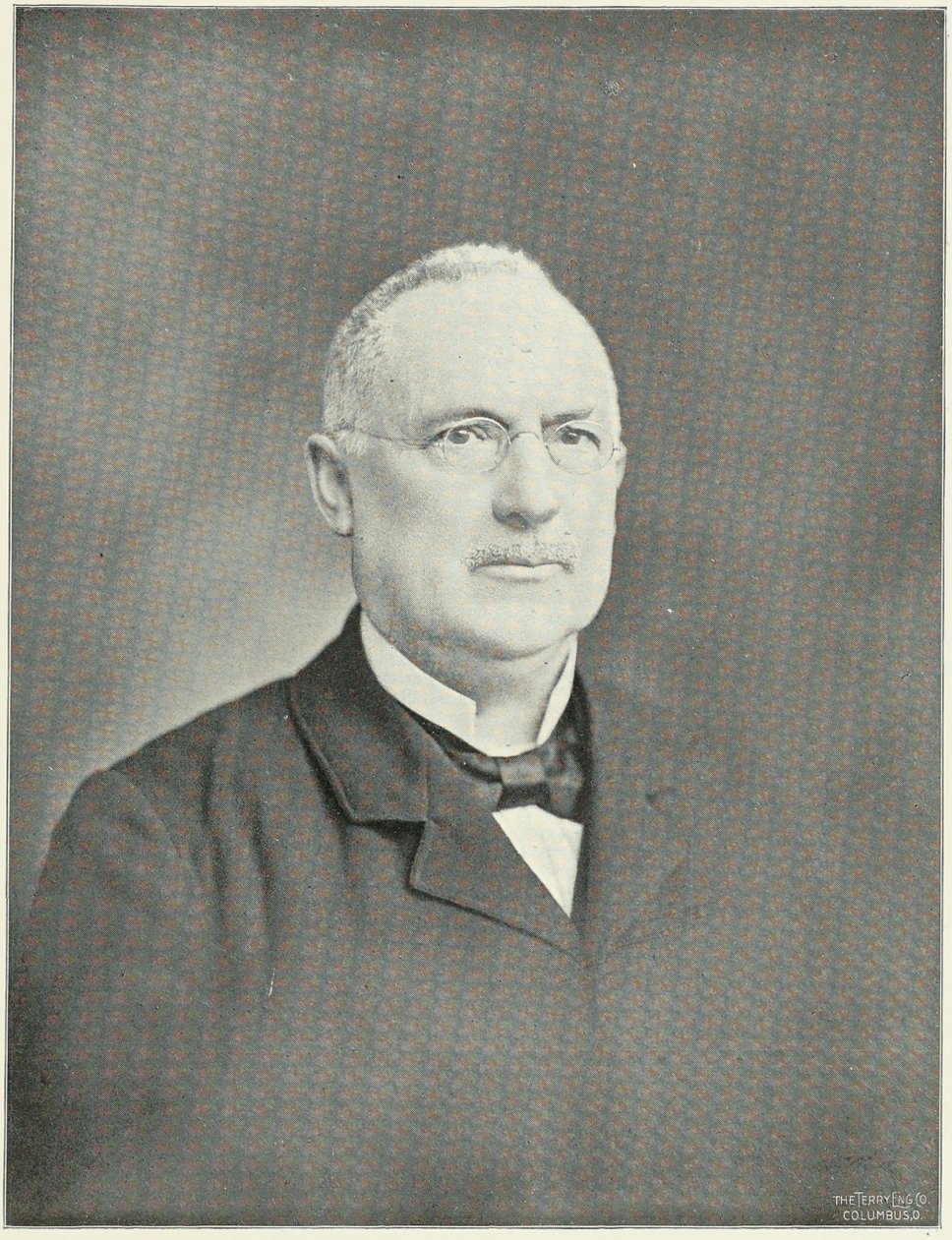

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JAMES BLASS.

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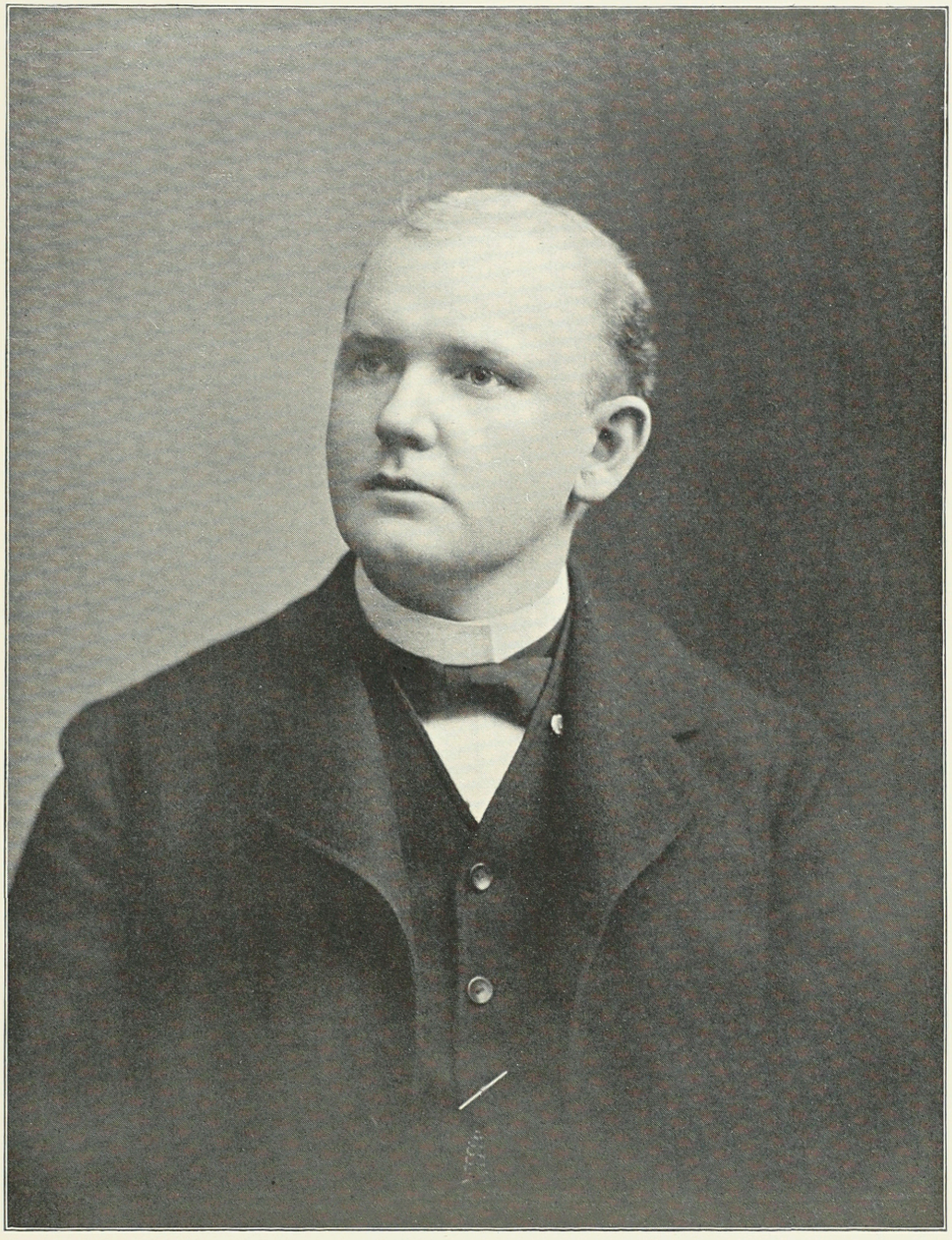

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GEORGE A. WHITE.

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EZRA L. SOUTHWORTH.

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WM. E. BRIGHAM.

NOAH H. SWAYNE.

CLAYTON W. EVERETT.

BARTON SMITH.

E. W. TOLERTON.

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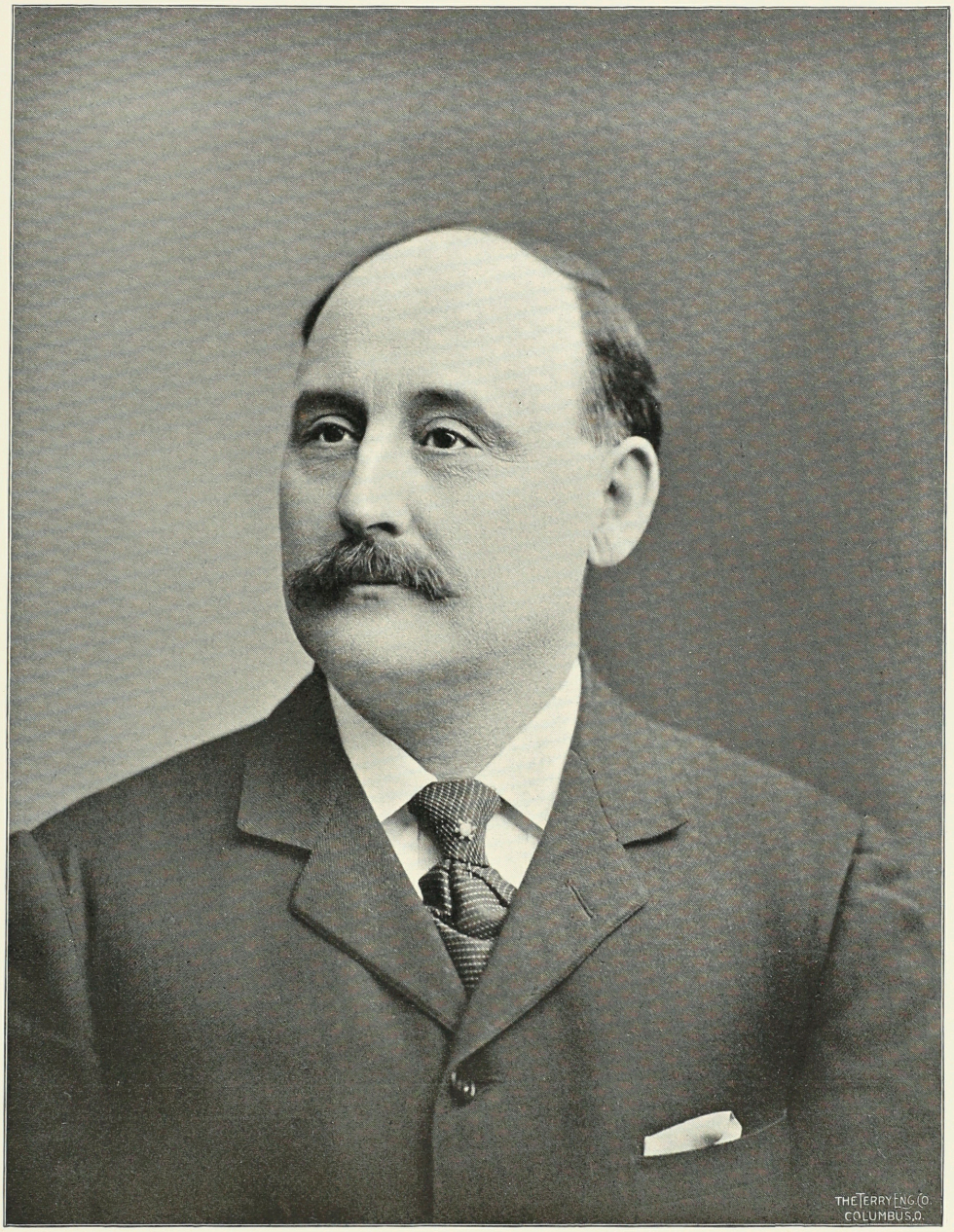

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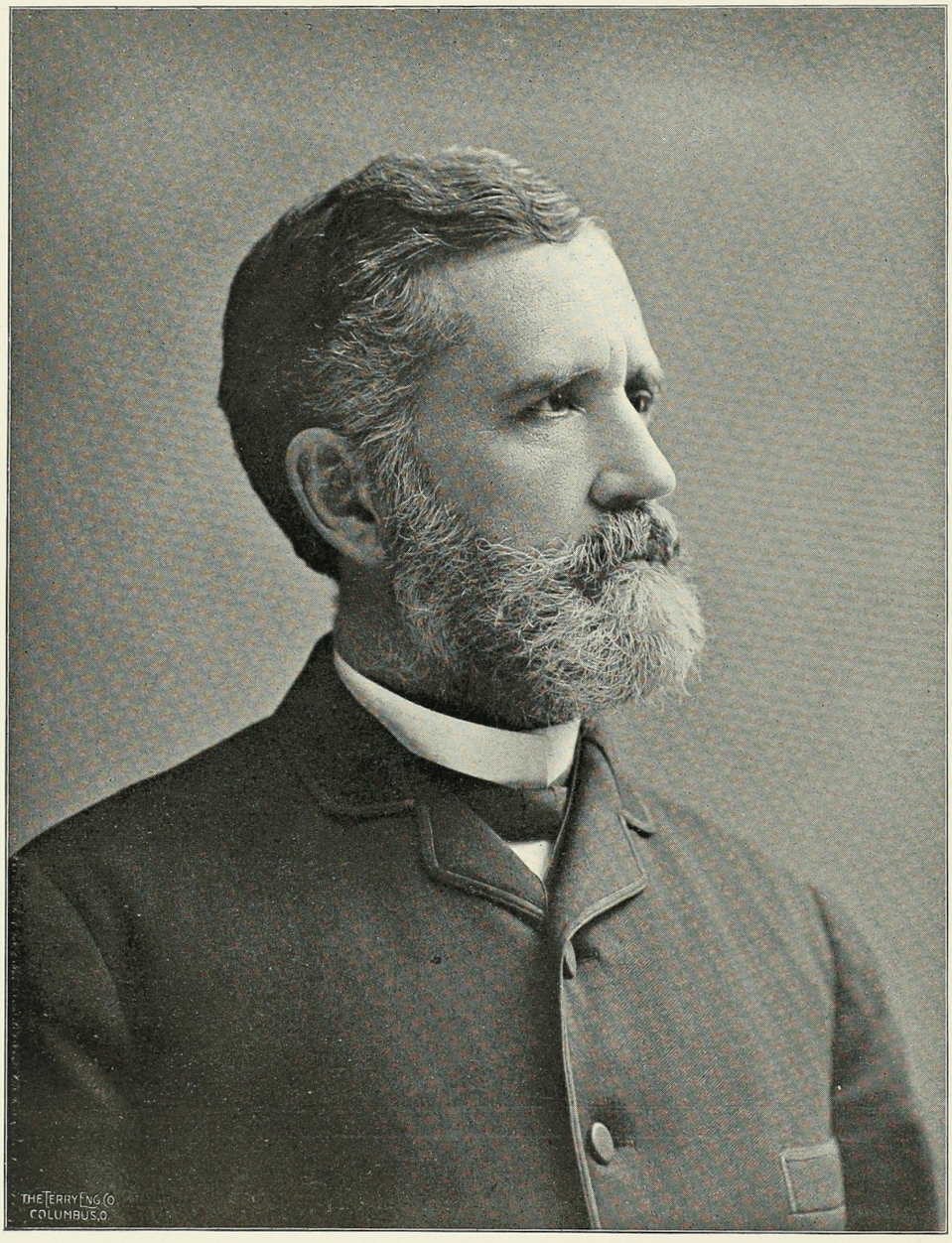

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HARVEY P. PLATT.

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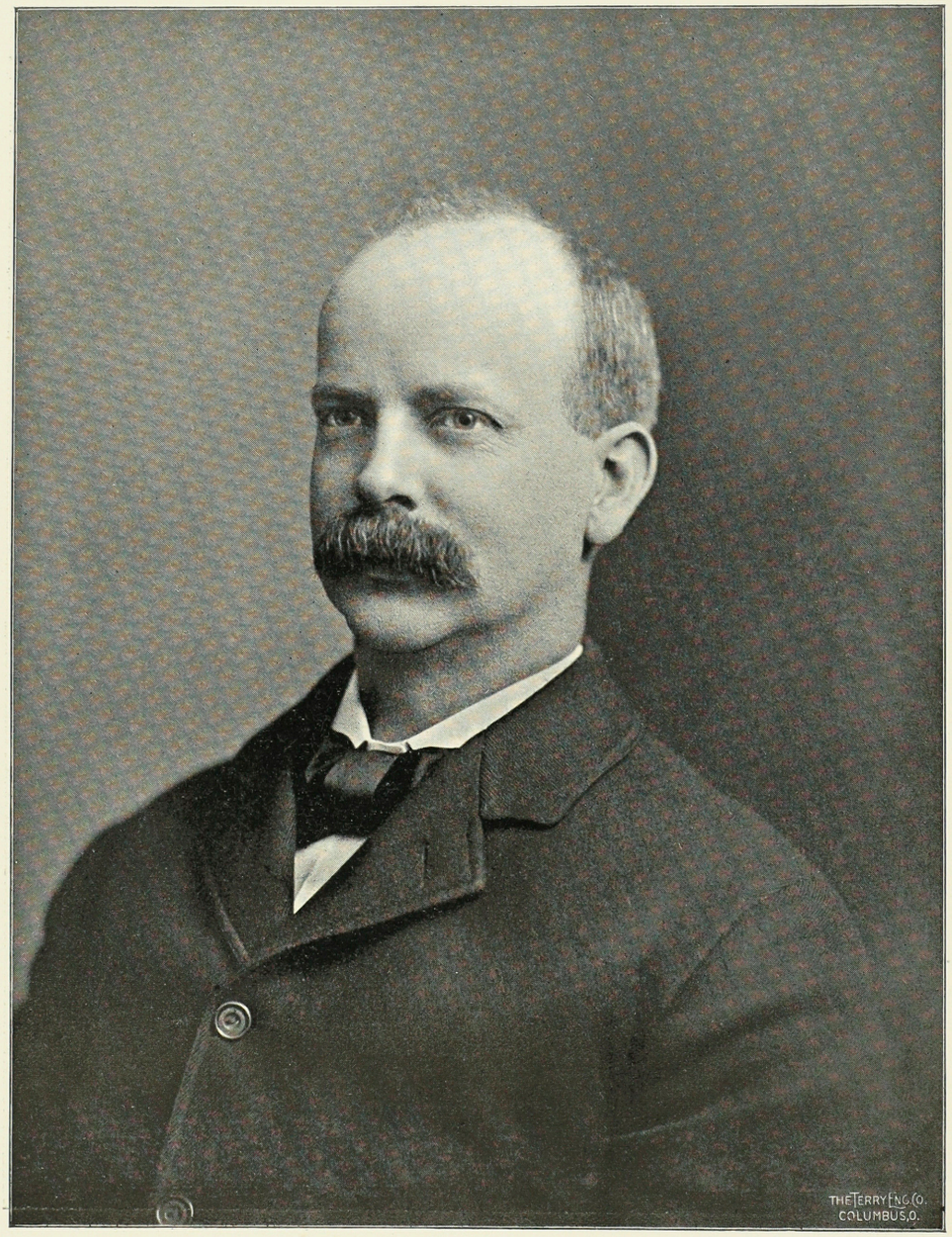
THOMAS EMERY.



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HARRY E. KING.

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THOMAS H. TRACY.

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JOHN F. KUMLER.

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CLARENCE BROWN.

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BENJ. F. JAMES.

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EDWARD BEVERSTOCK.

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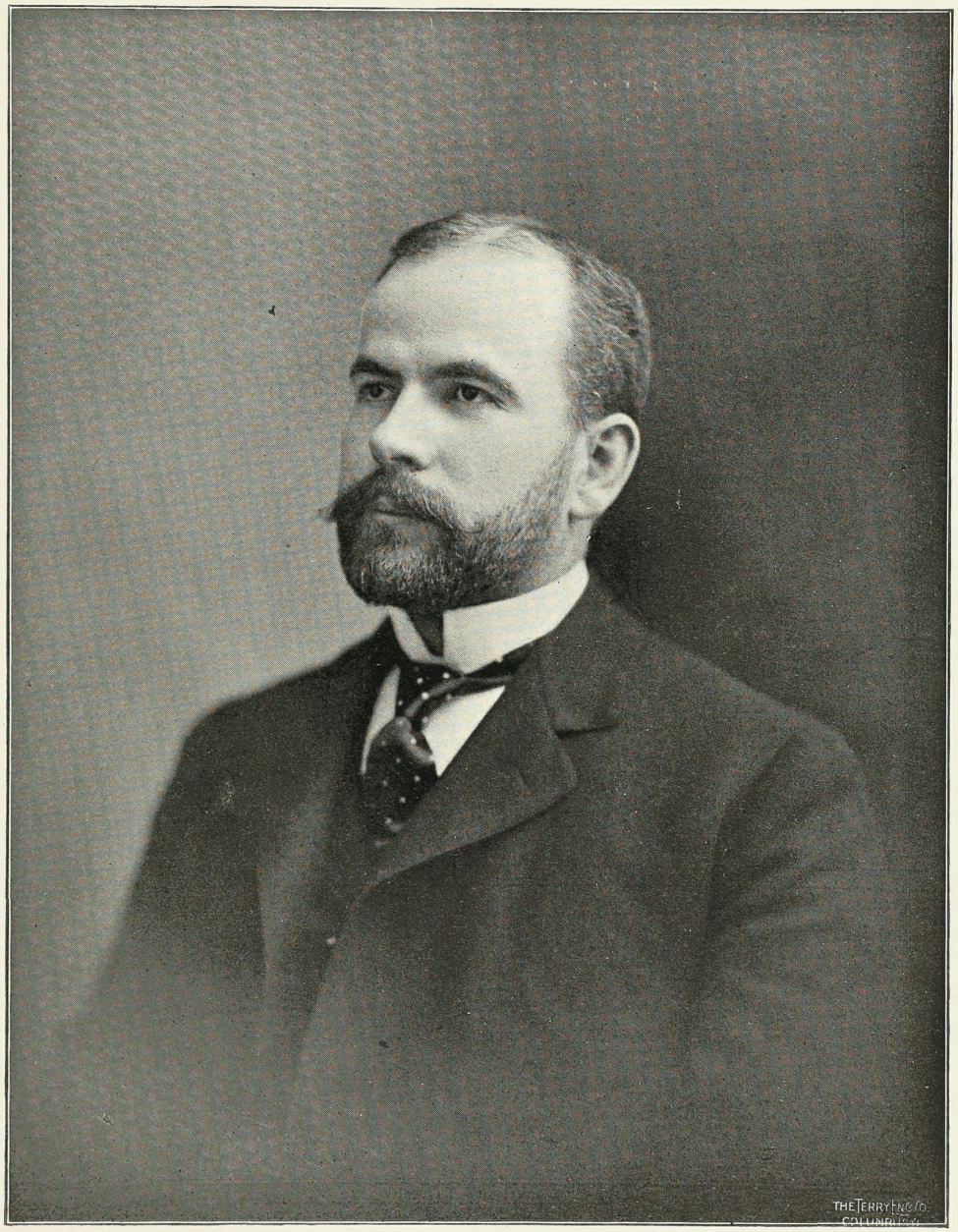
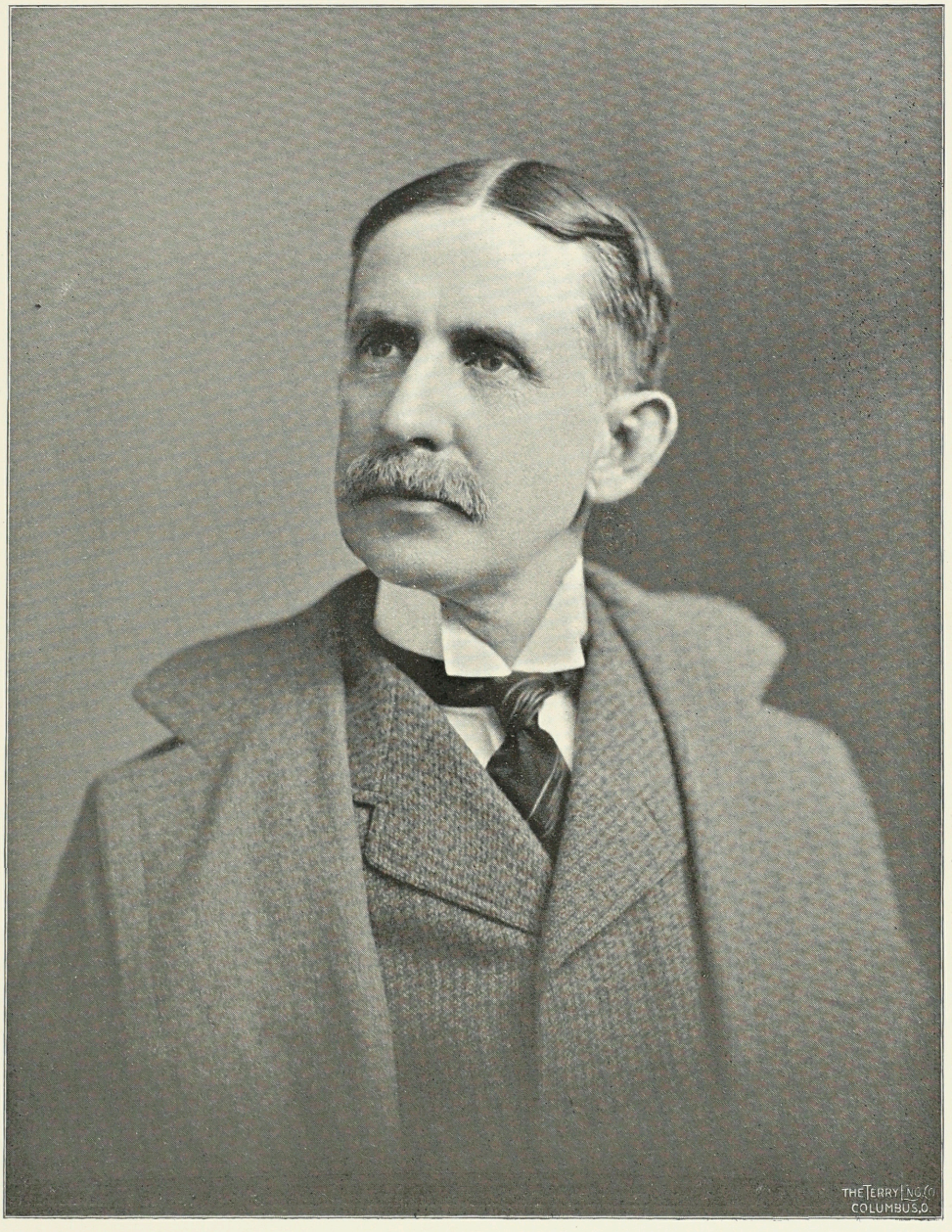
CHARLES E. SUMNER.



W. G. ULERY.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.



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HARVEY SCRIBNER.

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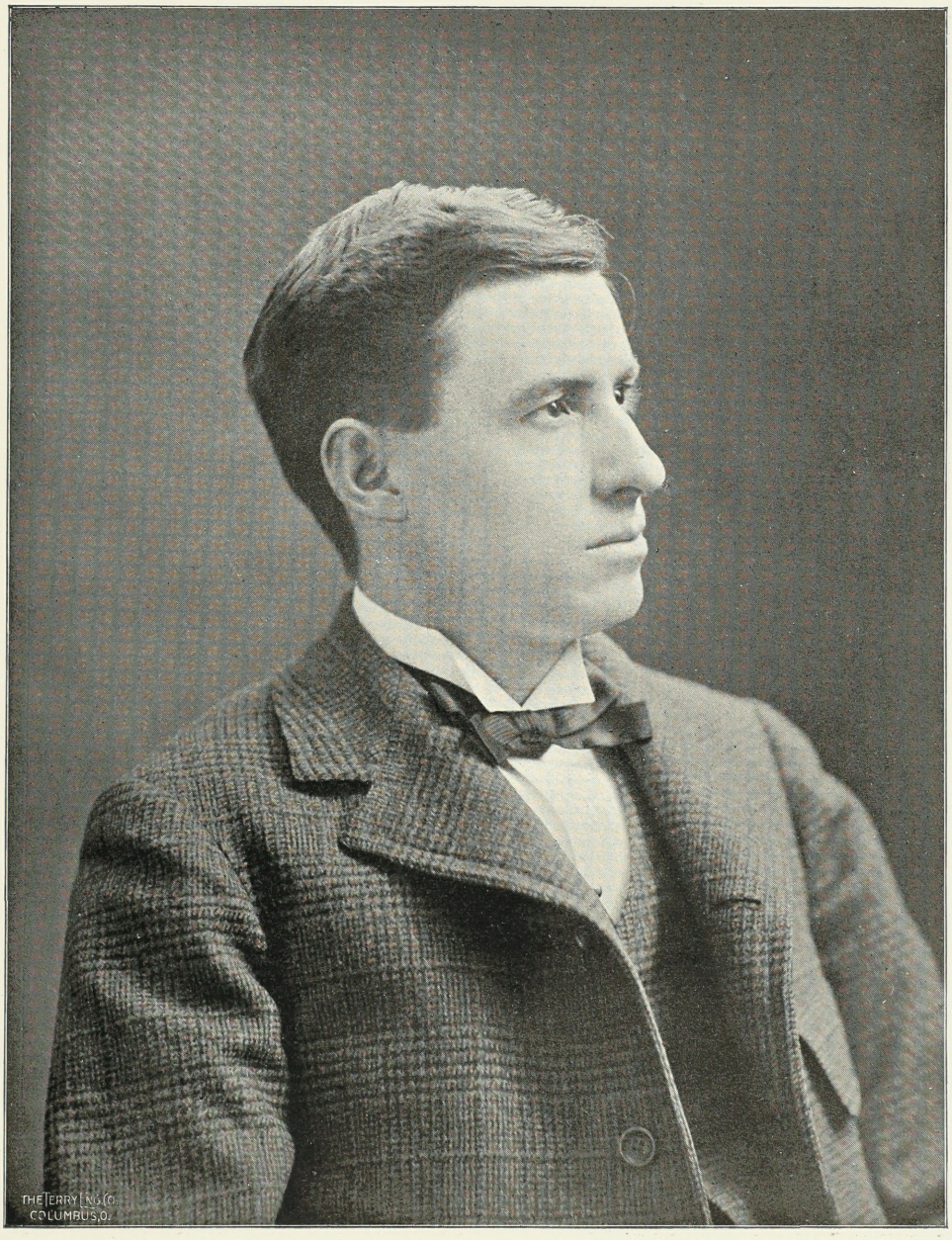

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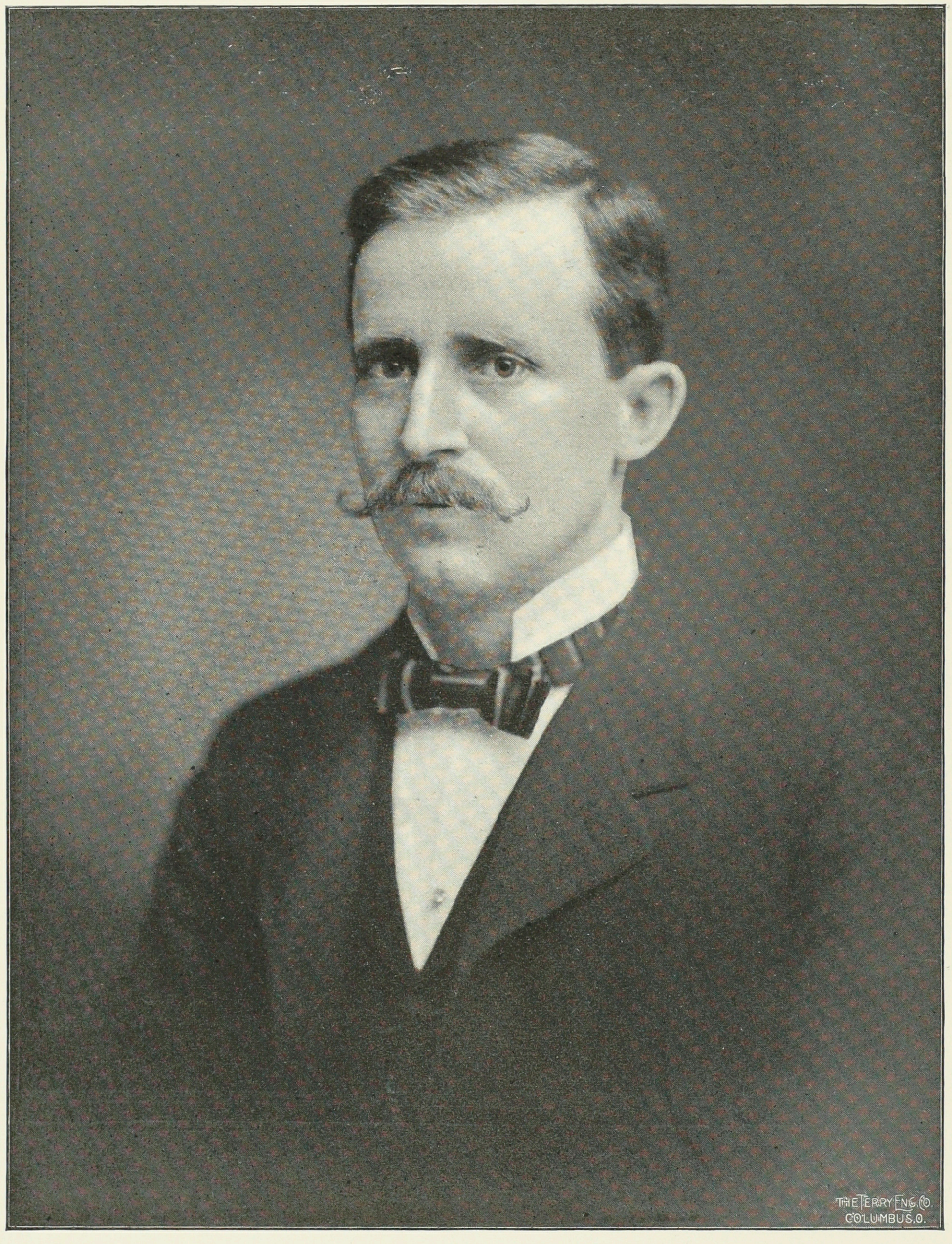

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LEM. P. HARRIS.

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BENJ. RAITZ.

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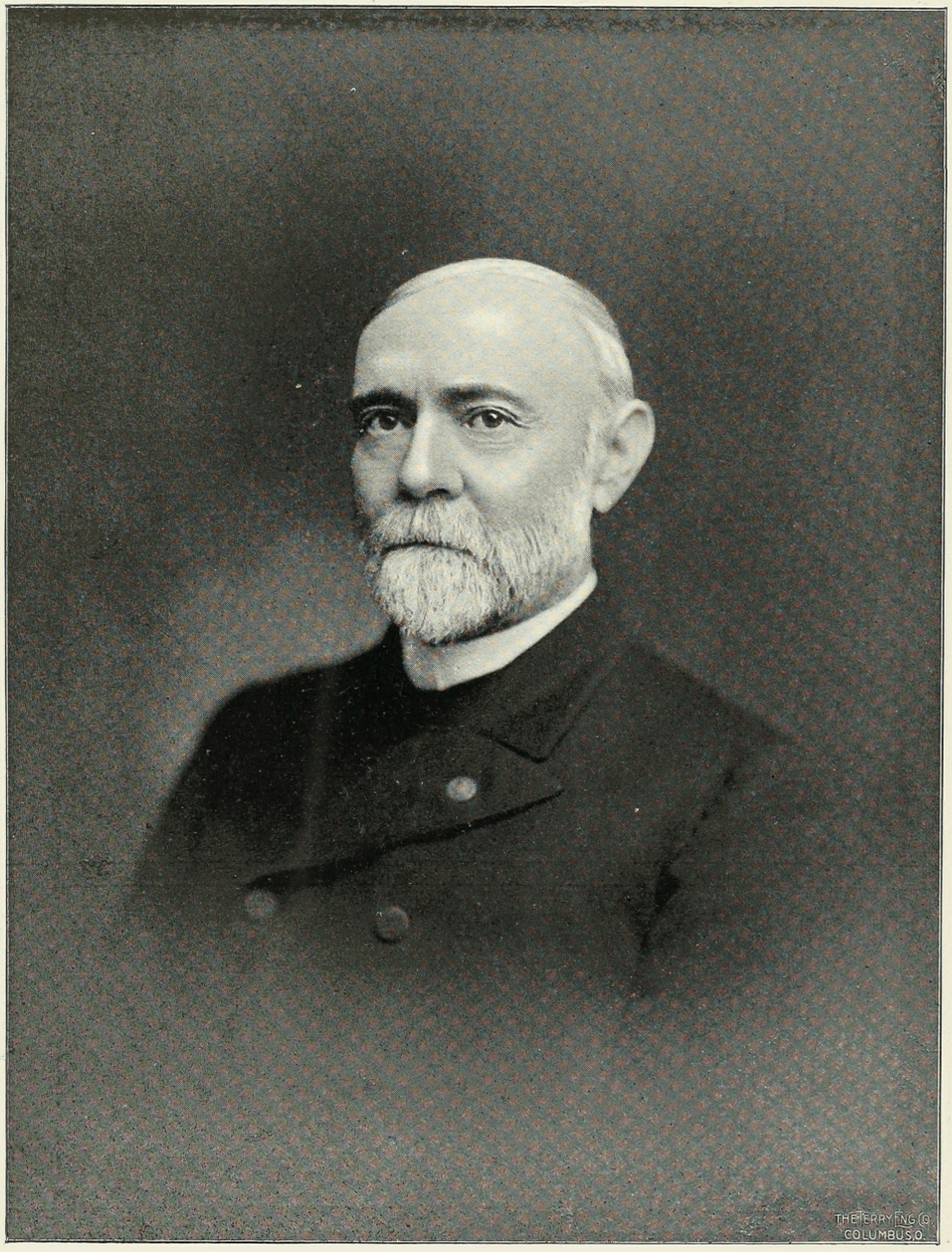
CHRIS. WALL.



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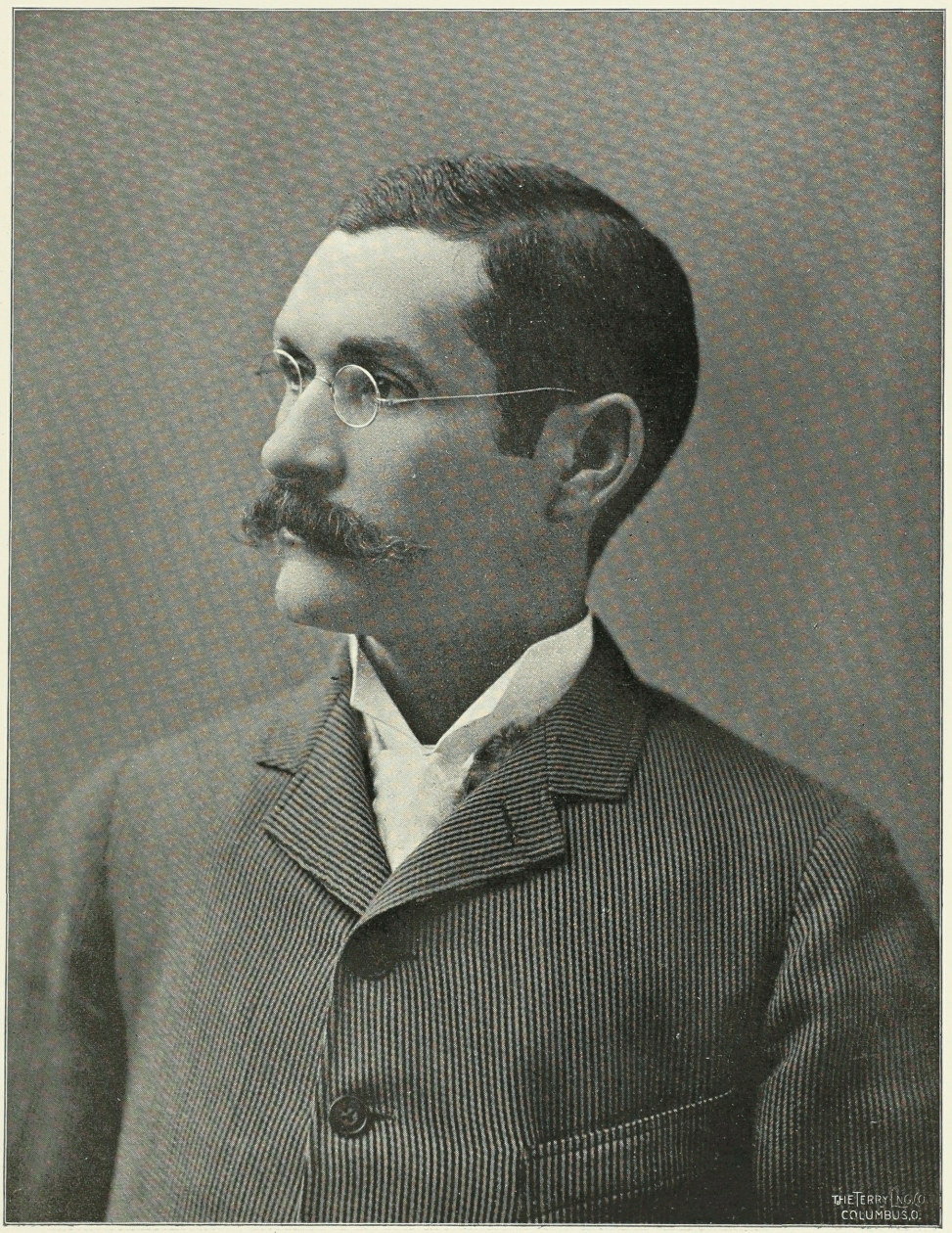

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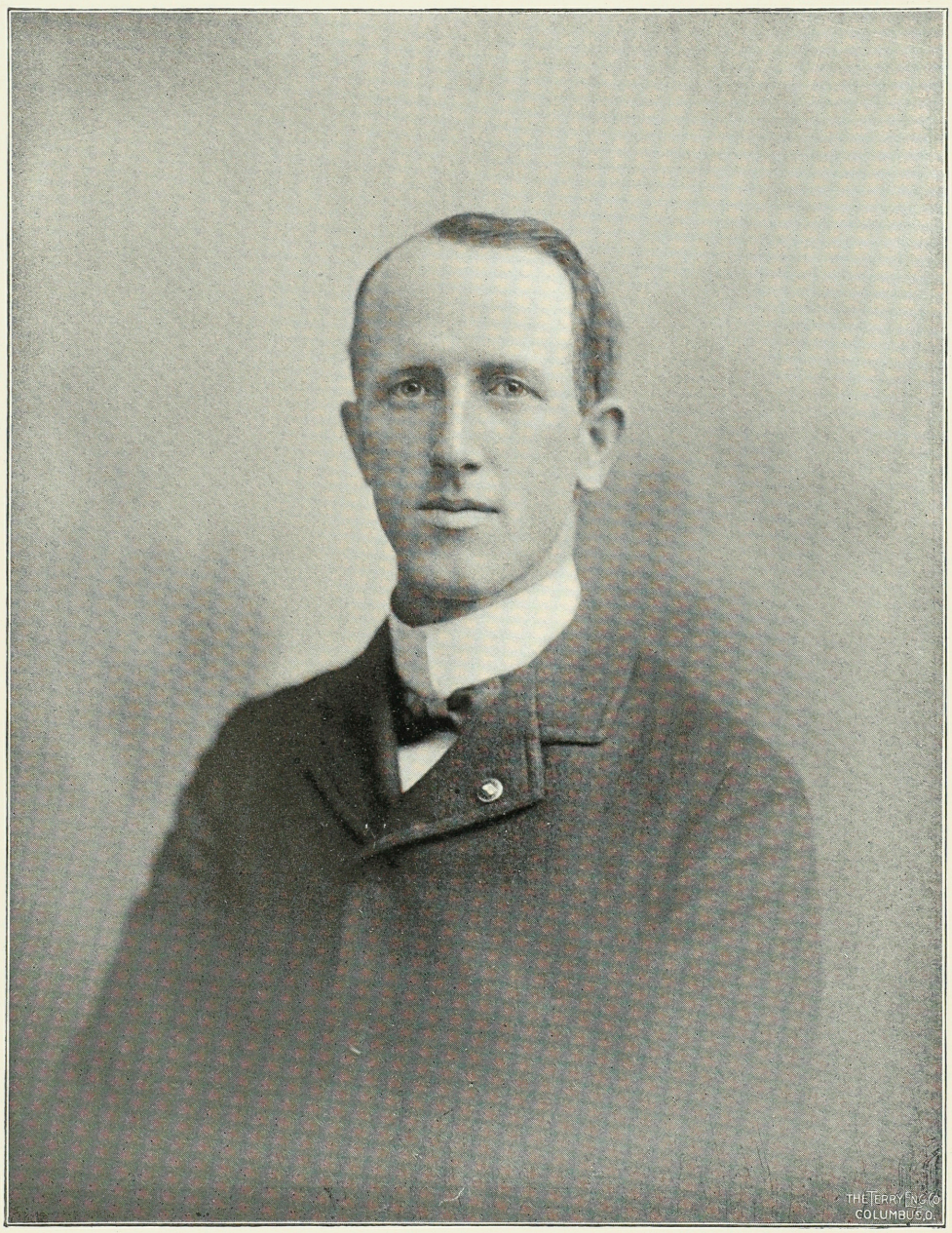

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WILLIAM M. GODFREY.

CHARLES STAGER.

AUGUST WENDT

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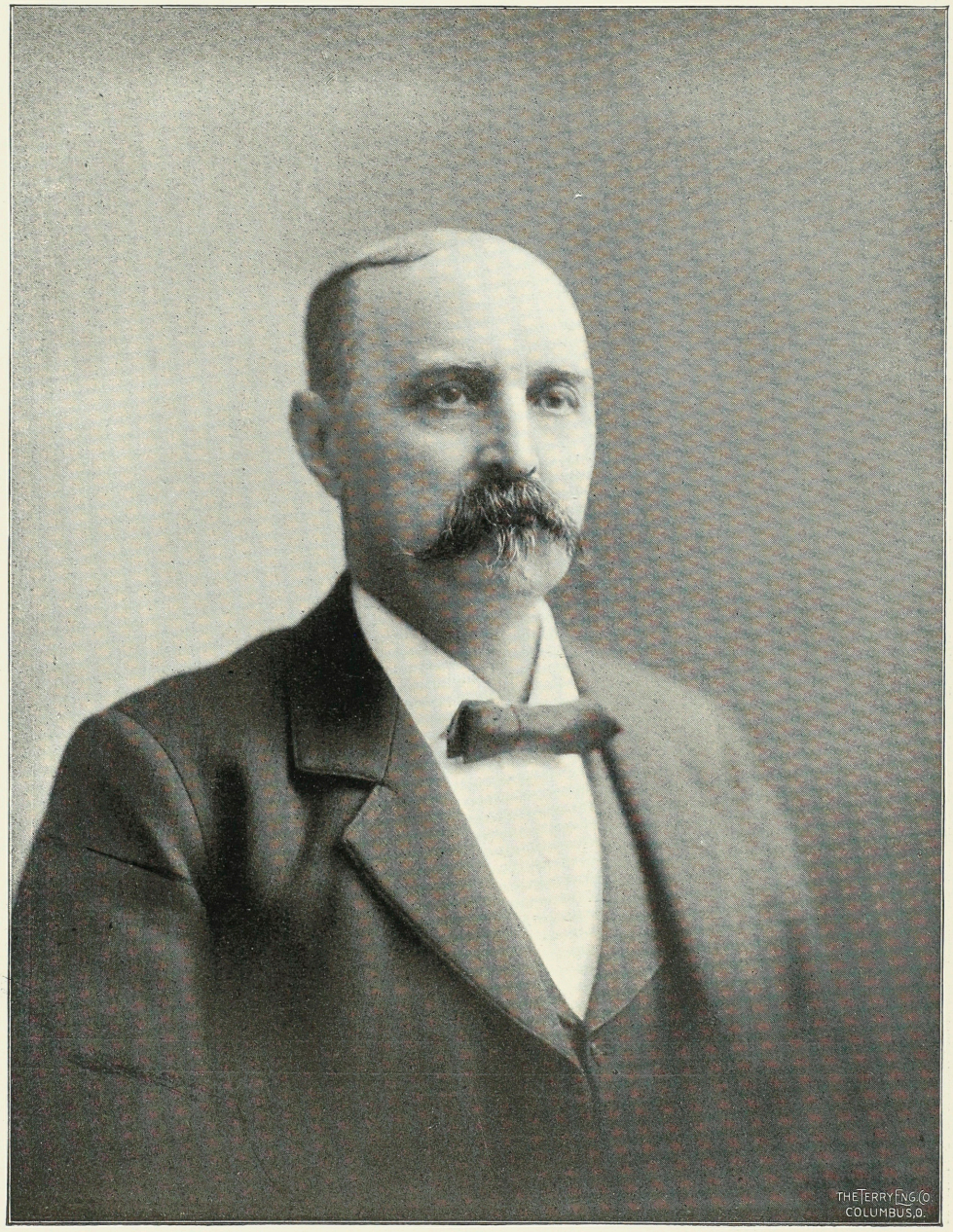

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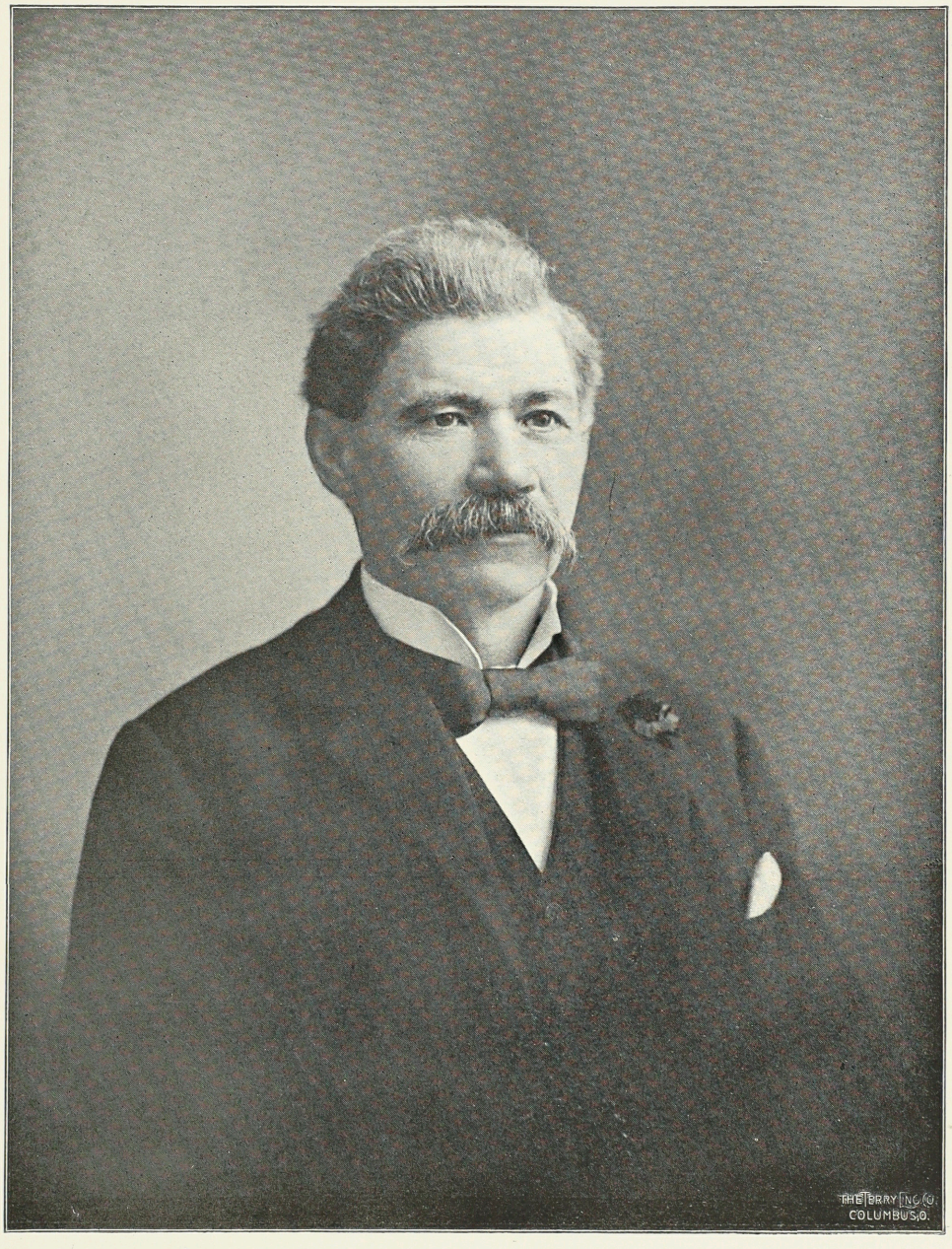

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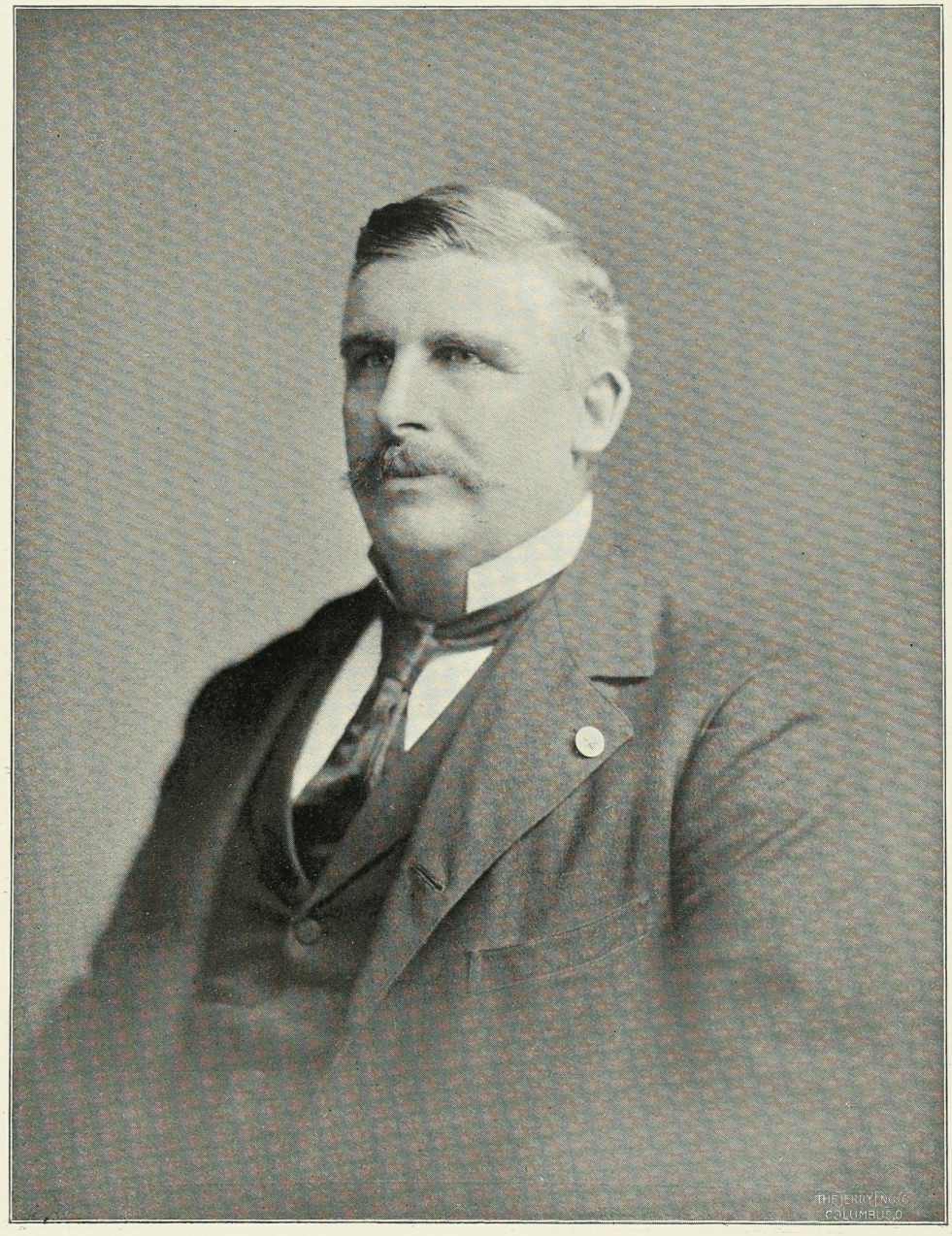

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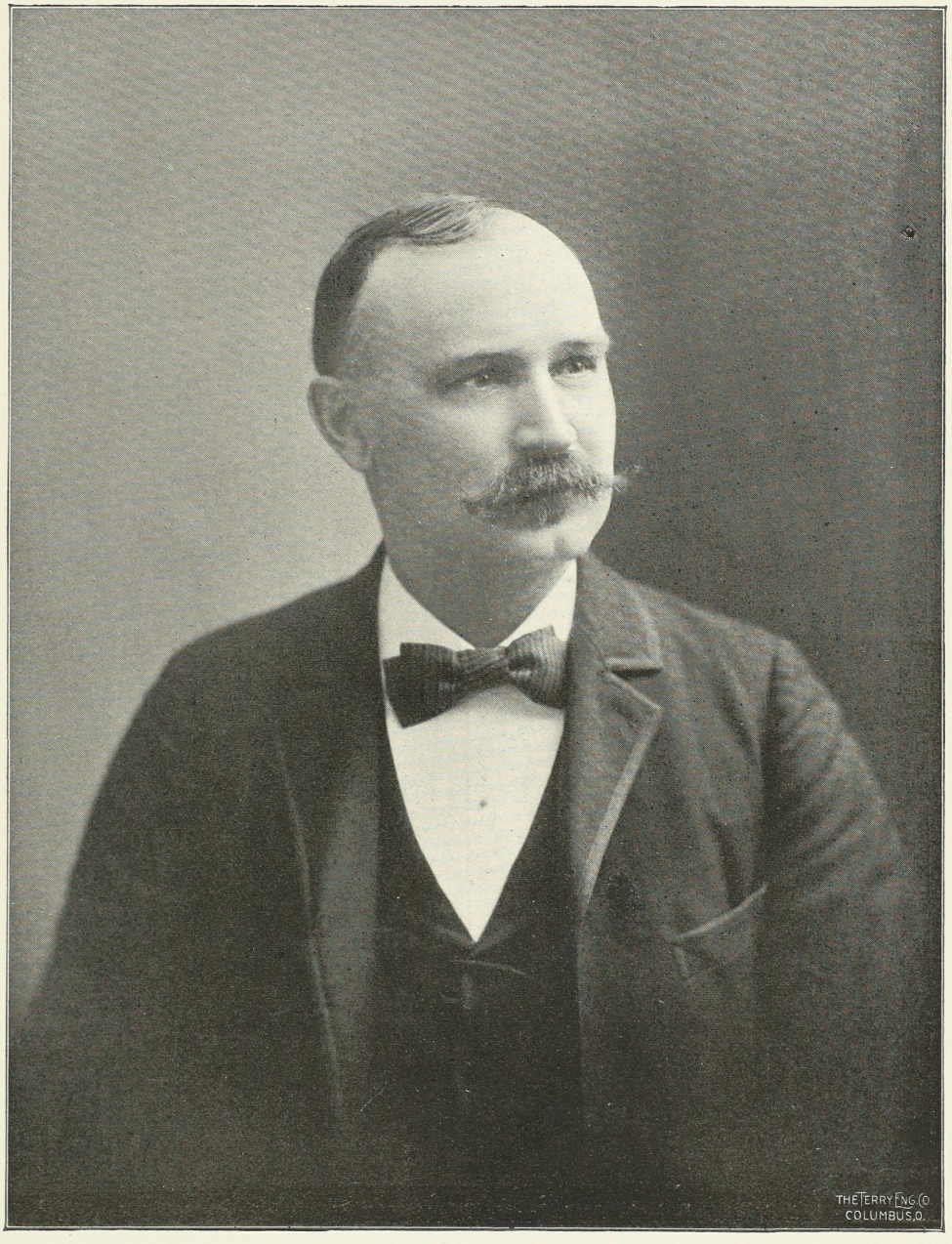

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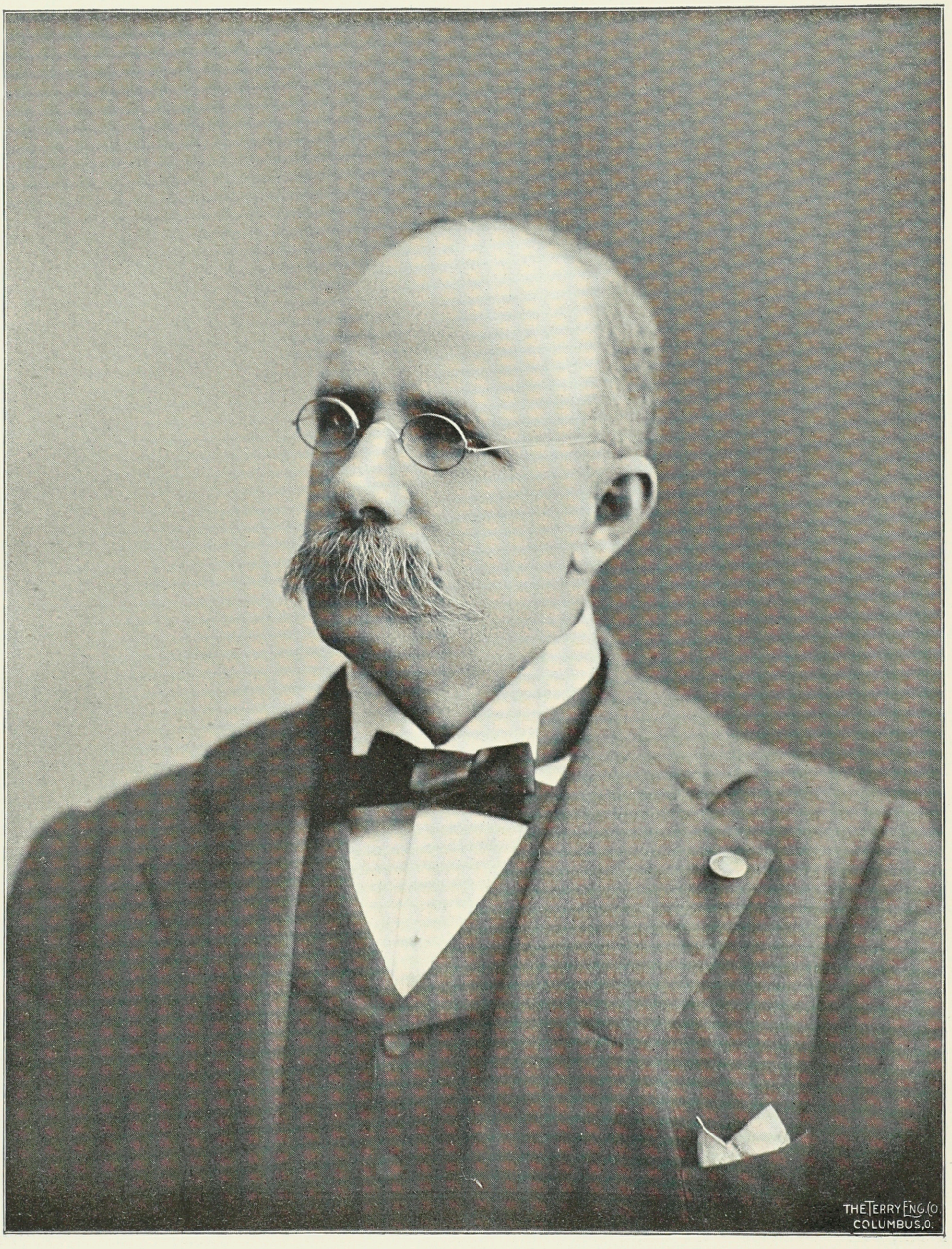

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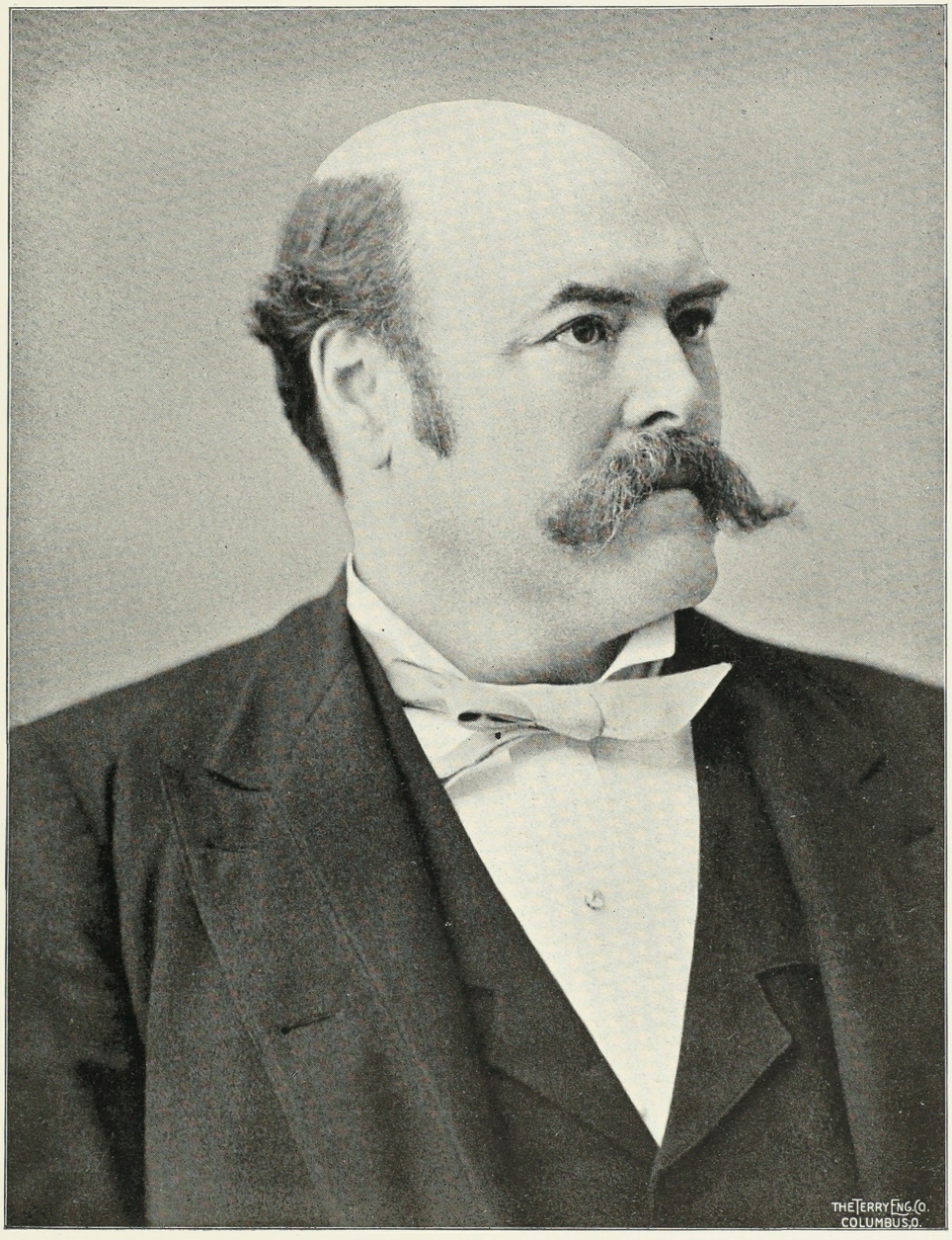

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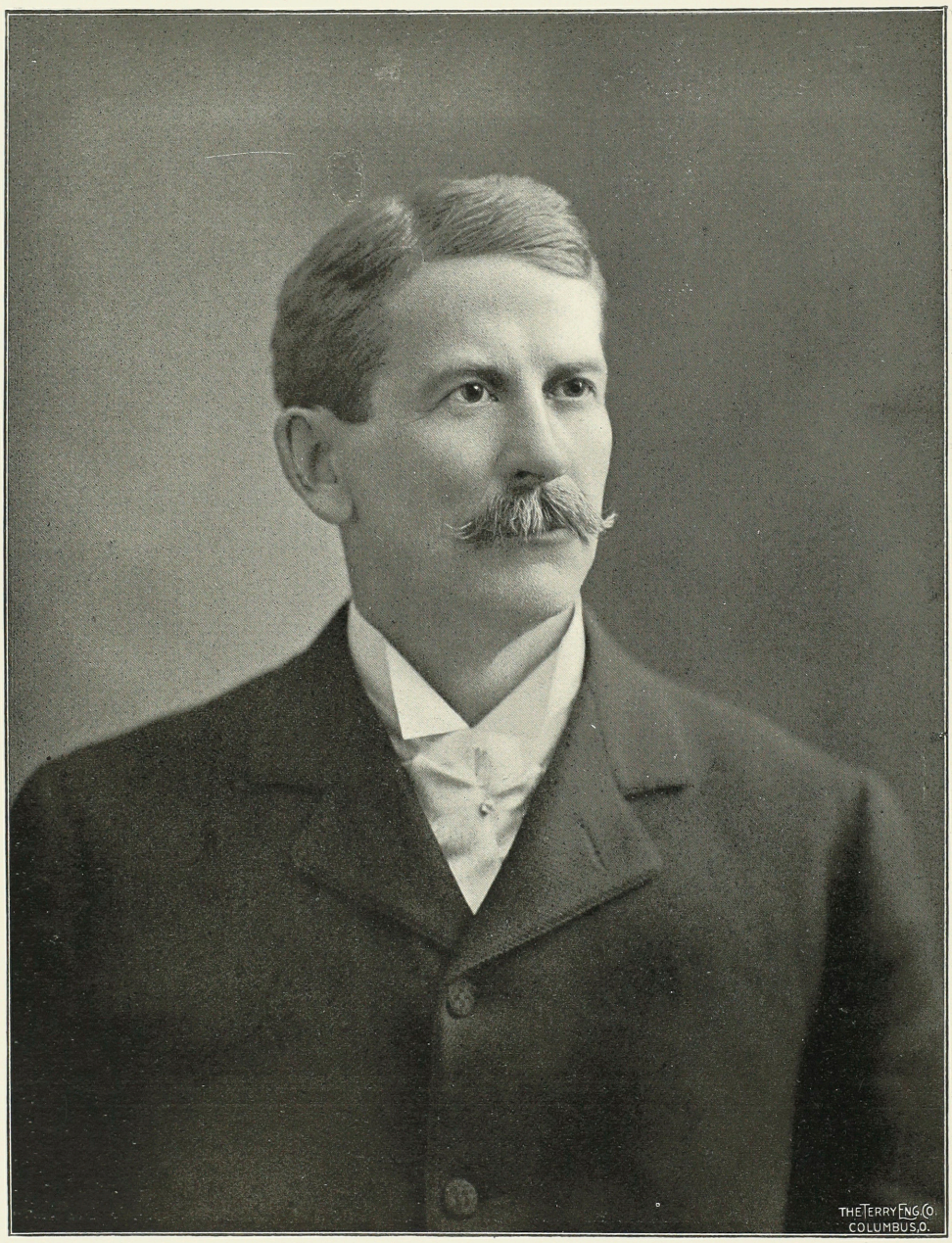

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W. W. TOUVELLE.

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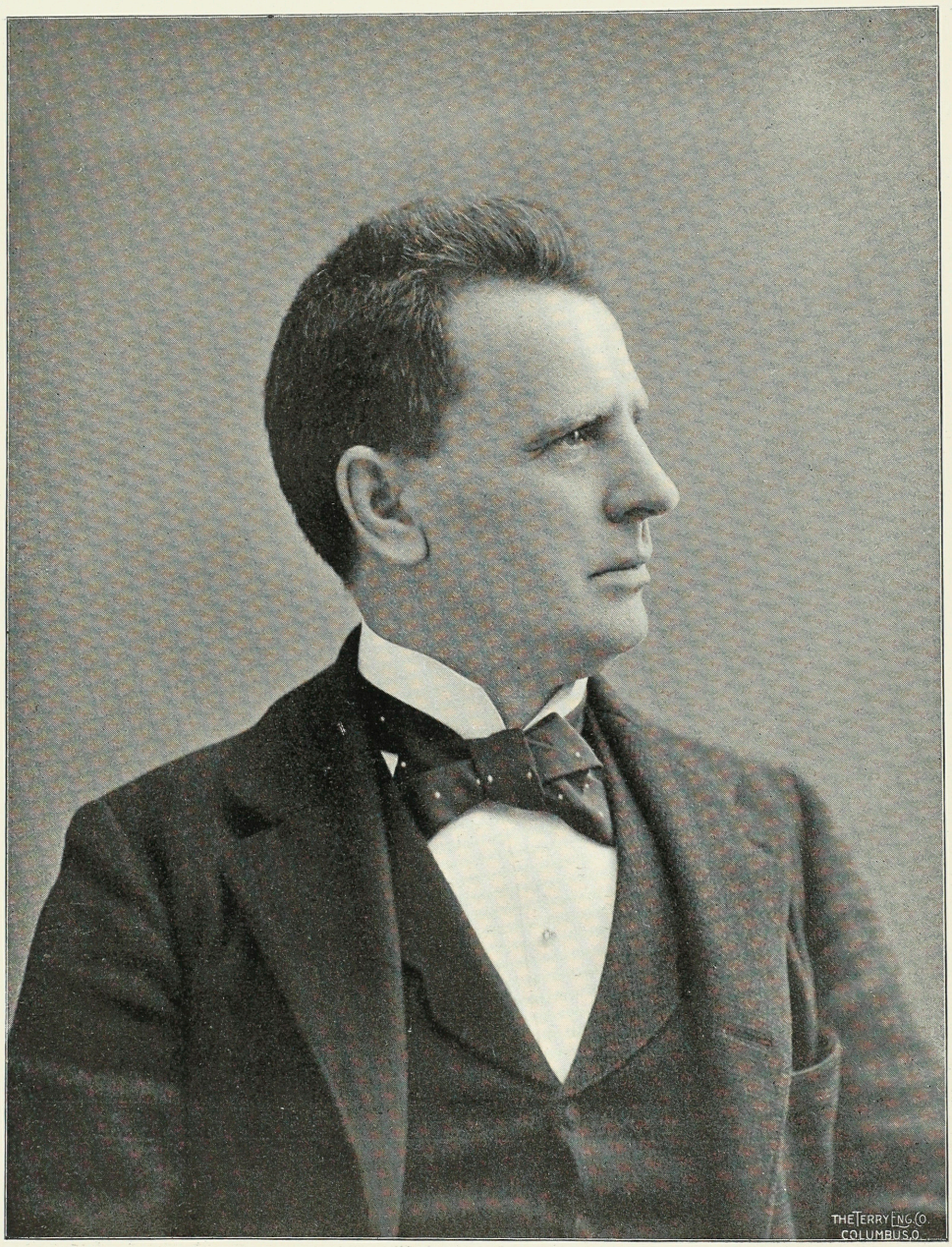

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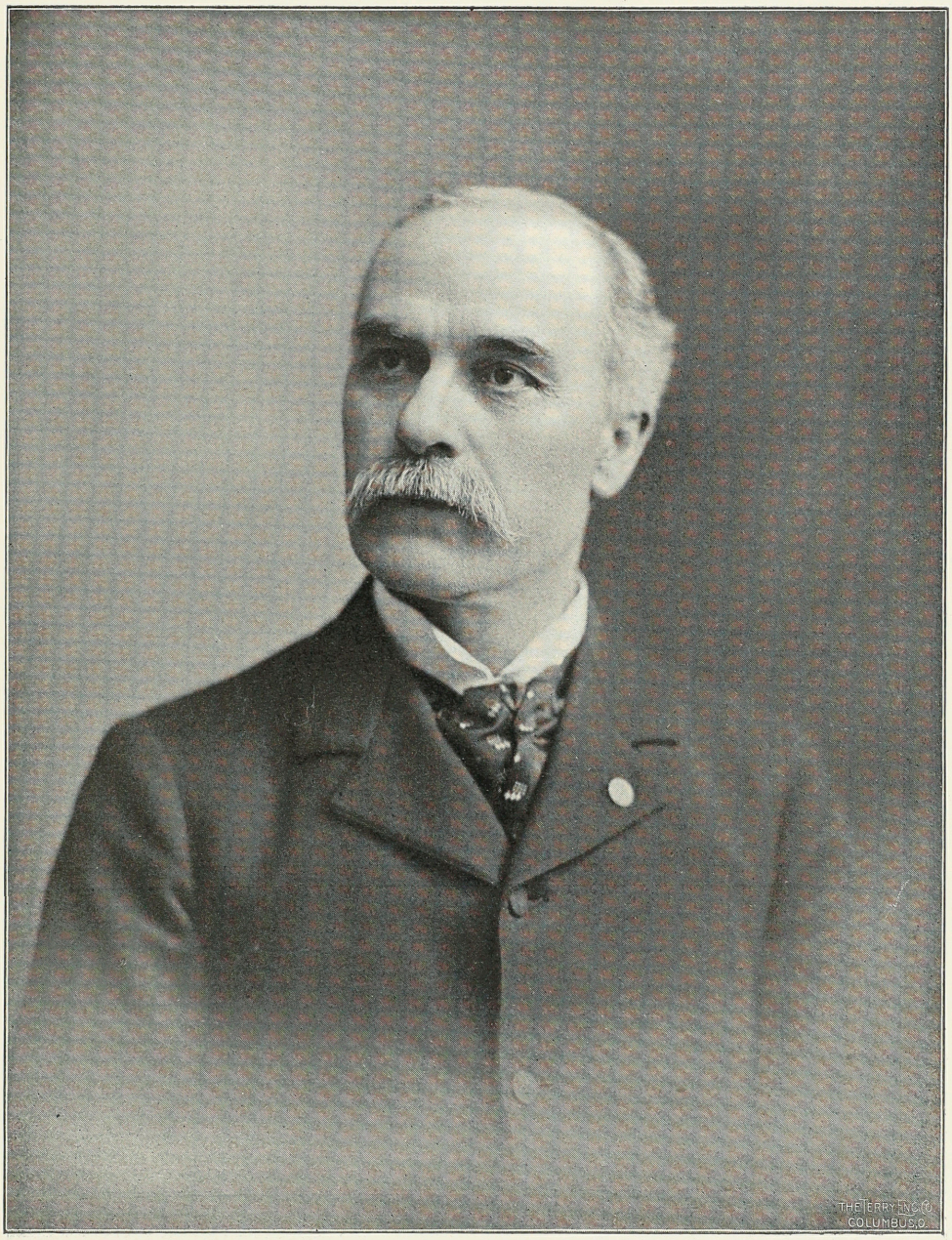

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JOHN H. PUCK.

GUY G. MAJOR.

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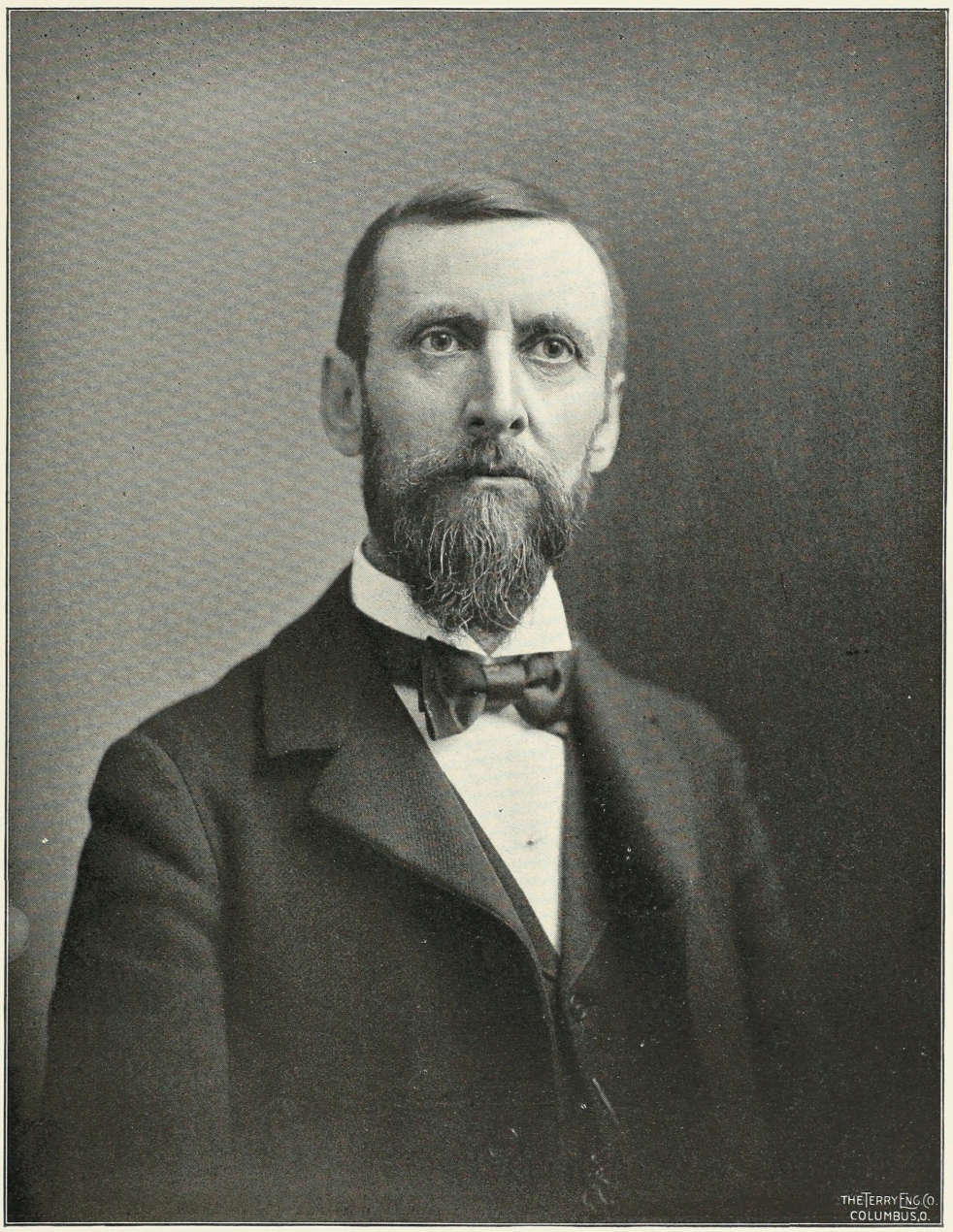
J. B. LUCKEY.

ROBINSON LOCKE.



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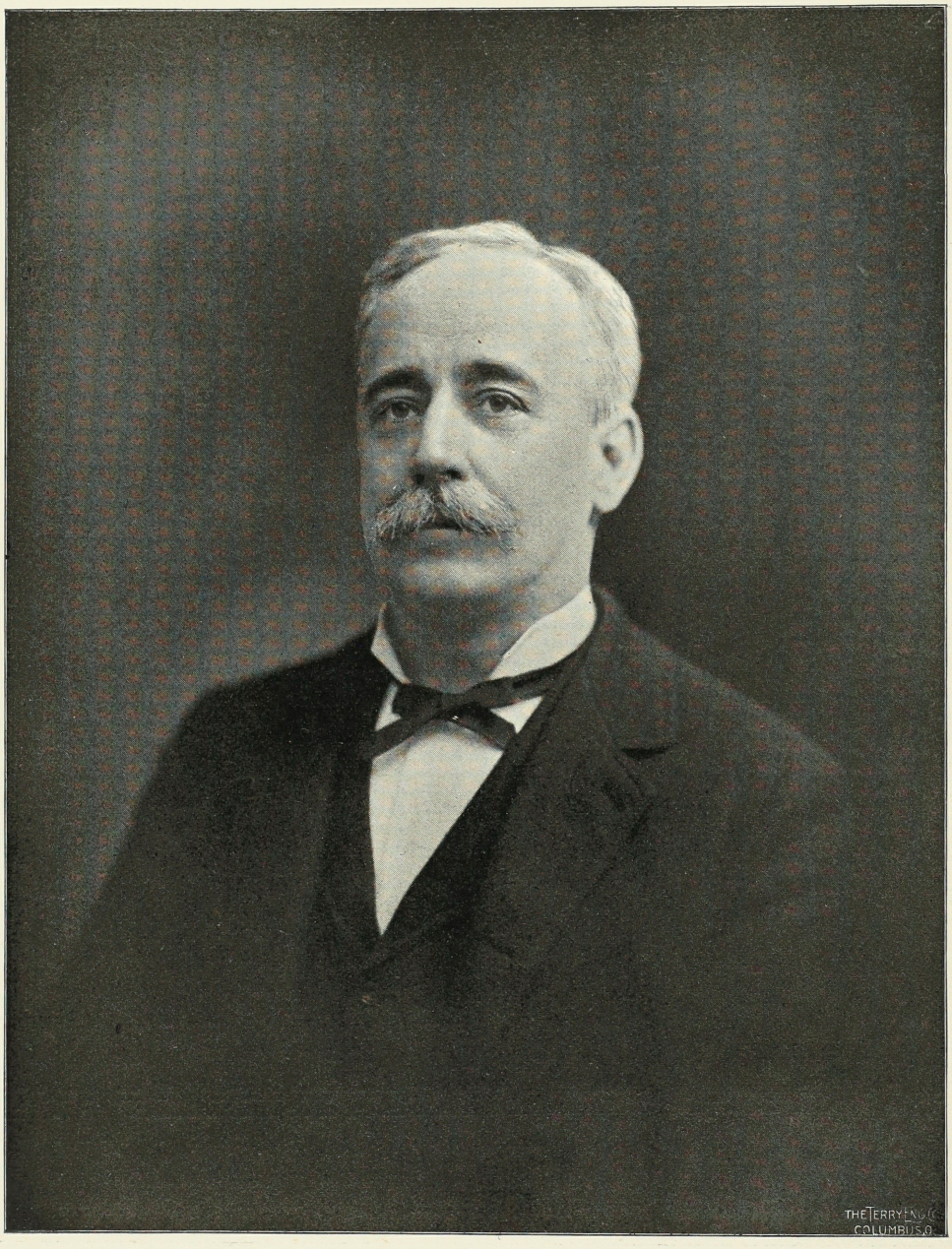

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S. S. KNABENSHUE.

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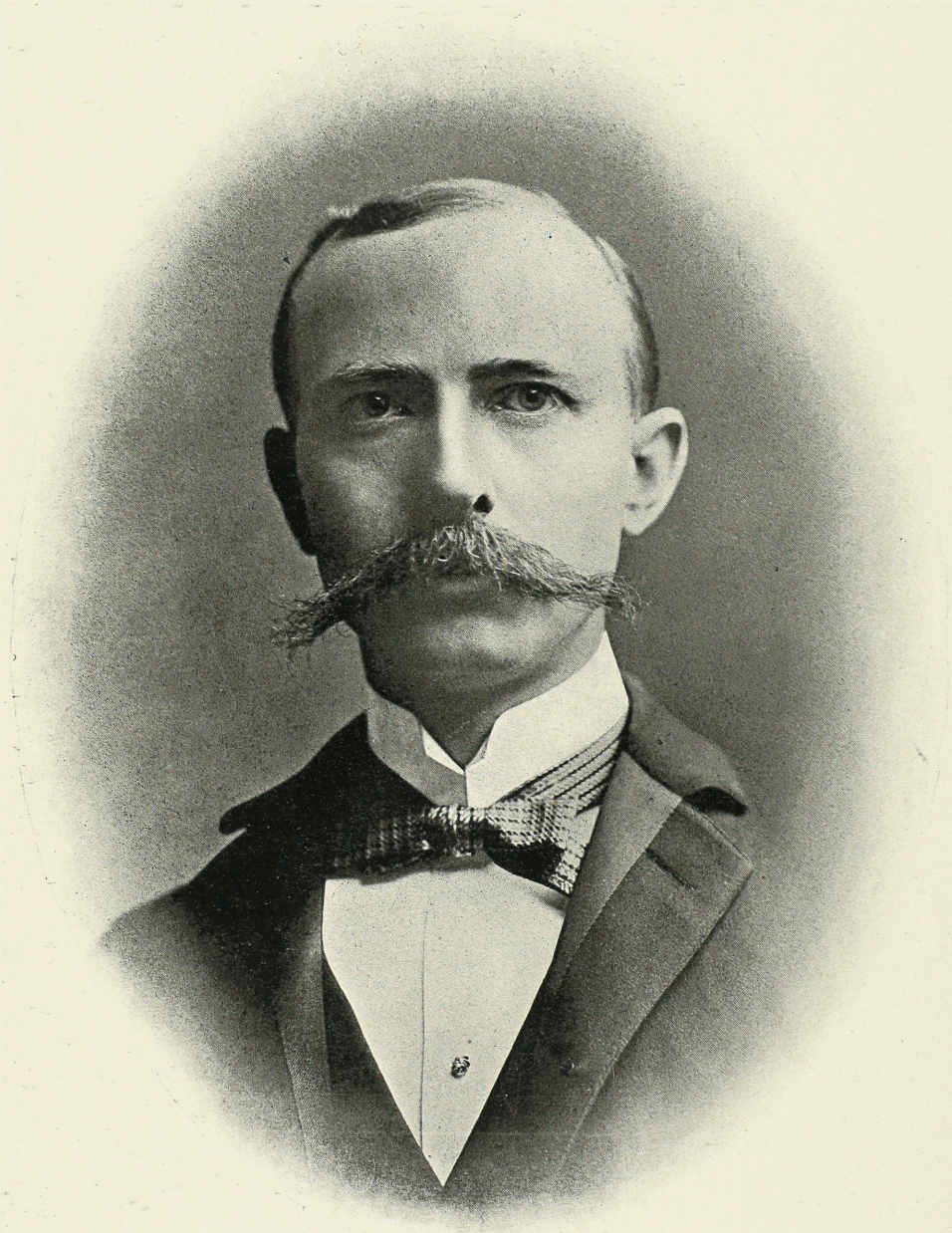

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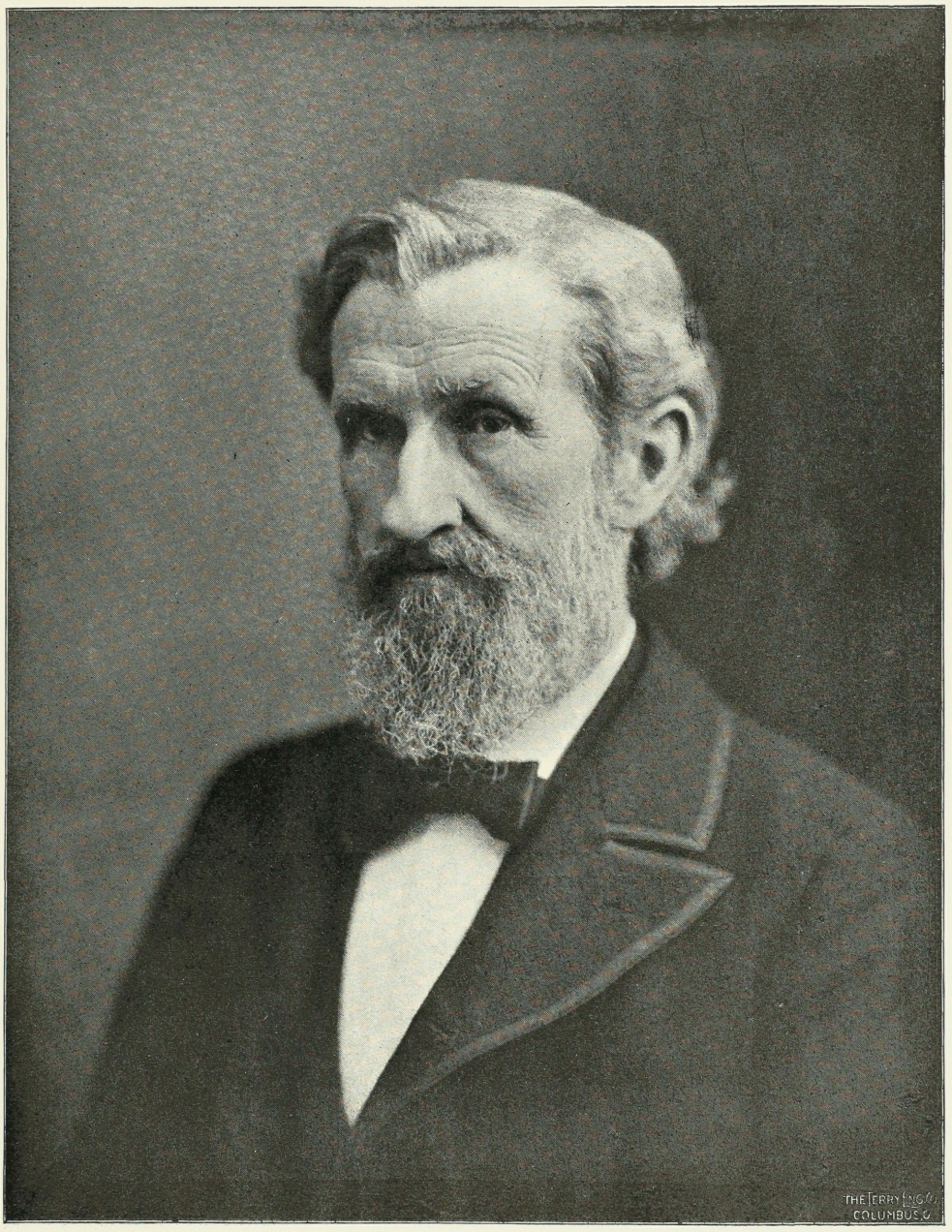

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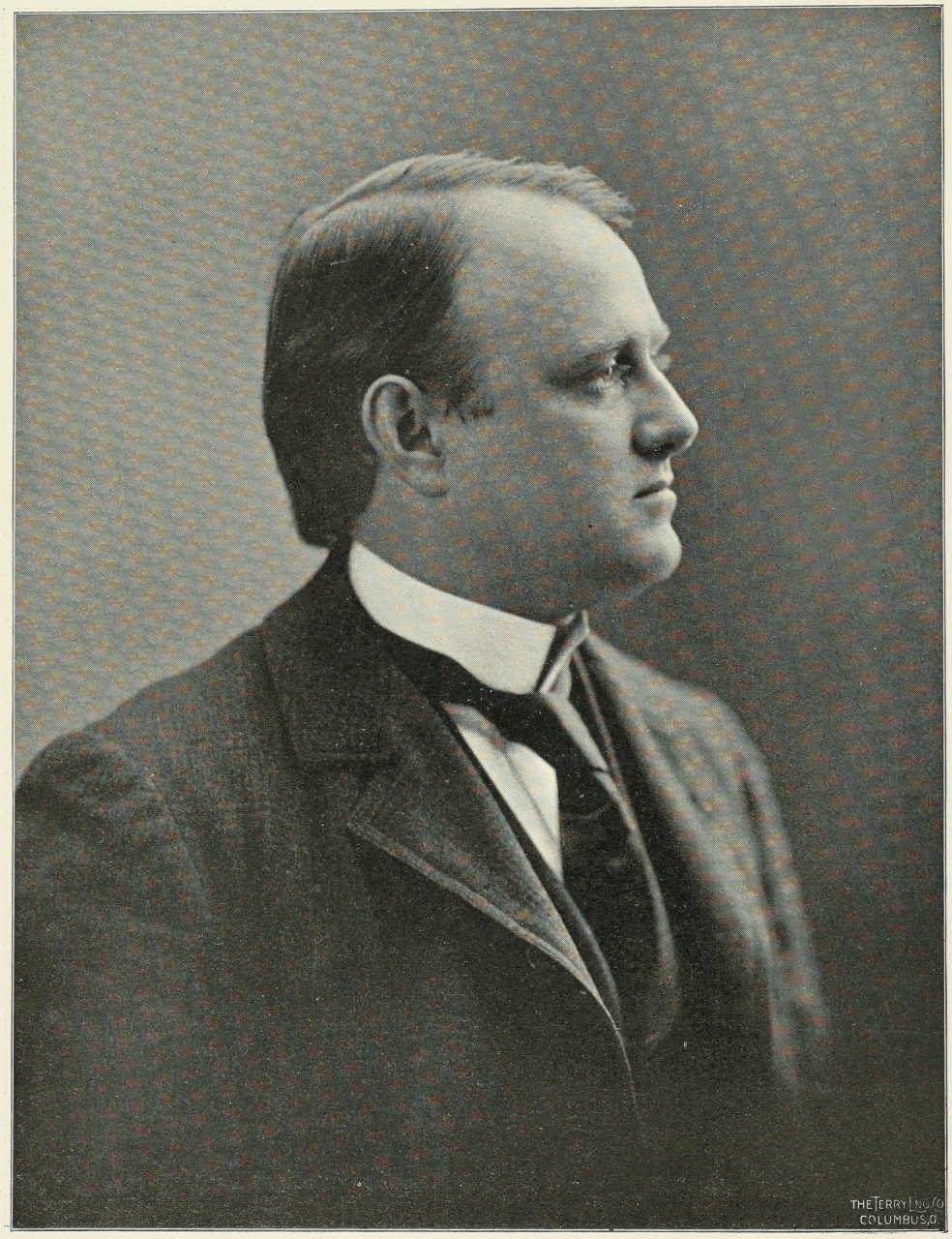

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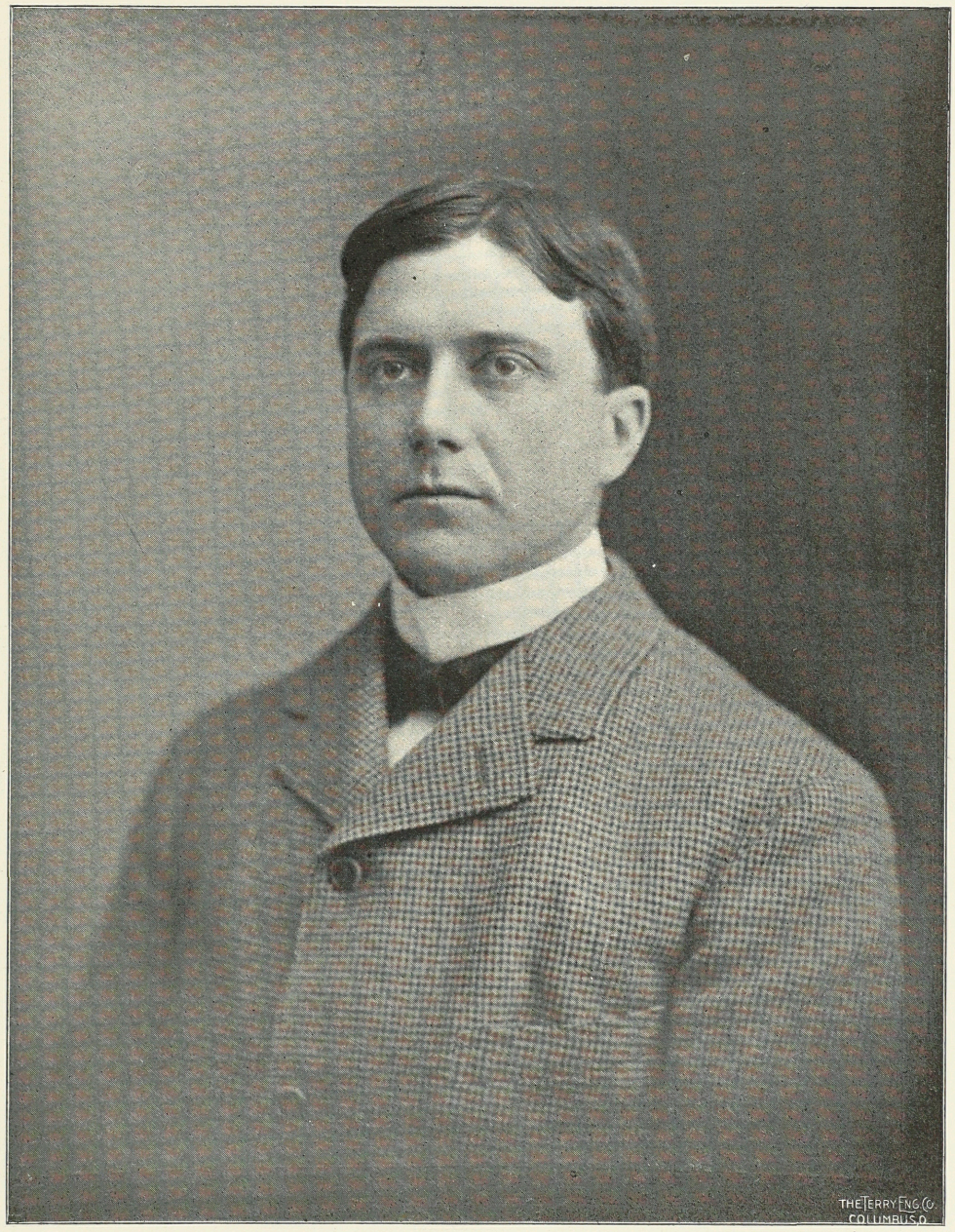

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FRANK M. OHL.

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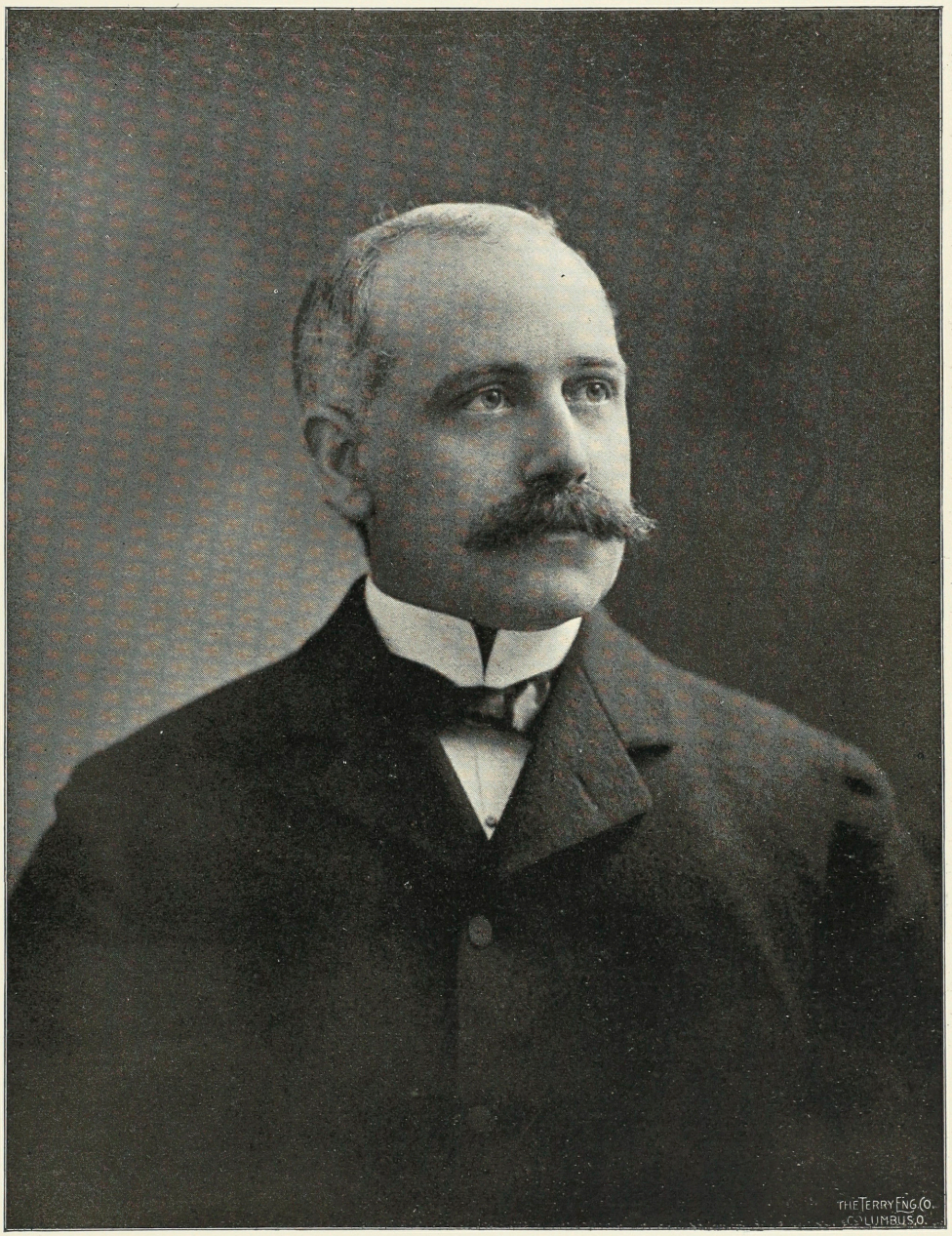
FRANK P. CHAPIN.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

ANDREW D. STEWART.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

JOHN P. McAFEE.



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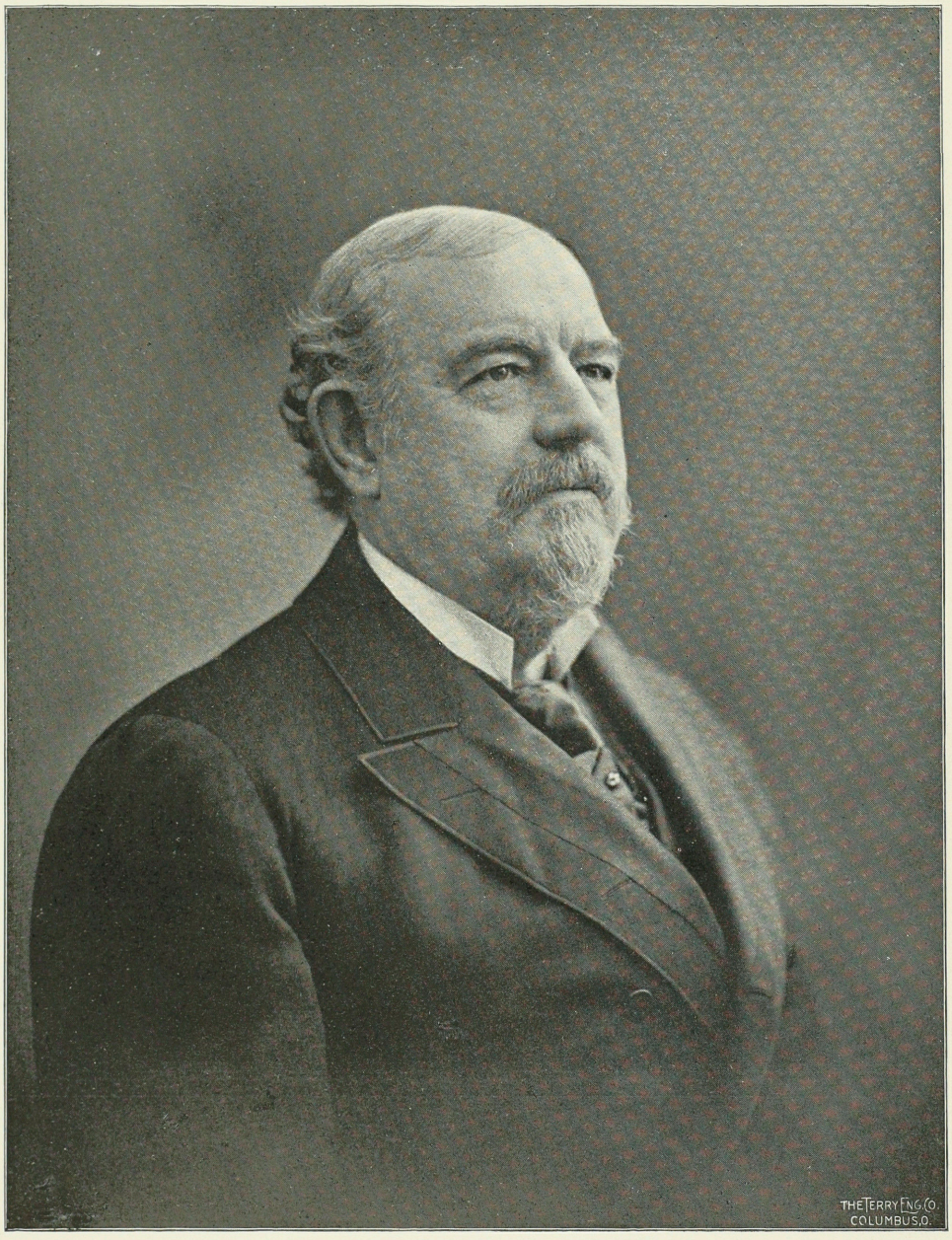

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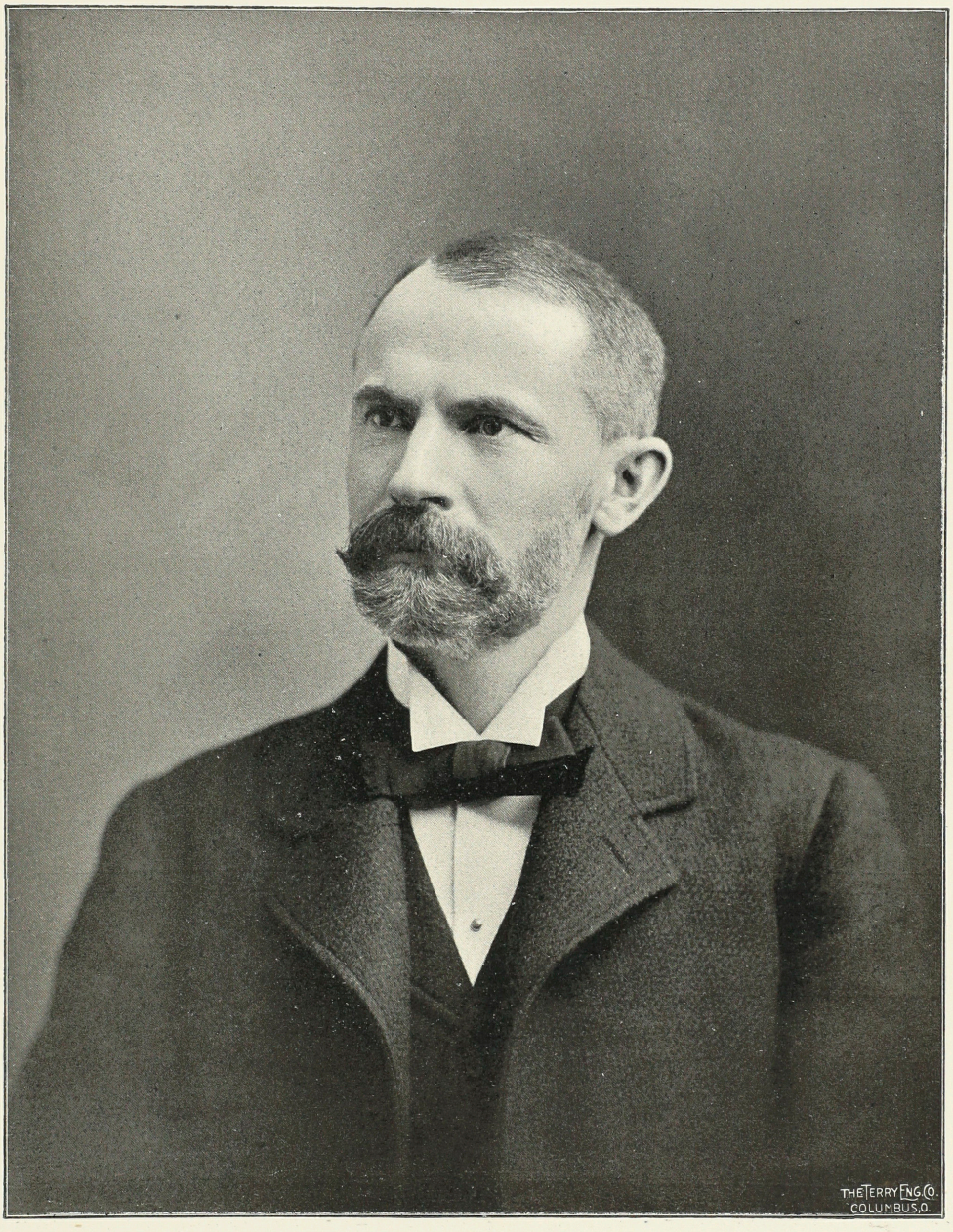

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J. C. BONNER.

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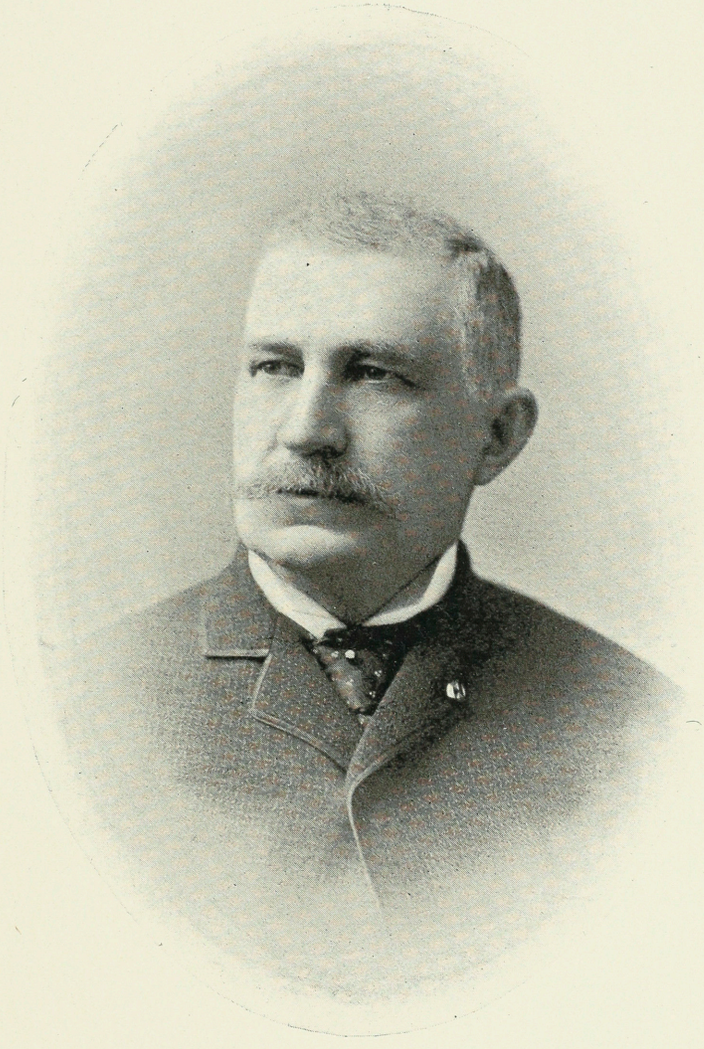

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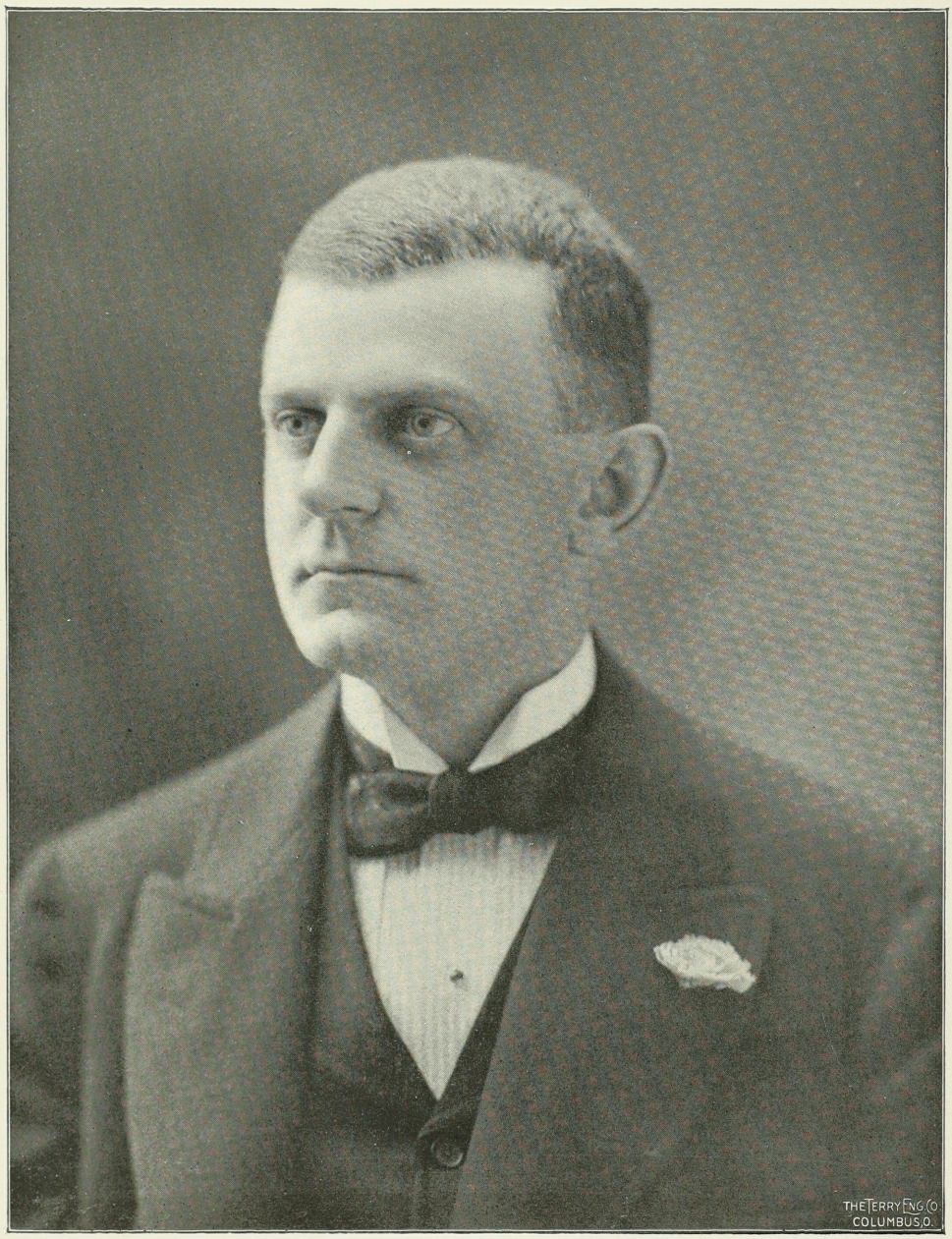


GEORGE H. KETCHAM.

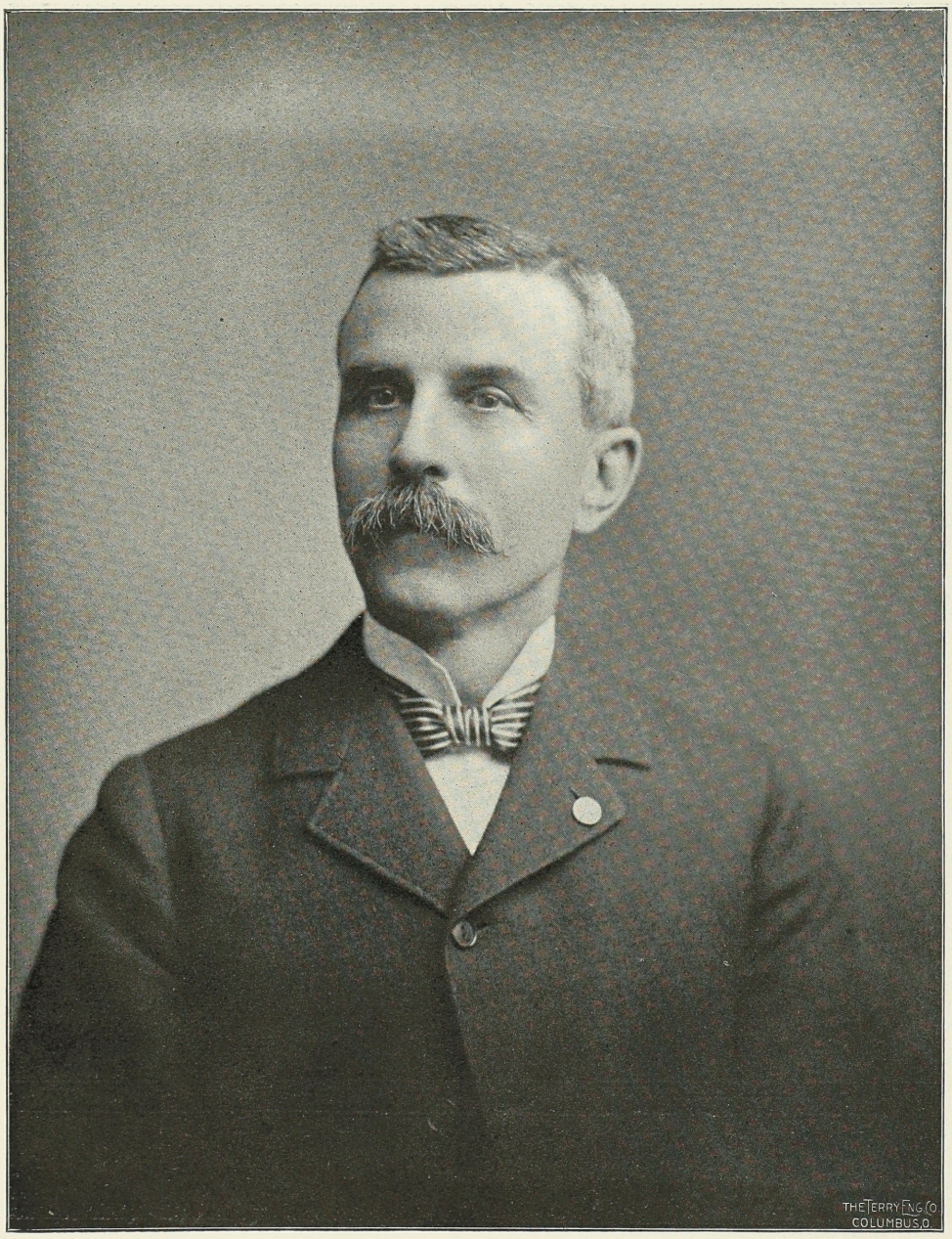
Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

MOTT W. YOUNG.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

THOS. H. WALBRIDGE.

JOHN E. PARSONS.



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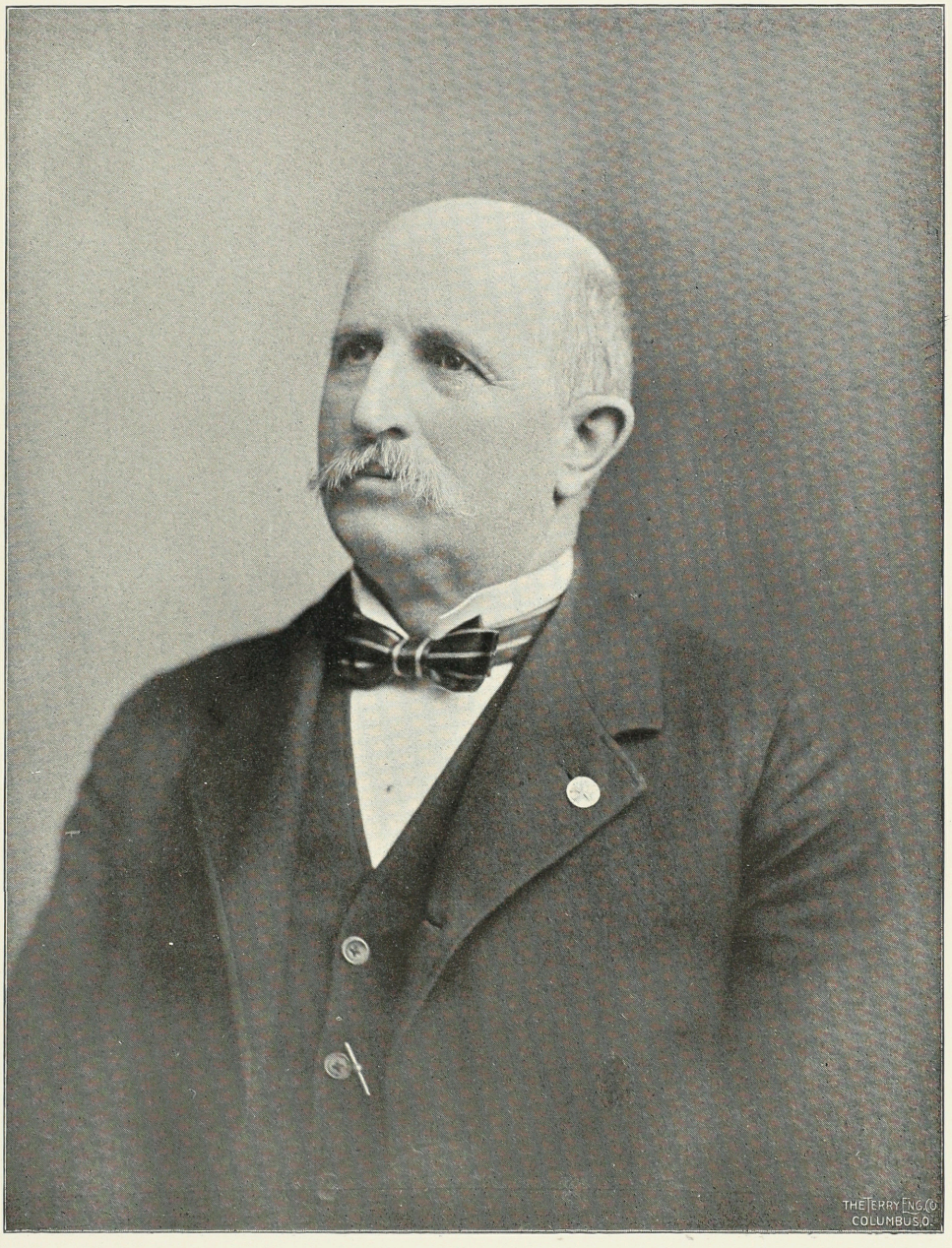

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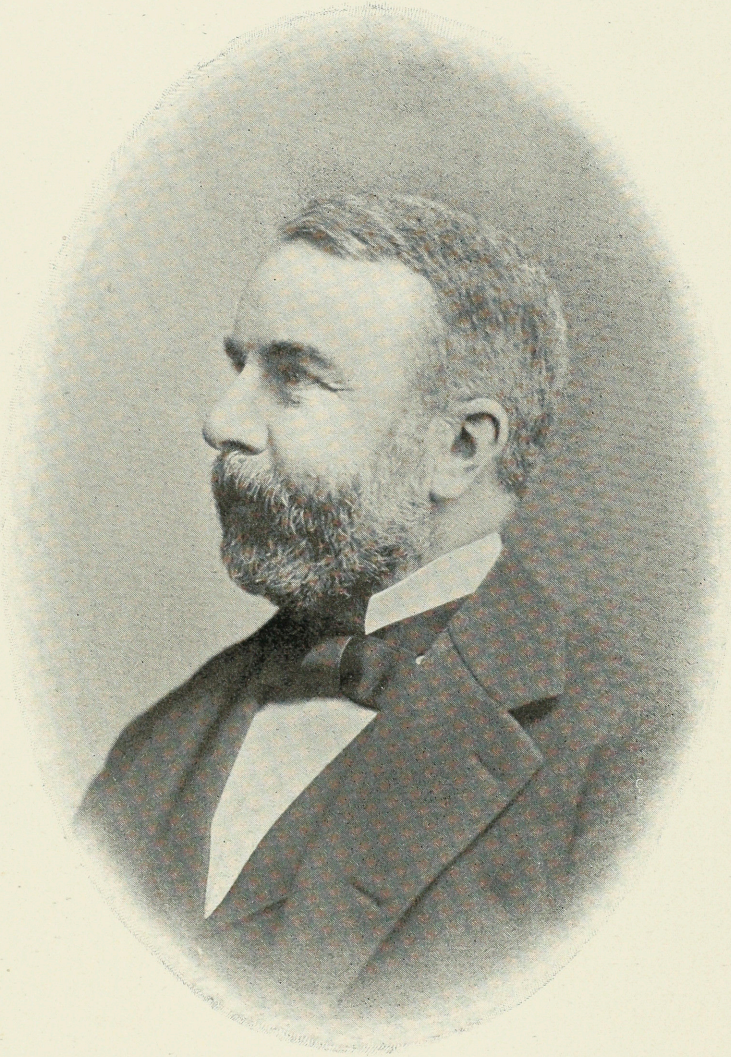

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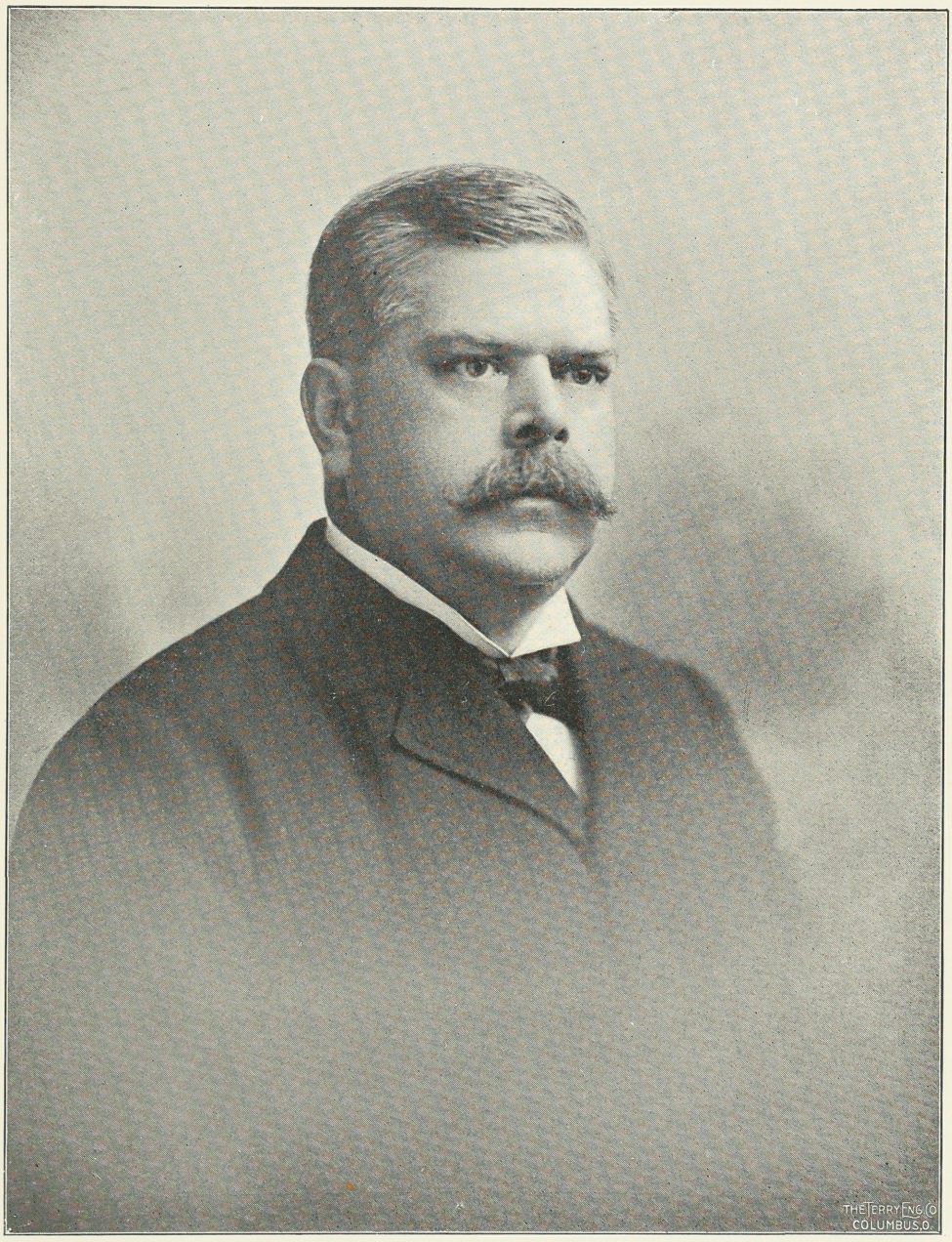

FRANK B. DRAKE.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

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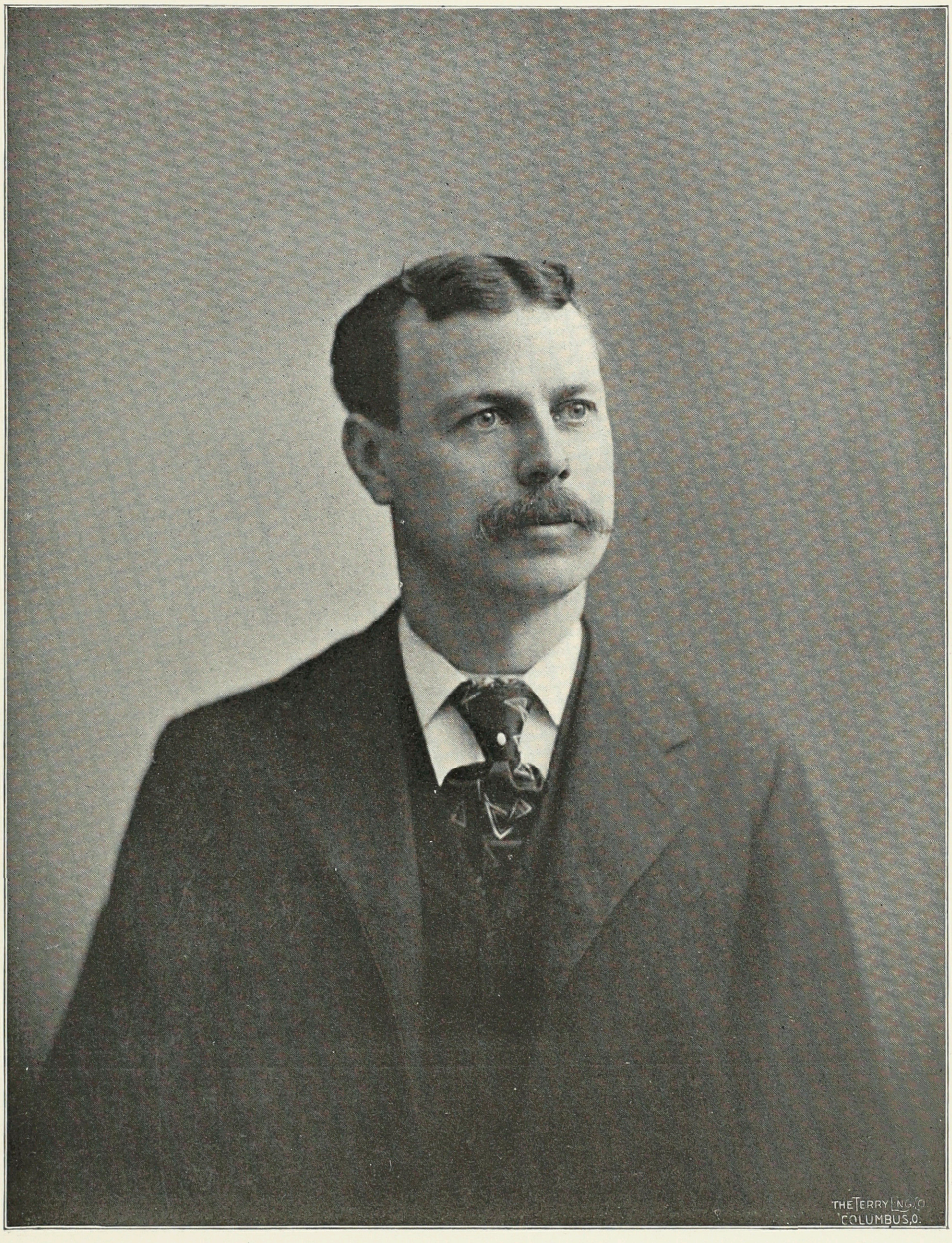

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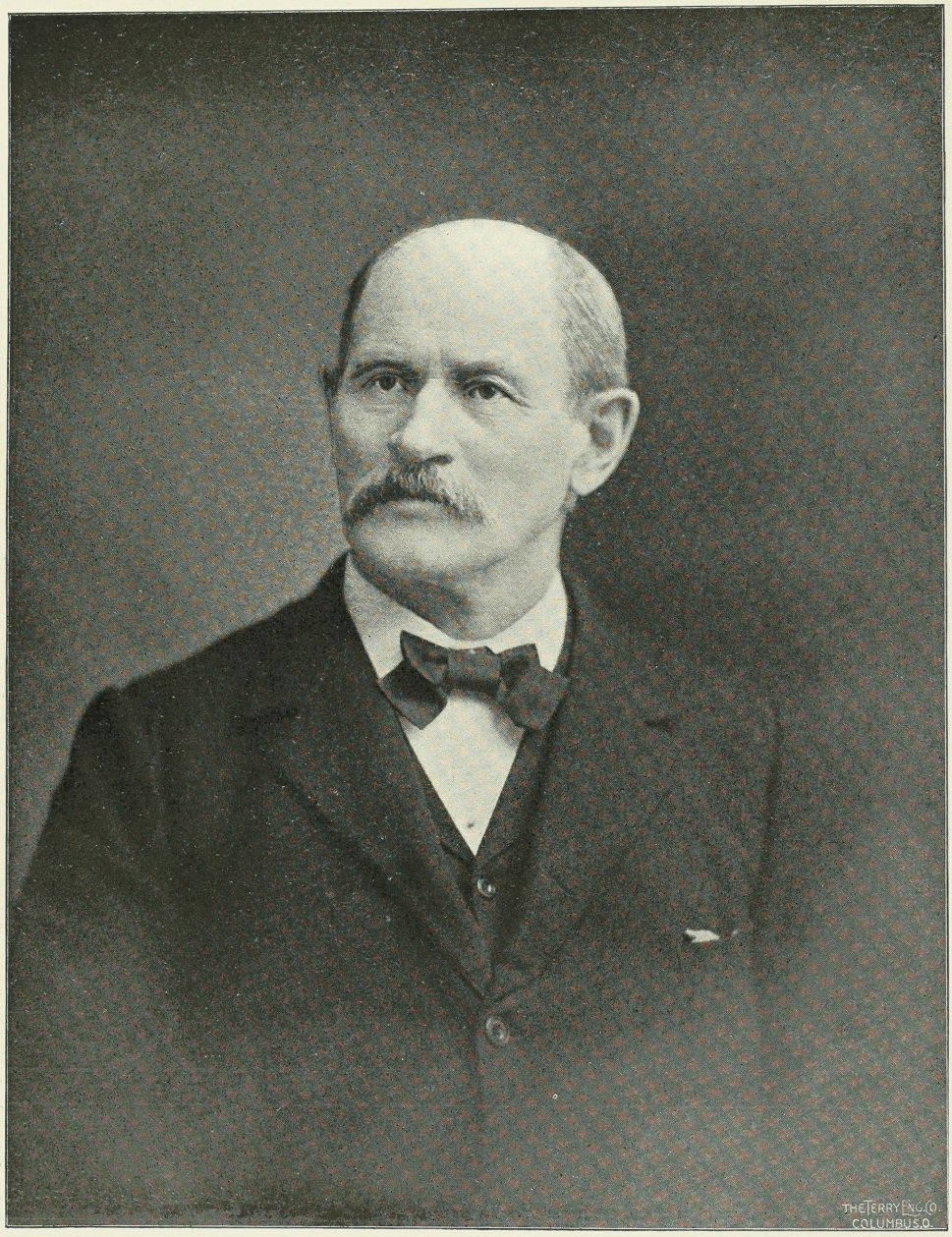

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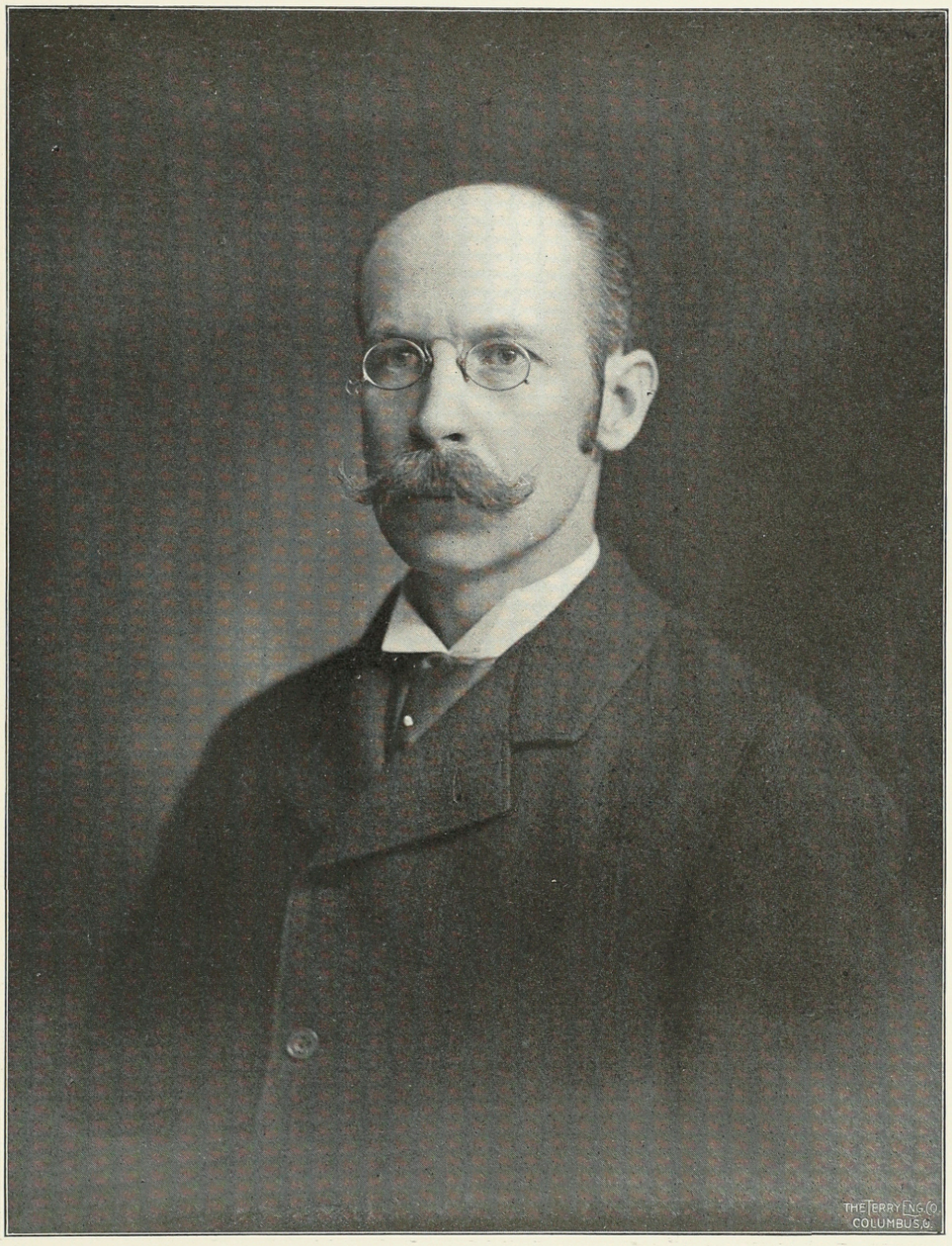


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

J. M. STEENBERG.

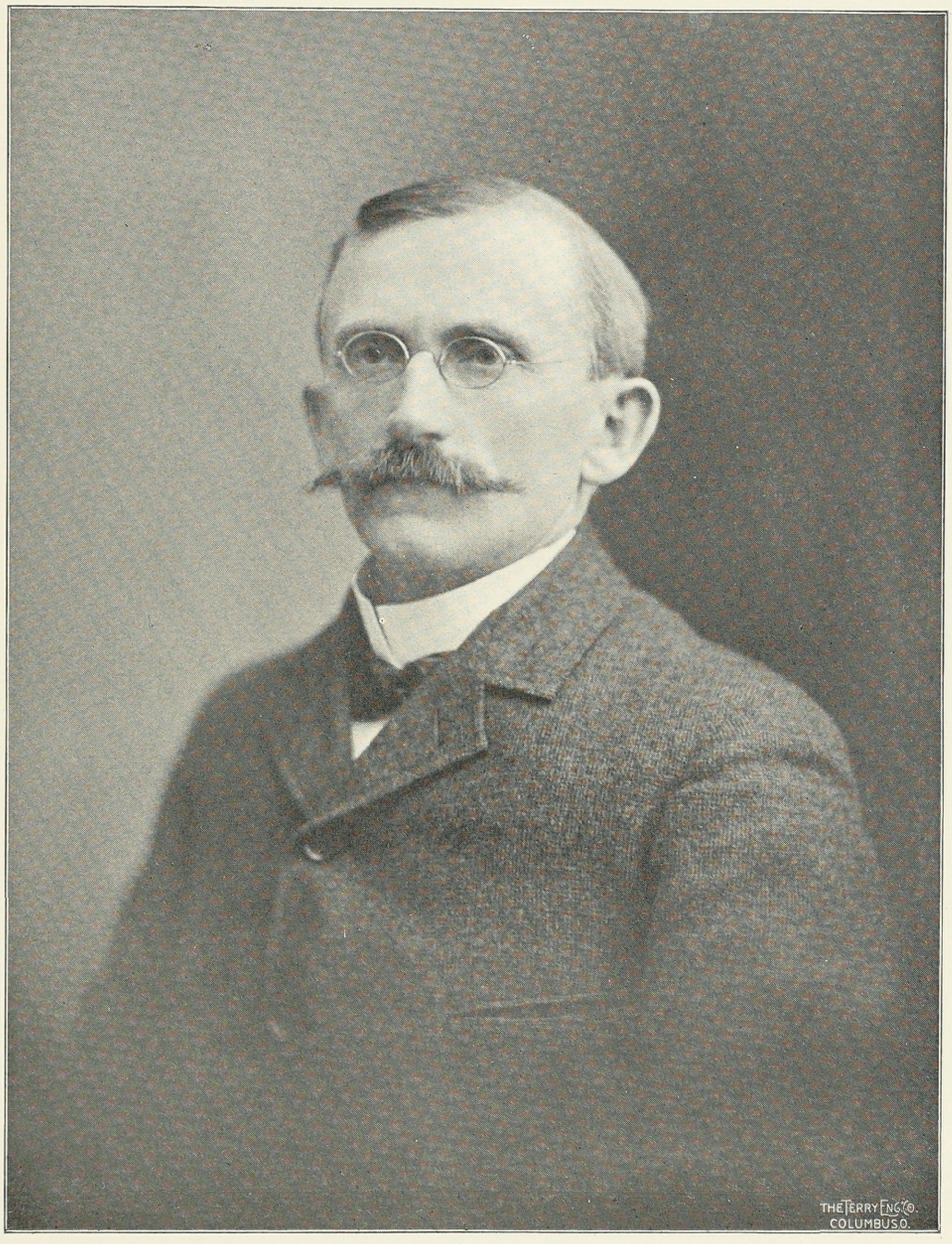
Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

G. E. HUSTED.

GEORGE W. LIPSCOMBE

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

WILLIAM BEATTY.



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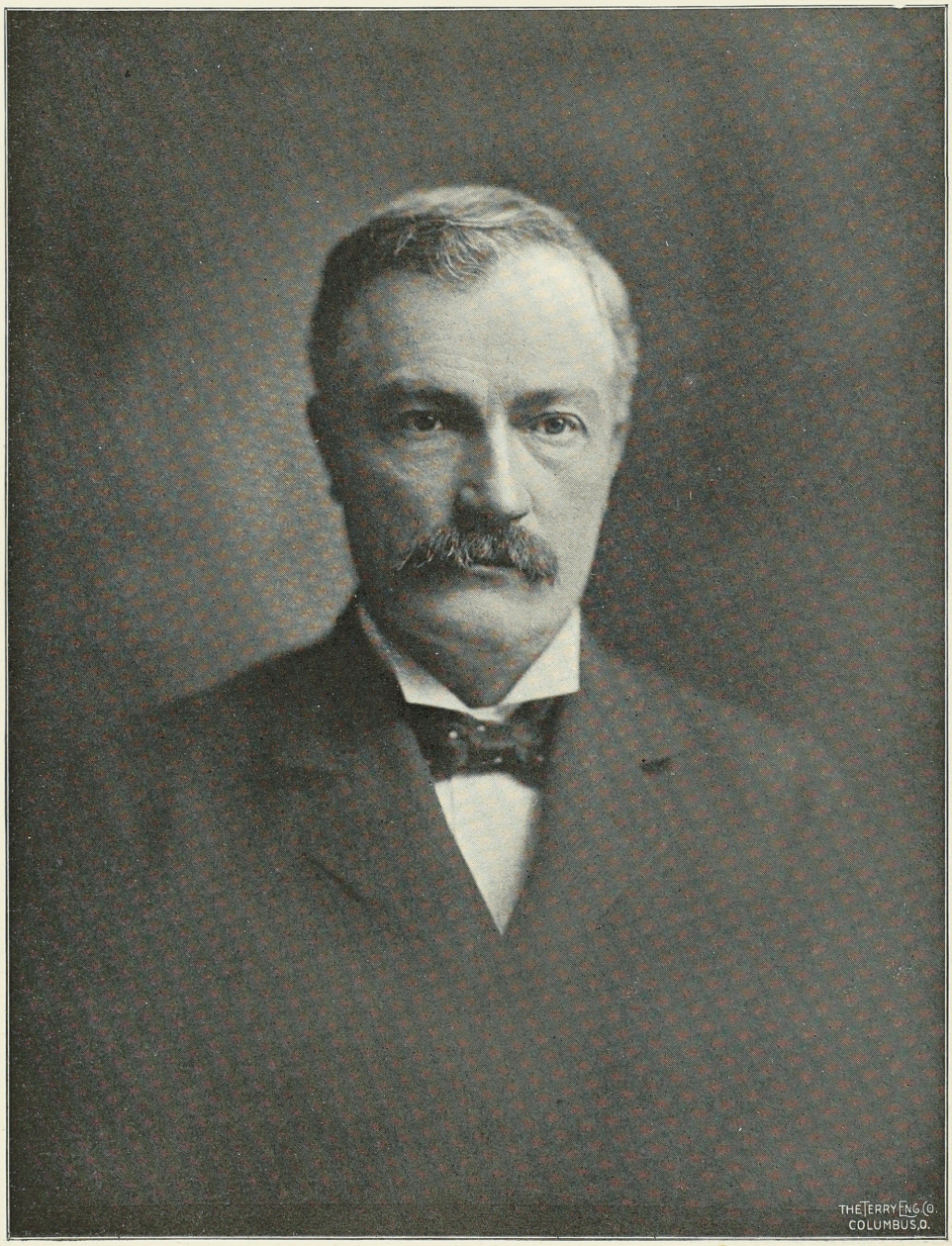
RICHARD KIND.



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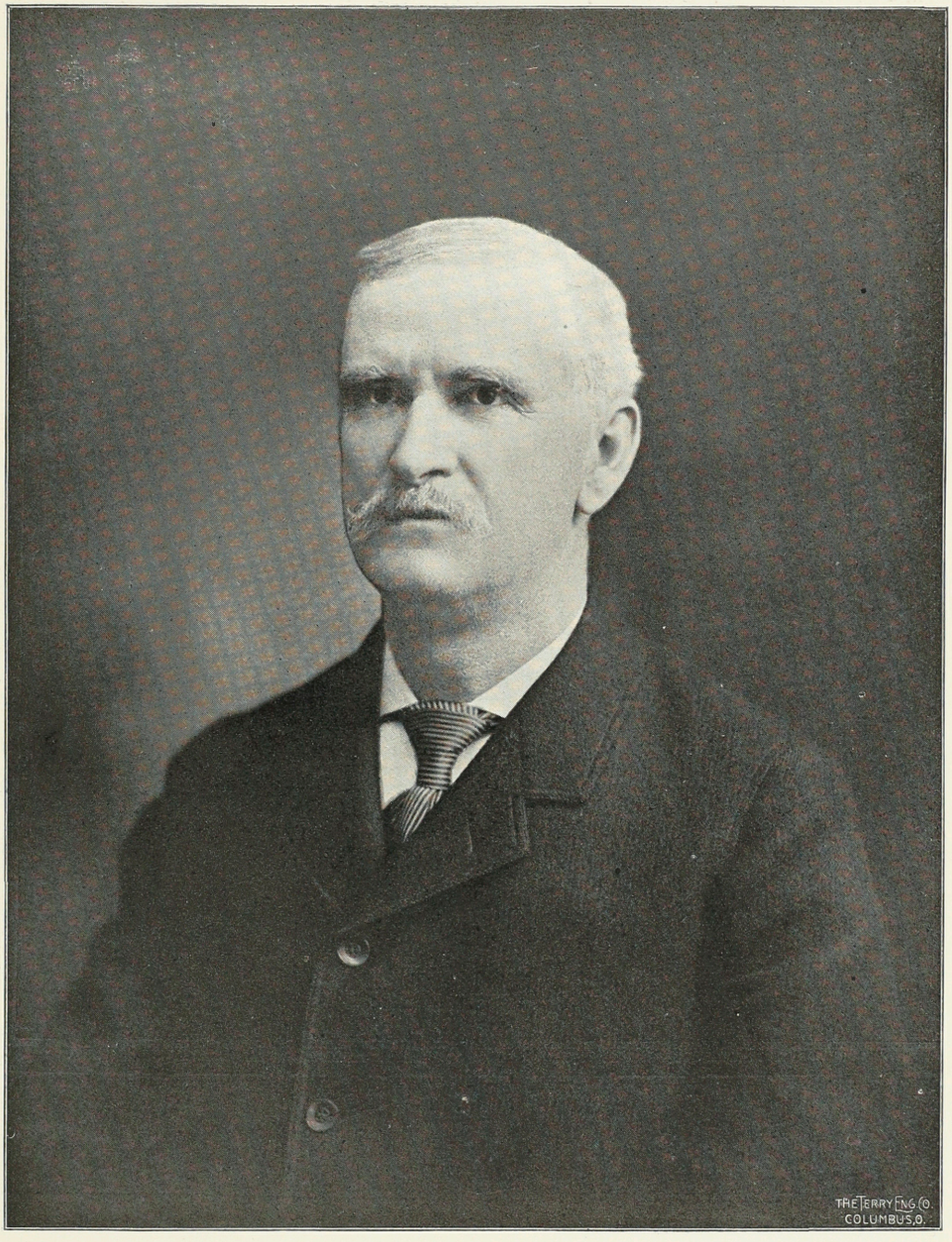

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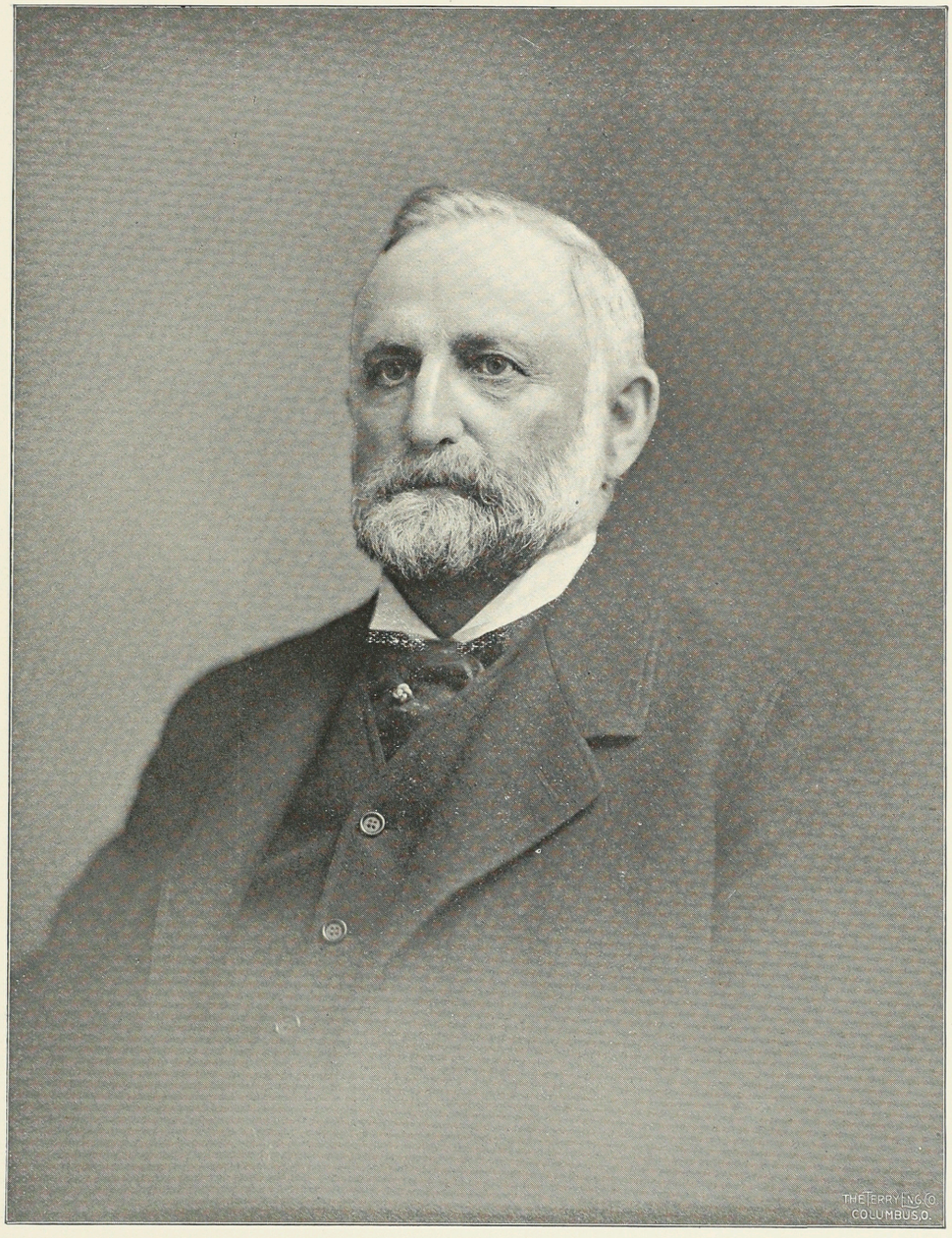
W. C. HILLMAN.

GEORGE W. BARNES.



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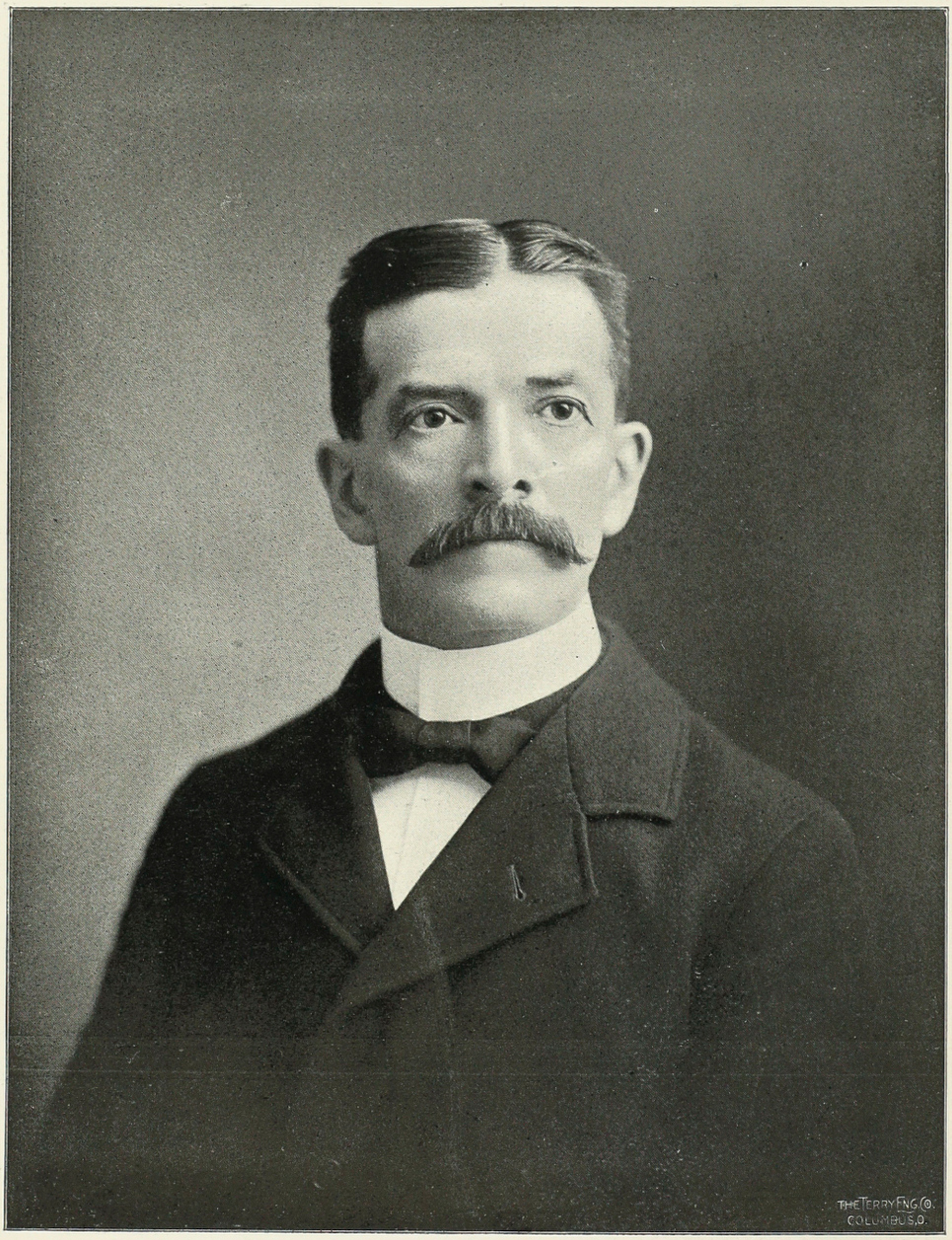
H. H. STOW.



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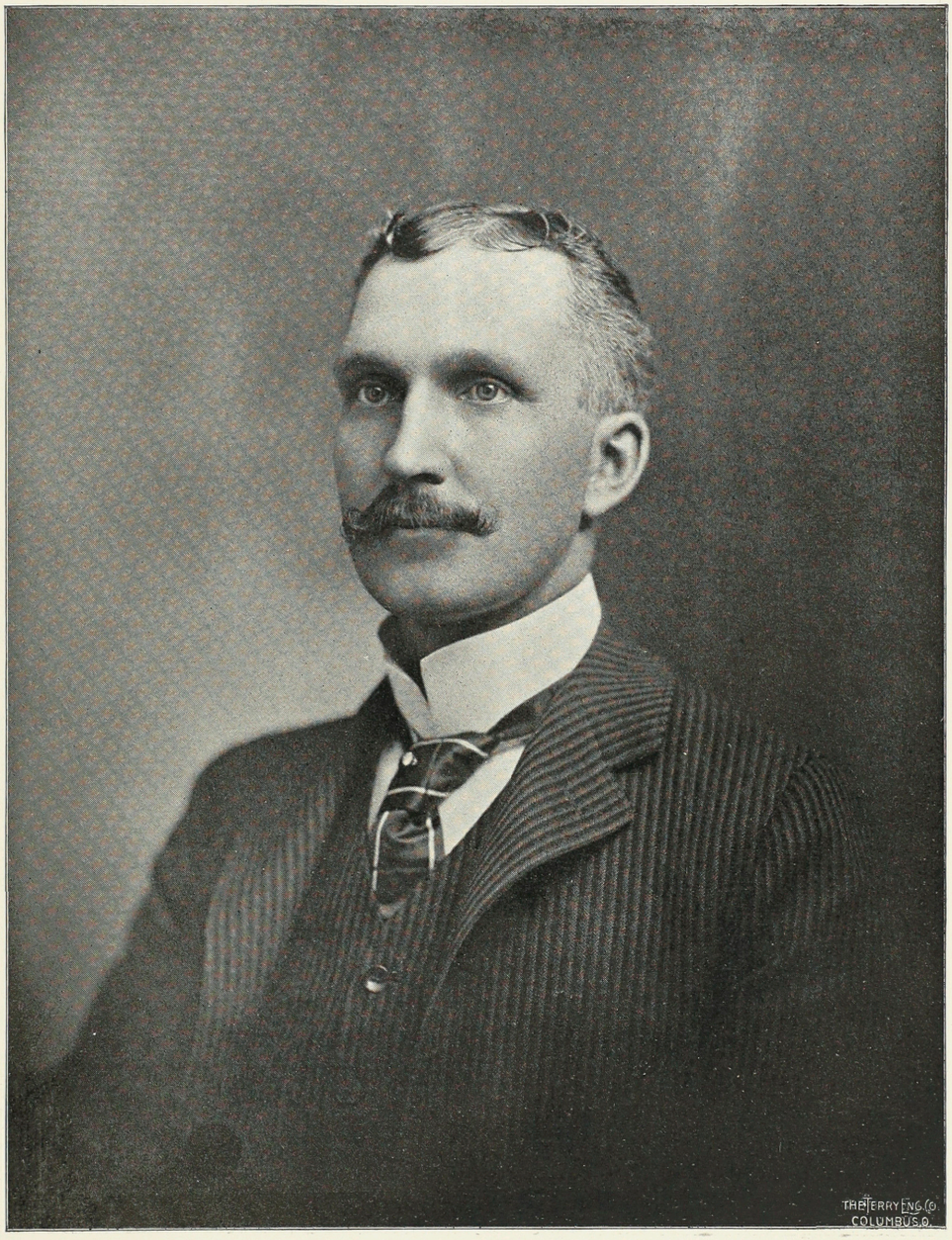
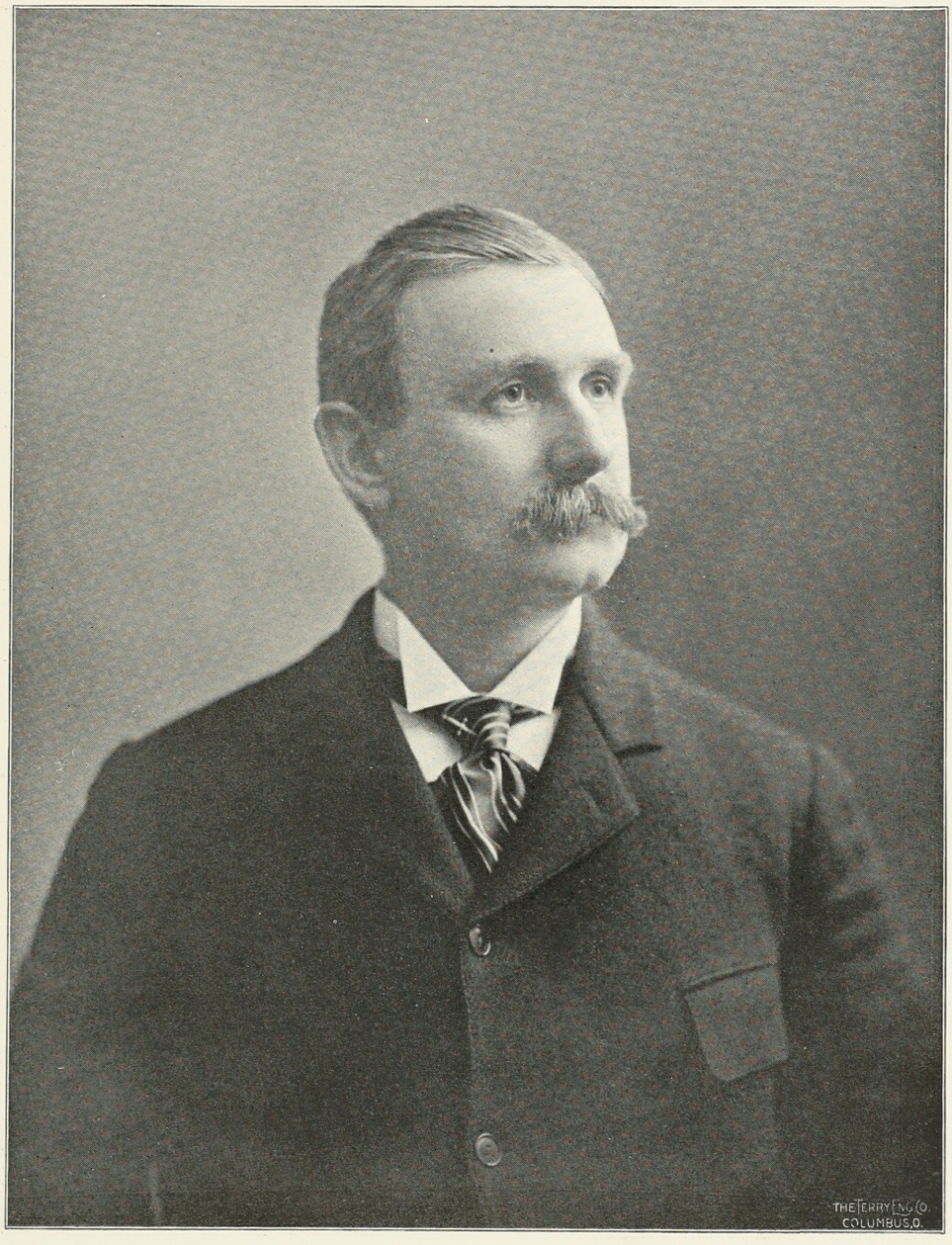


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

CLARK A. BROWNING.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

G. G. HADLEY.



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C. FREDERICK REALS.

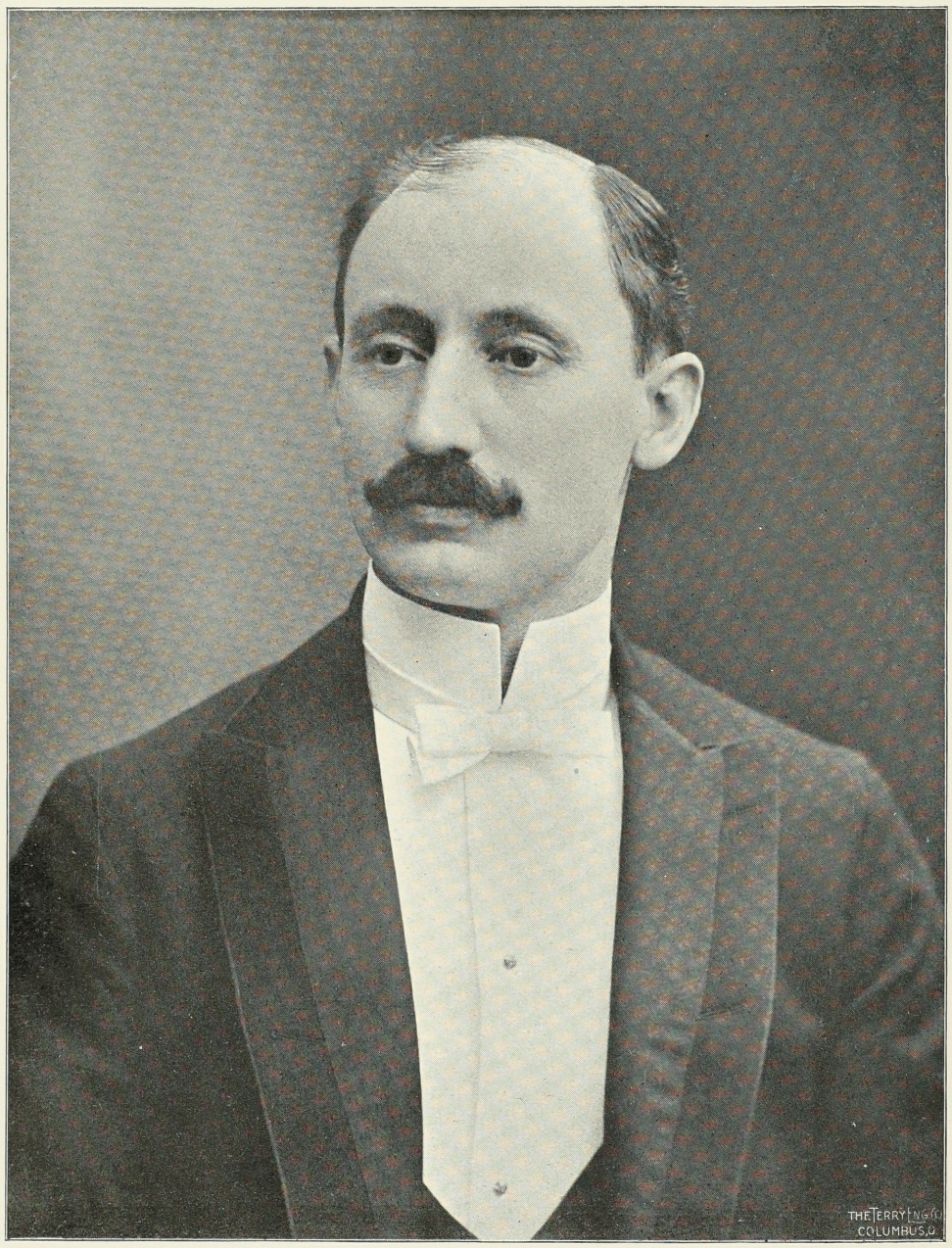


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

DR. A. T. KLINE.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

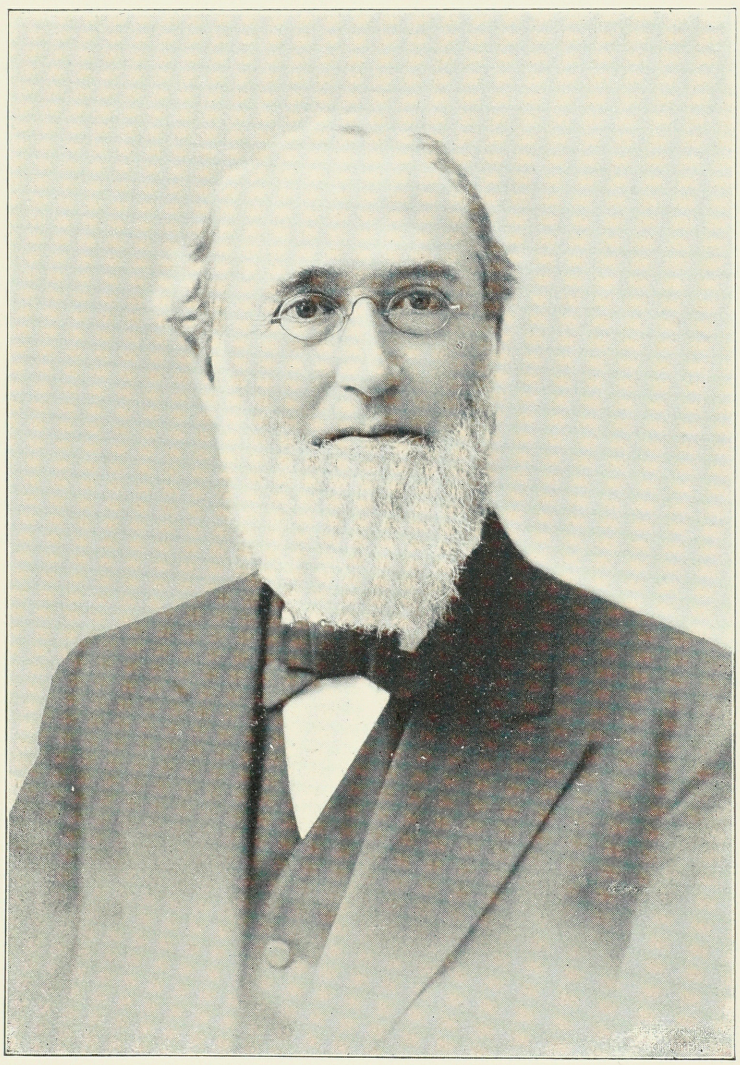
FRED. H. DODGE.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

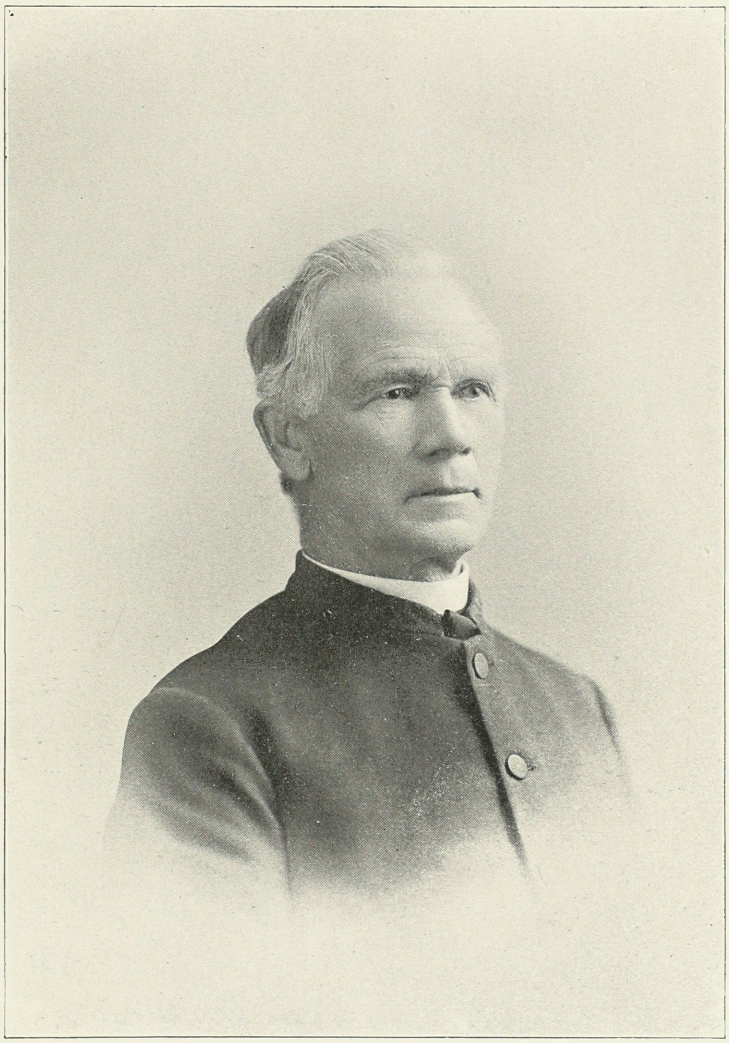
JAMES A. DAILEY.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

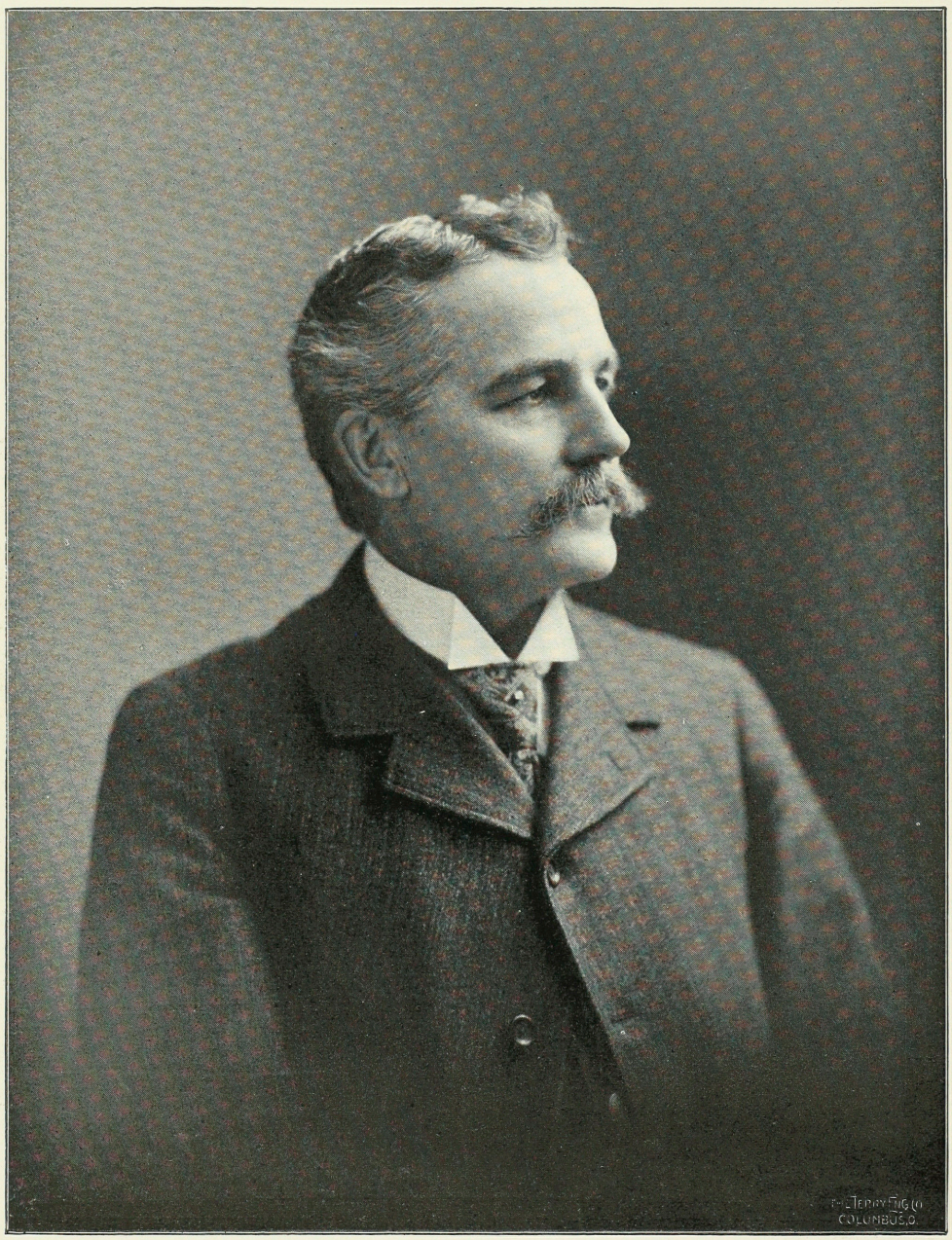
PETER DEGNAN.



REV. W. W. WILLIAMS, D.D.
(Died while this work was in press.)



REV. EDWARD HANNIN.



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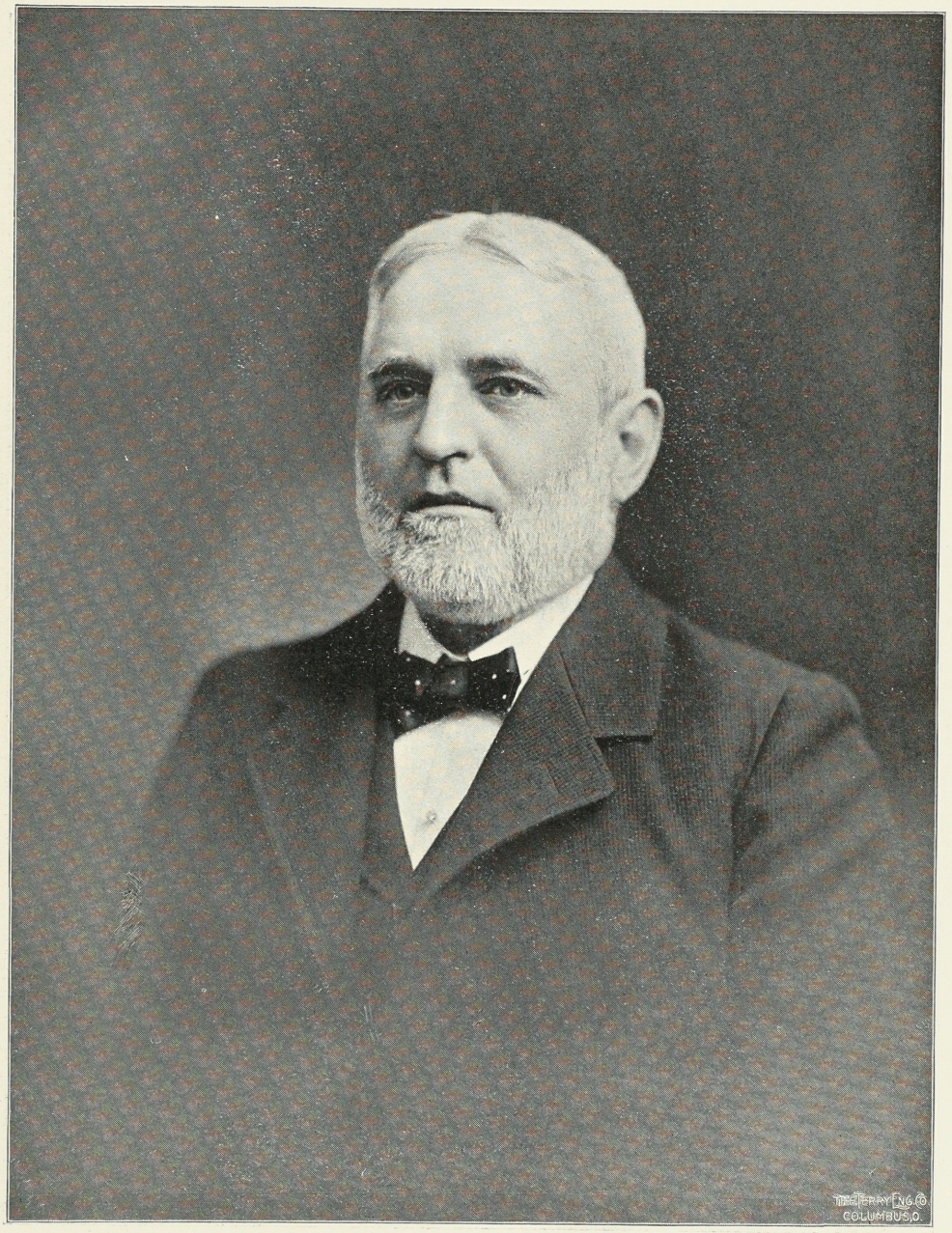
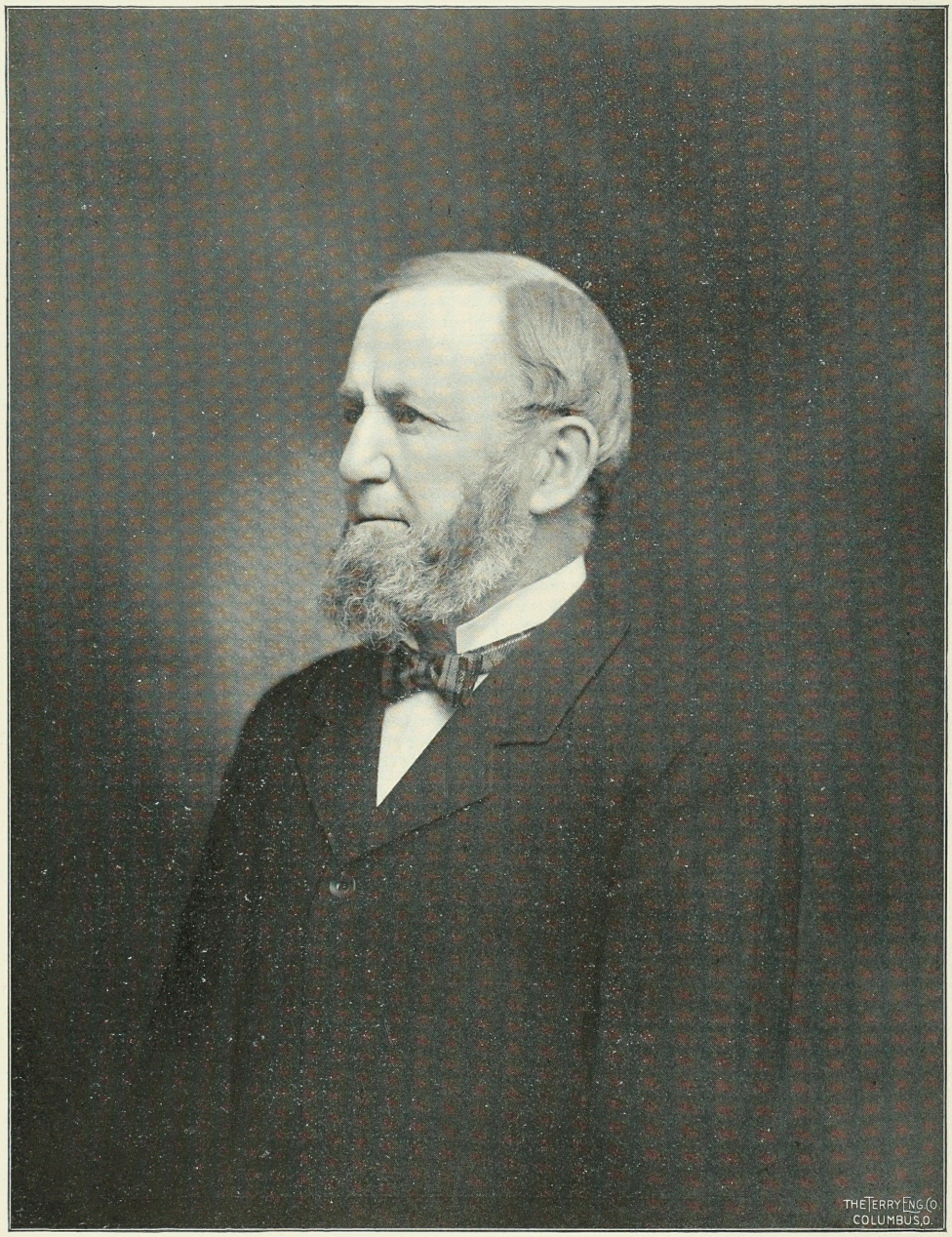


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

JOHN B. DAVIS.



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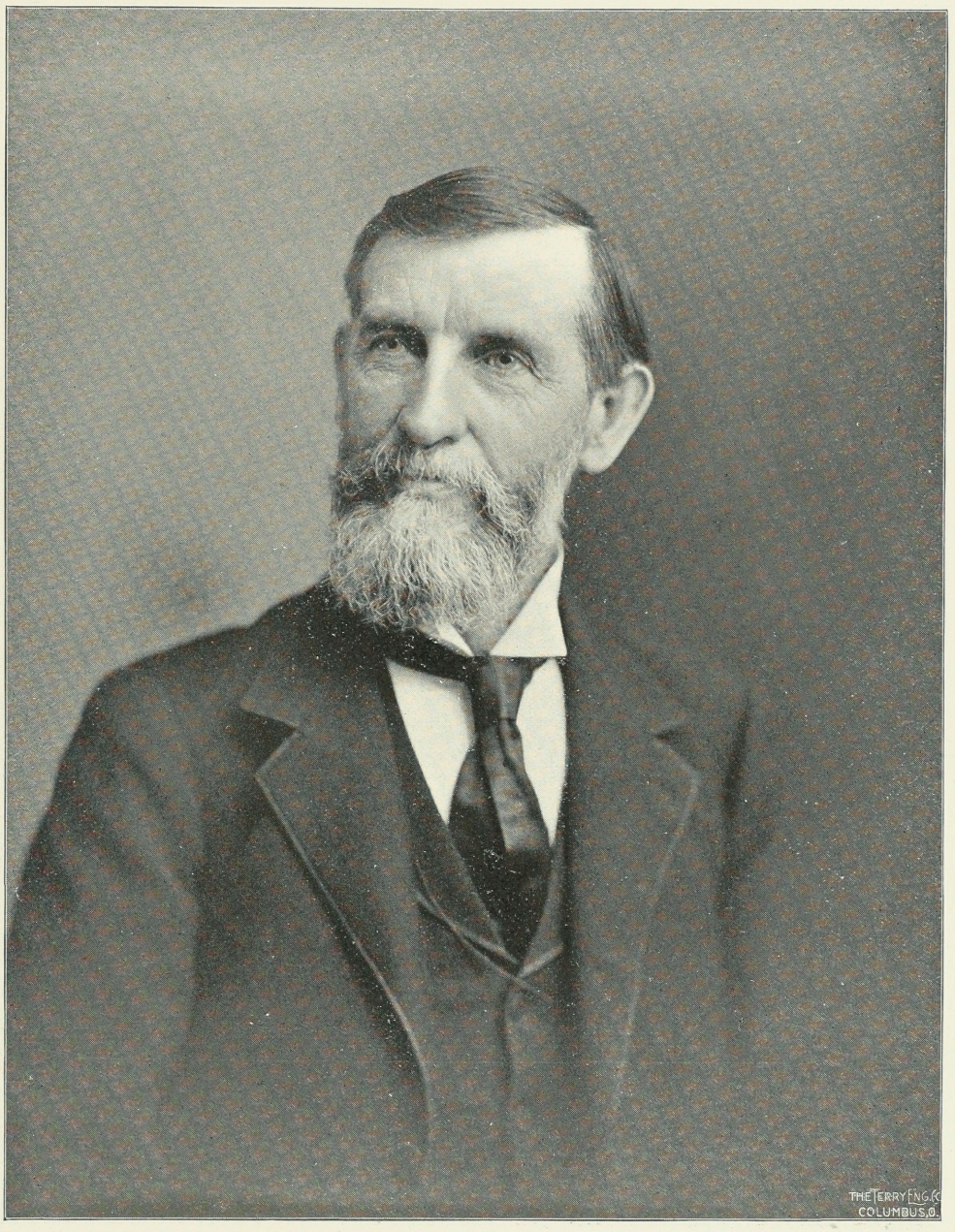

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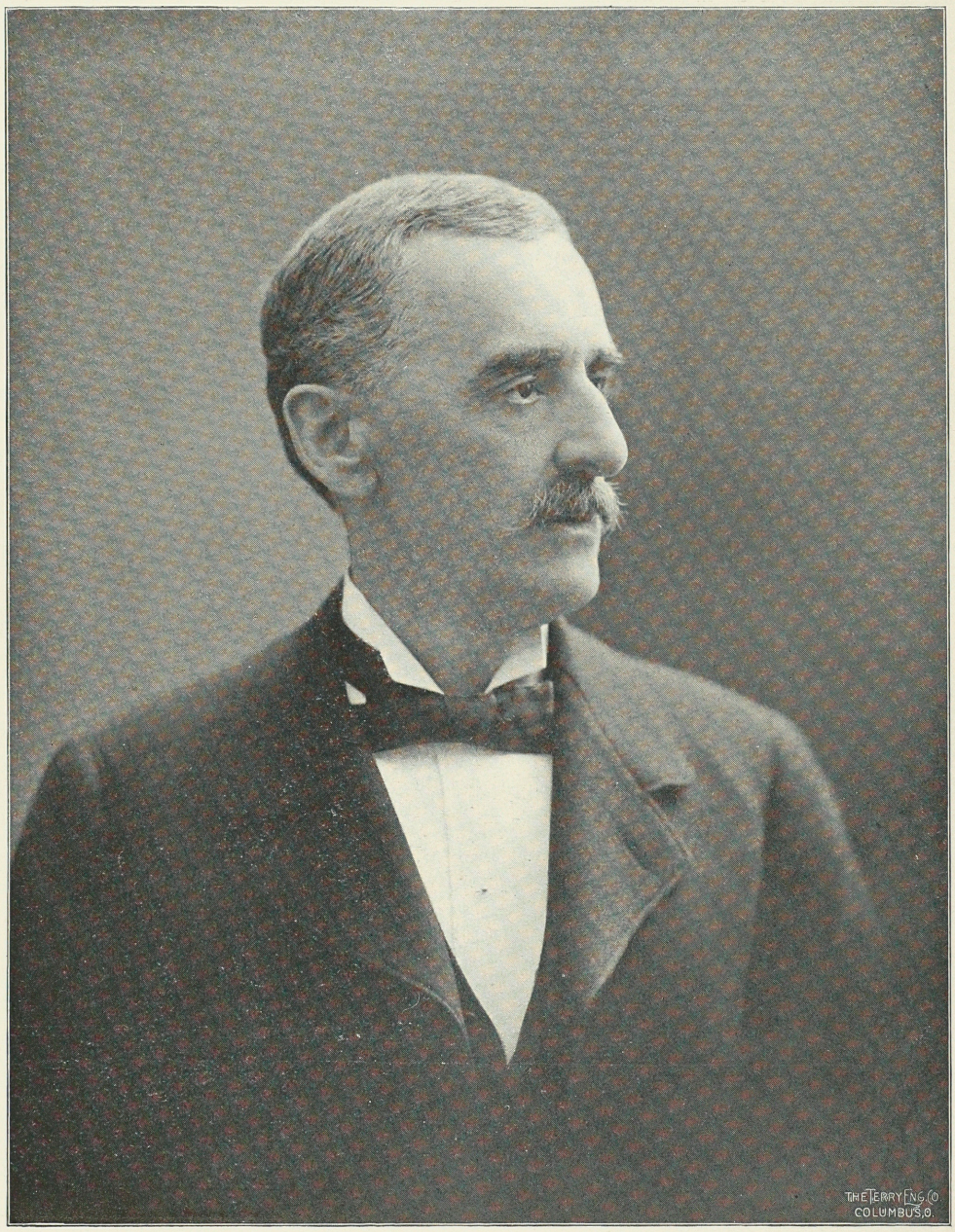
J. B. FISK.



CHARLES H. JONES.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

CHARLES E. TUAL.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

JULIUS G. LAMSON.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost

C. EDGAR B. LAMSON.

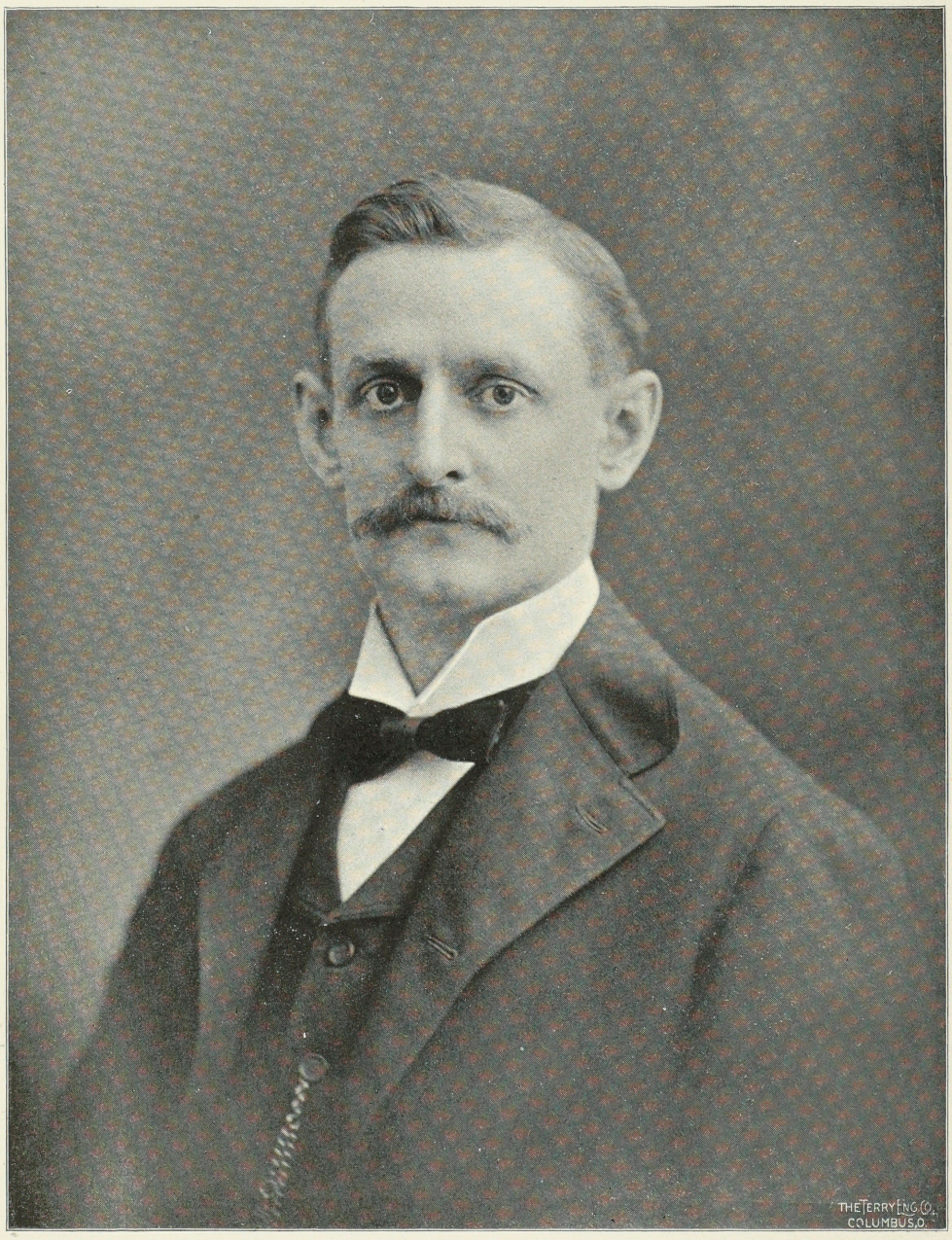


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

JOHN D. R. LAMSON.

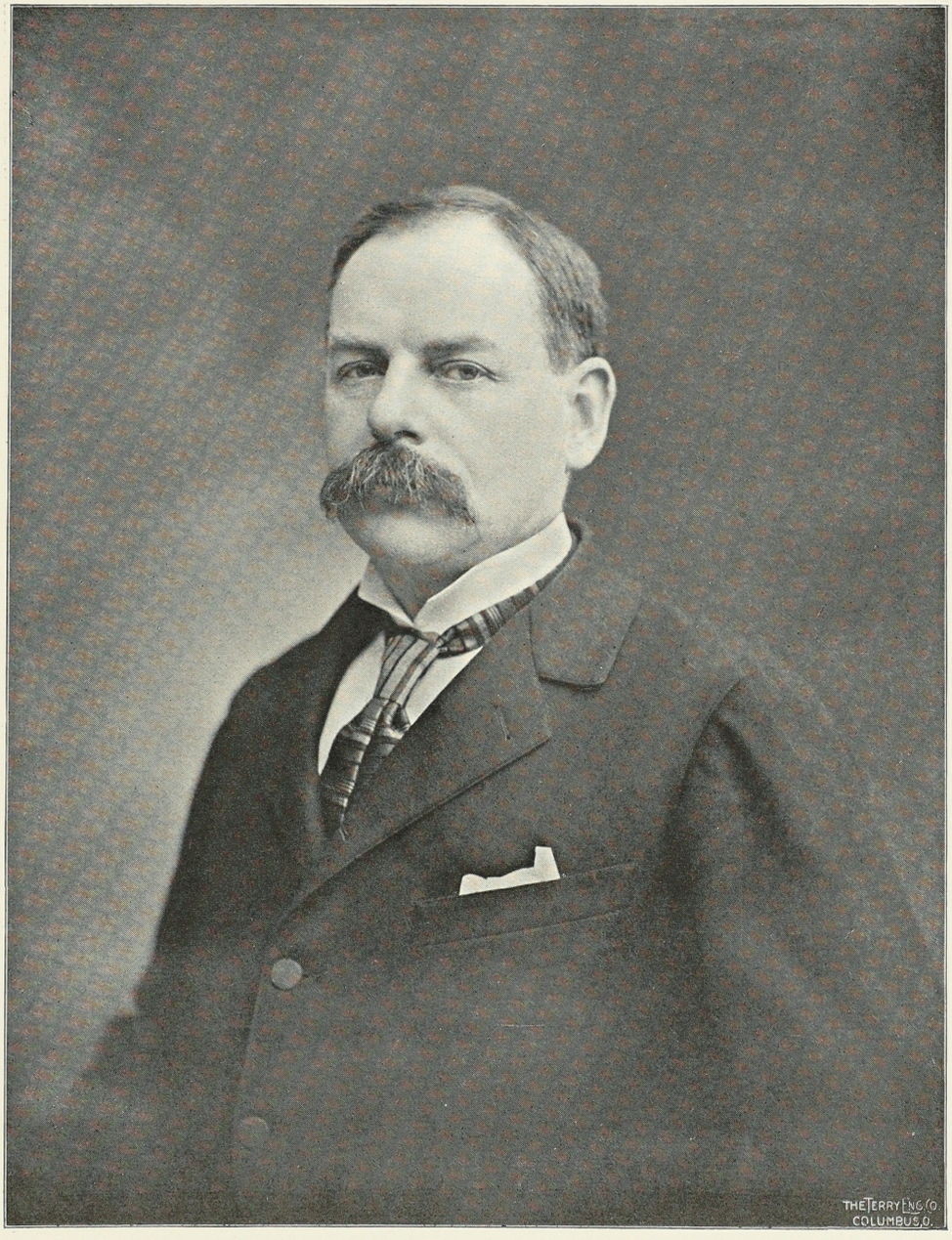


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

J. ELLERY EATON.

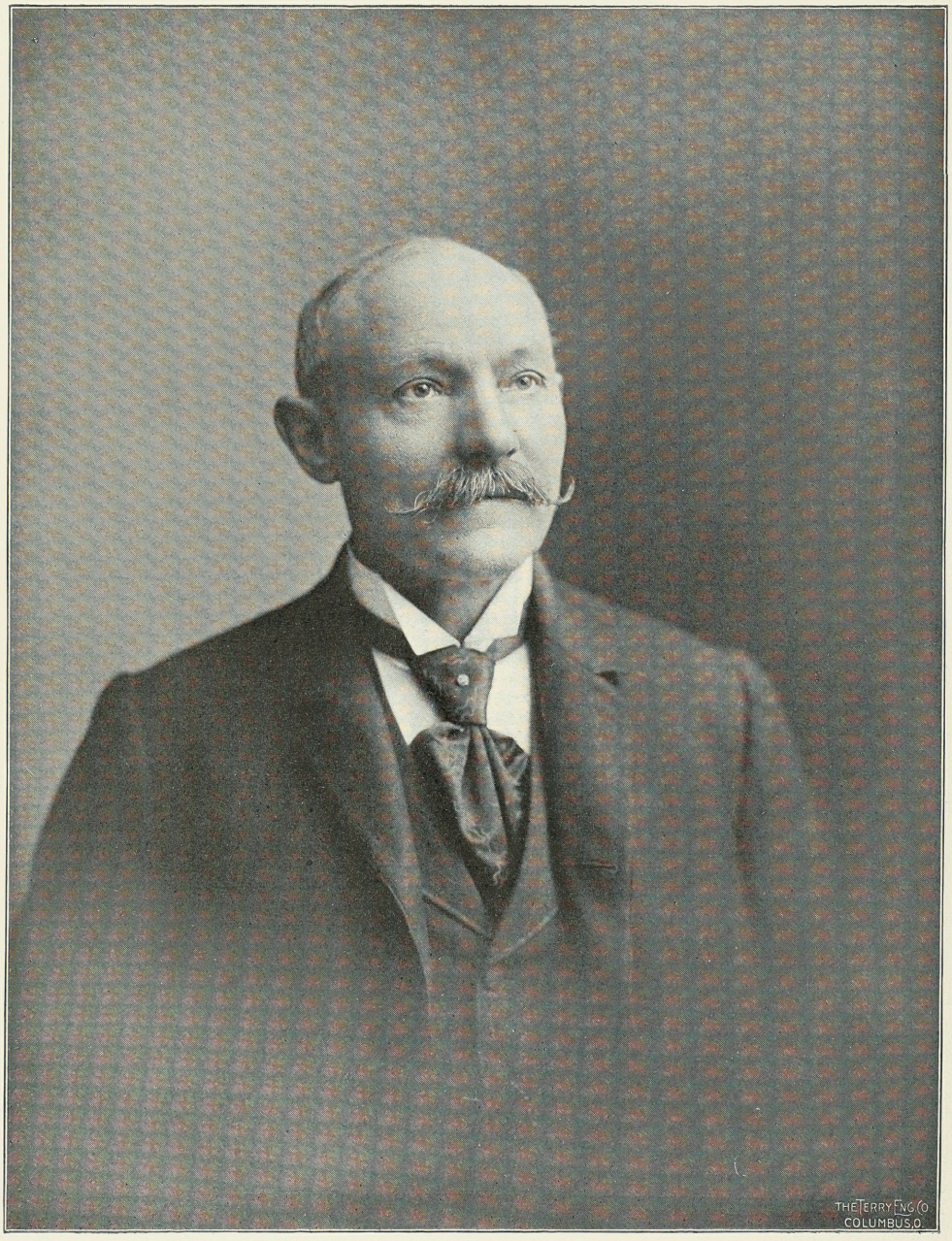


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

FRED ADAMS.

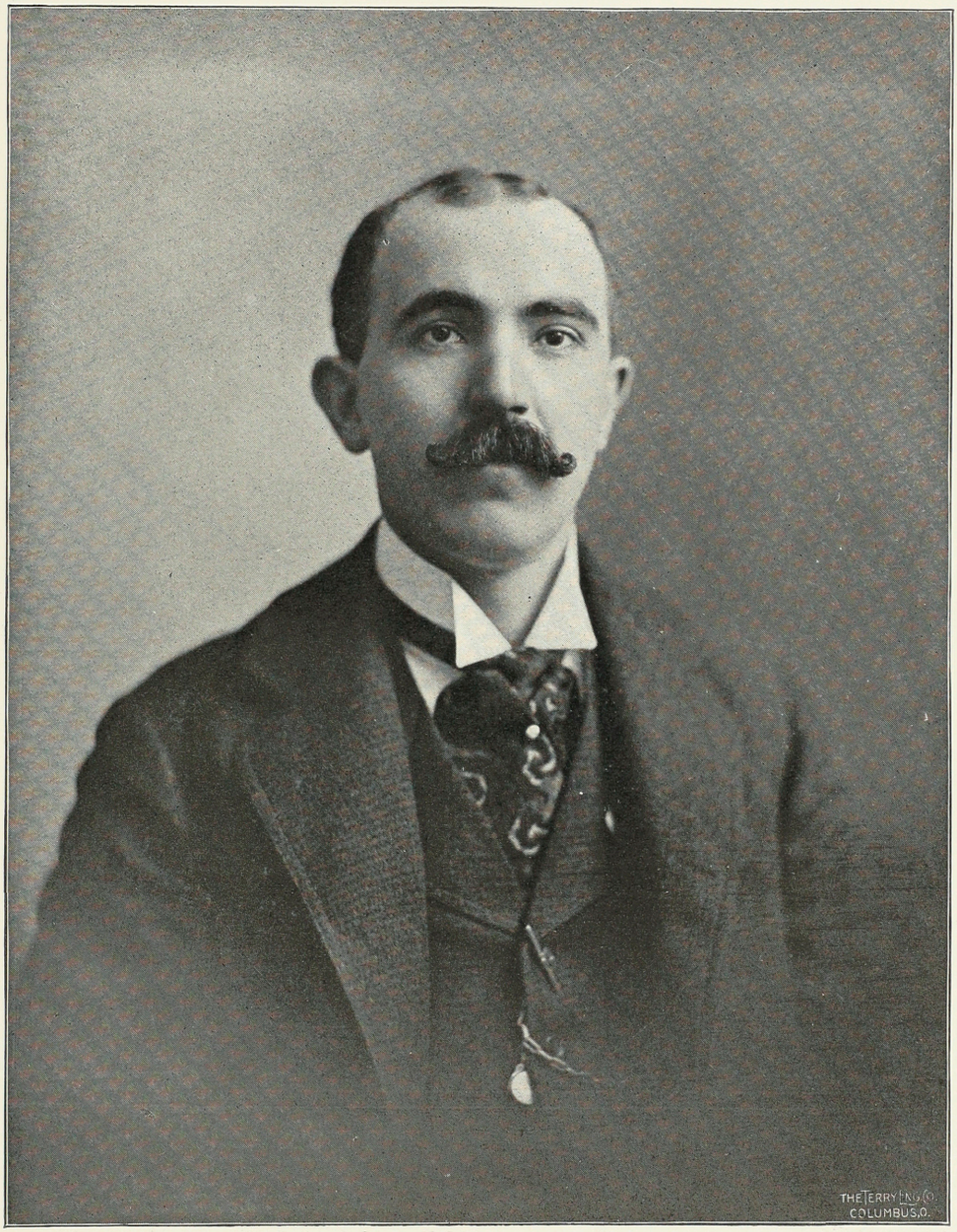


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

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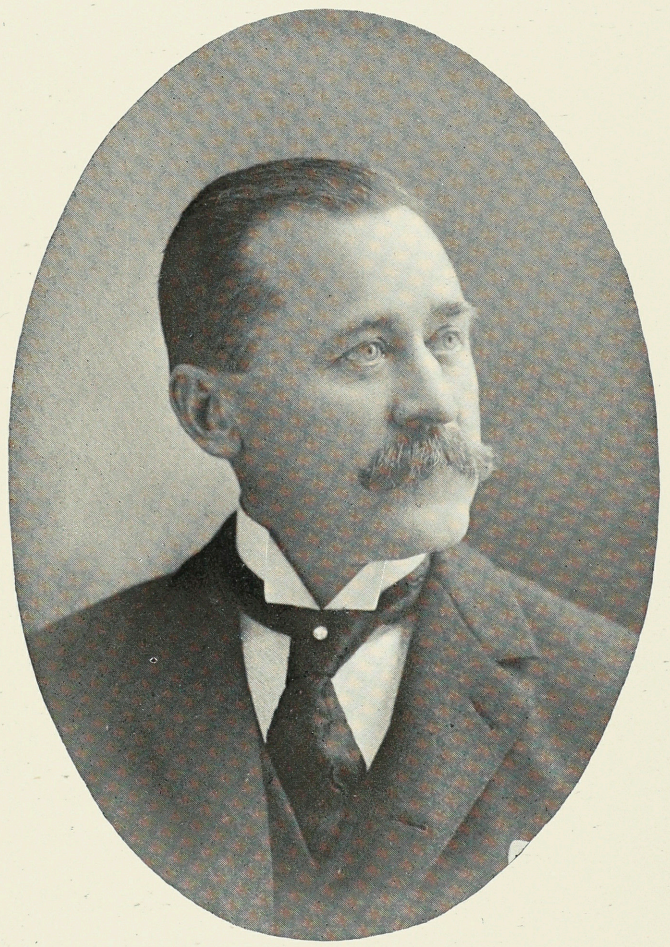

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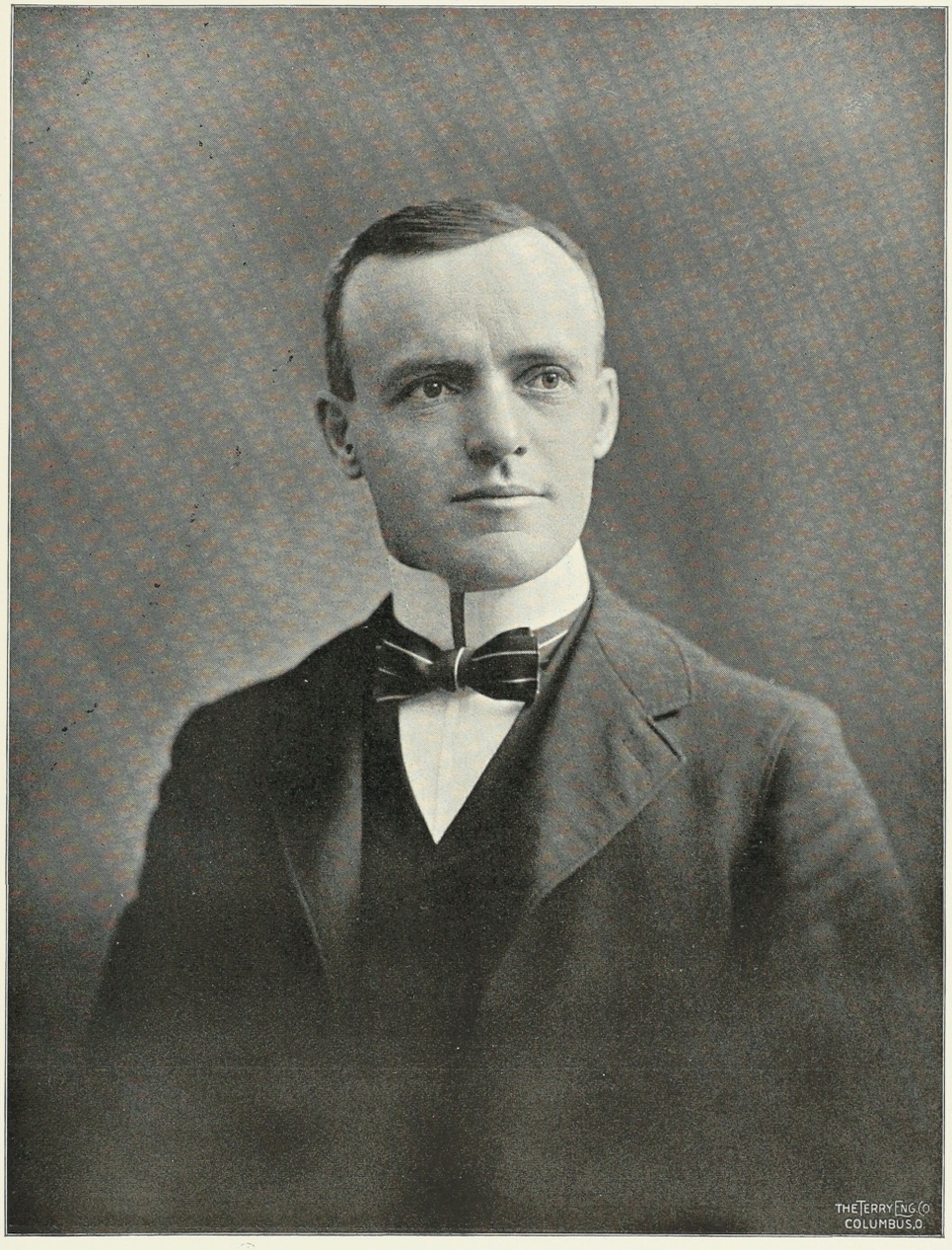

Photo by Van Loo & Trost

ALEXANDER BACKUS.

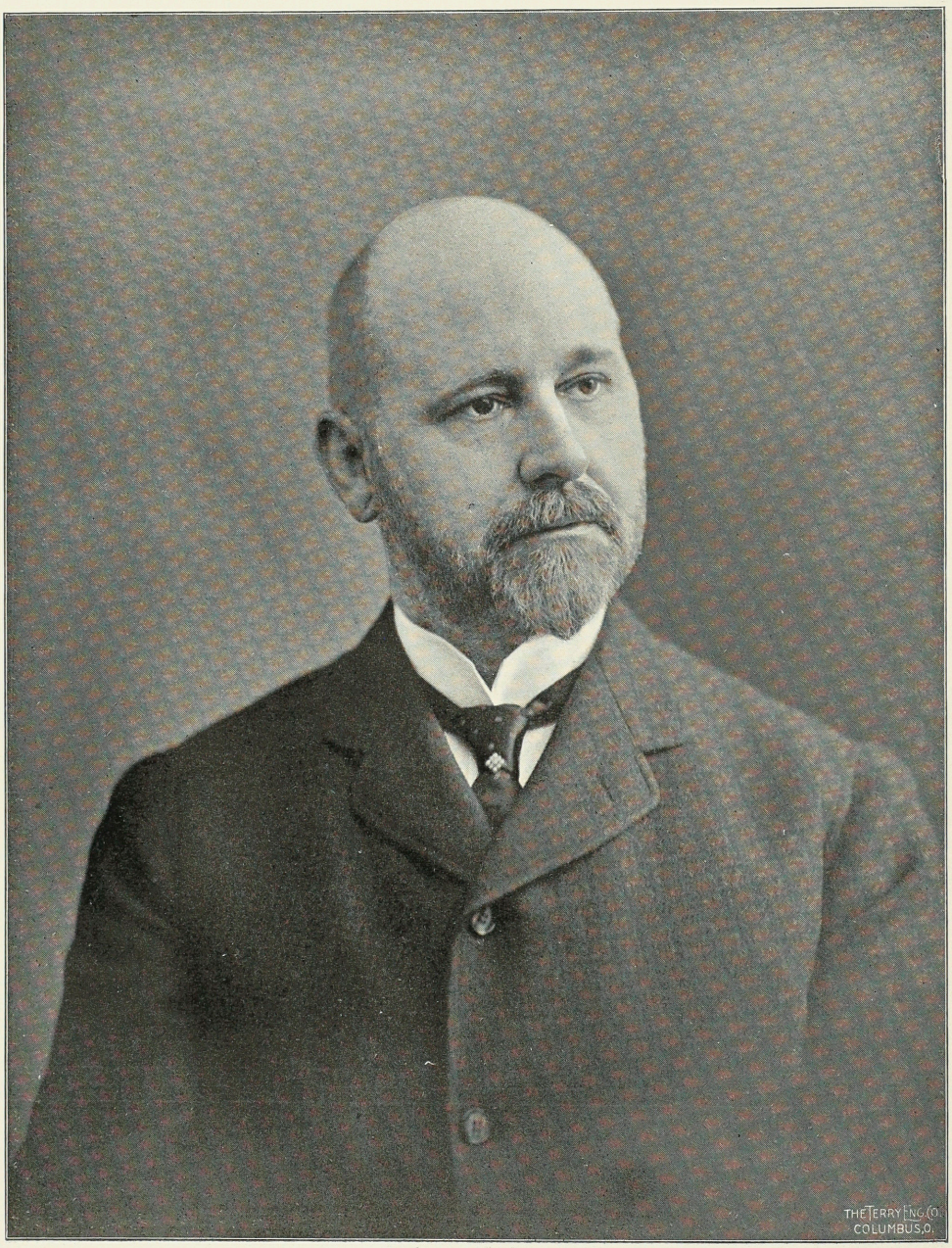

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

WILLIAM A. BRIGHAM.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

EDWARD D. LIBBEY.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

FRANKLIN HUBBARD.

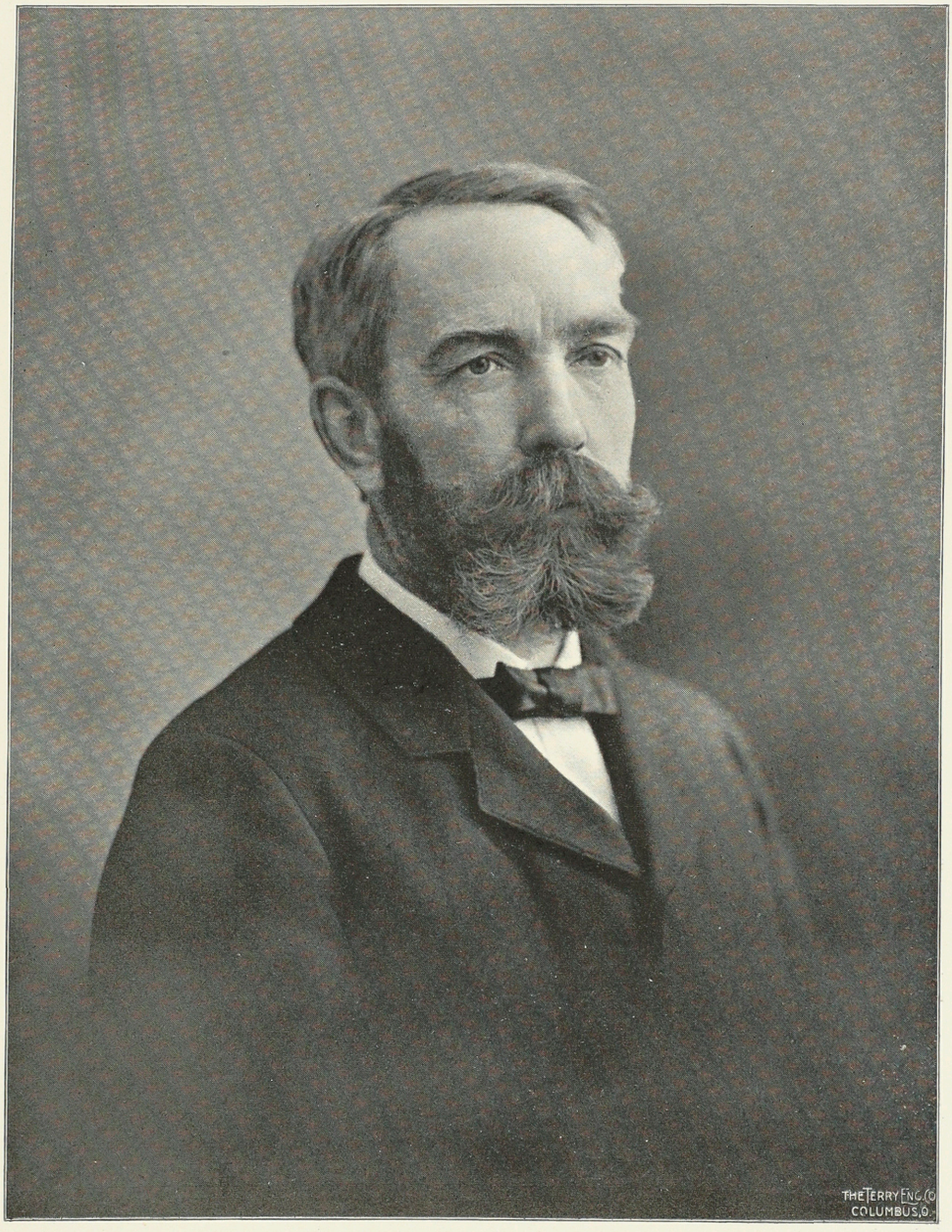

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

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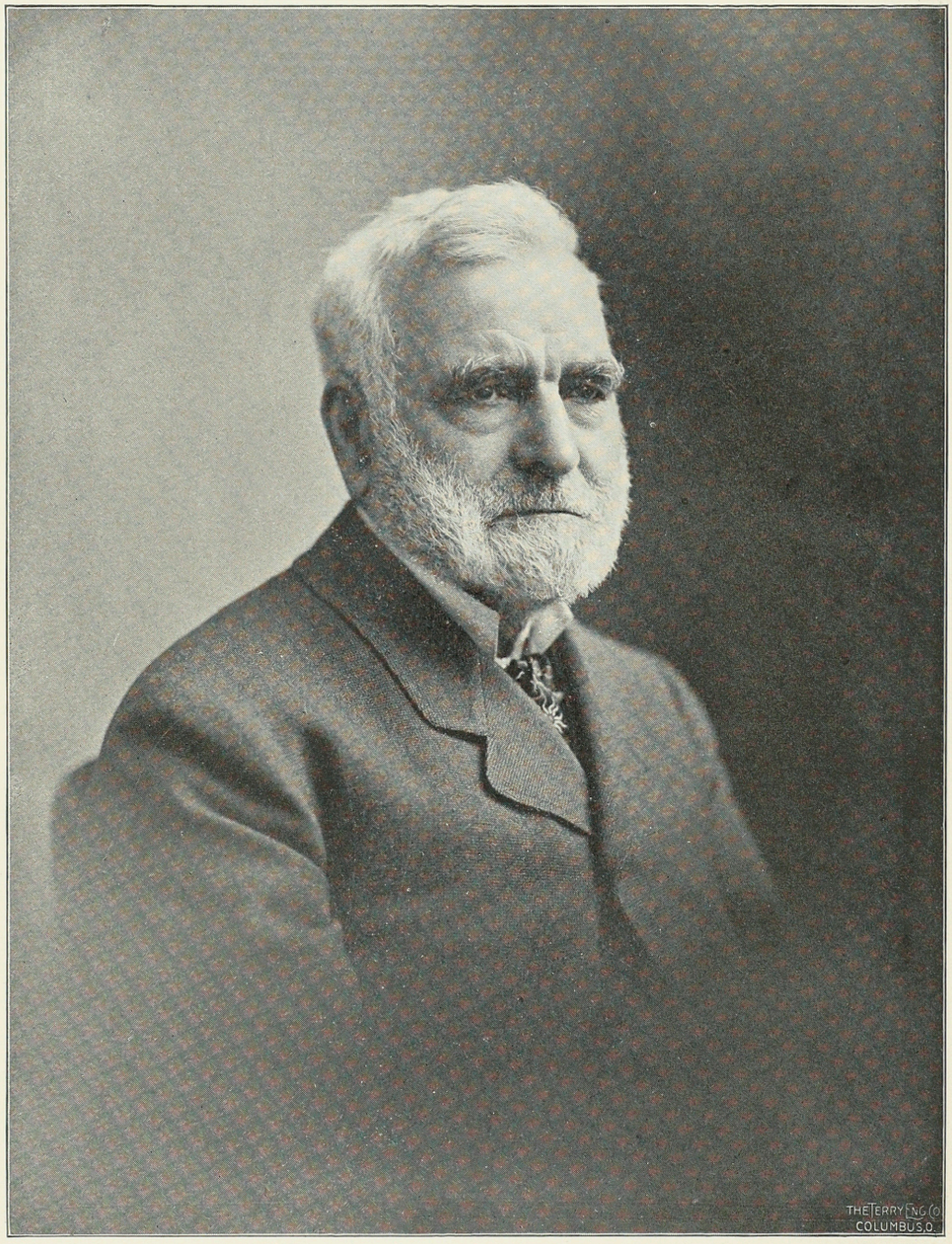

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

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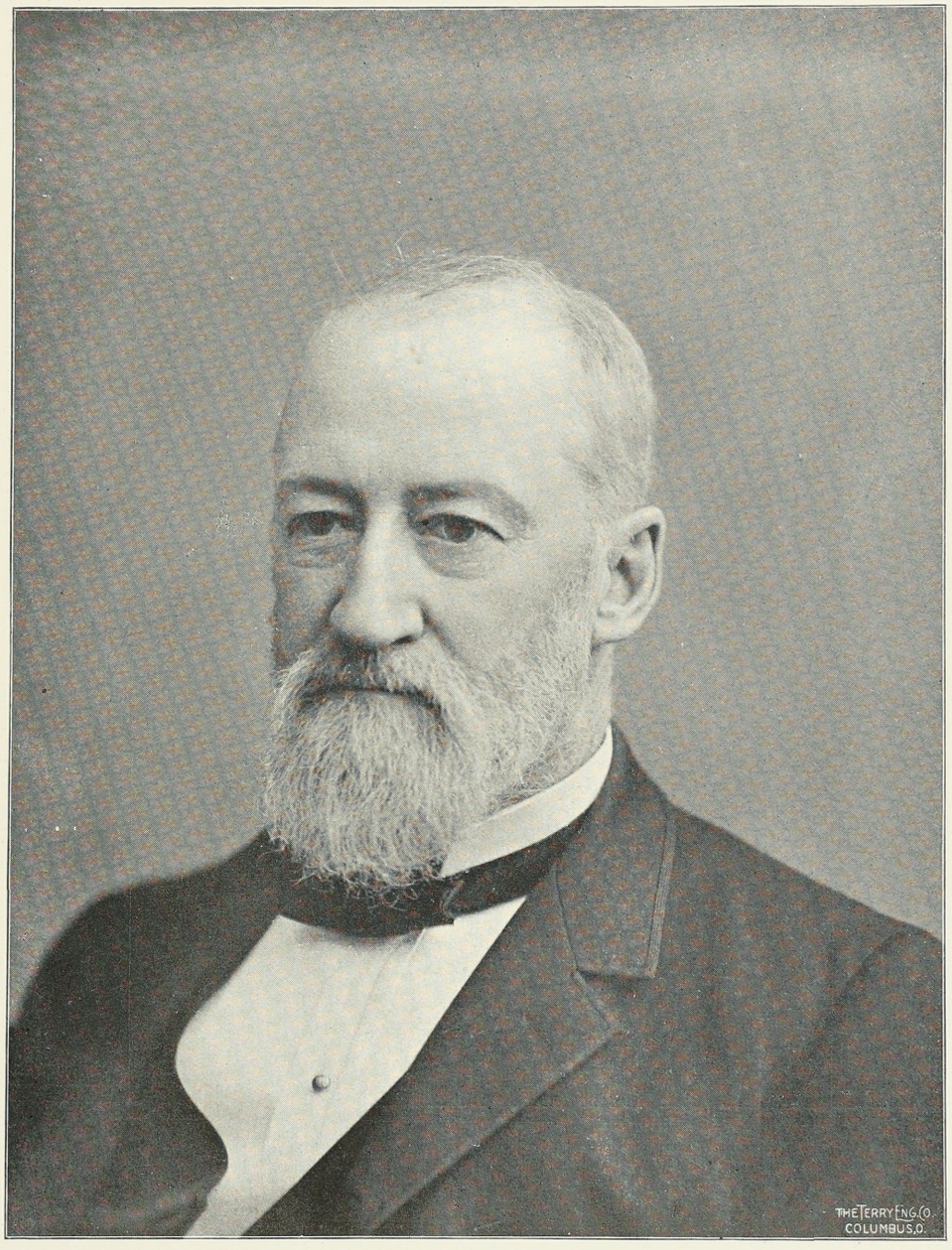
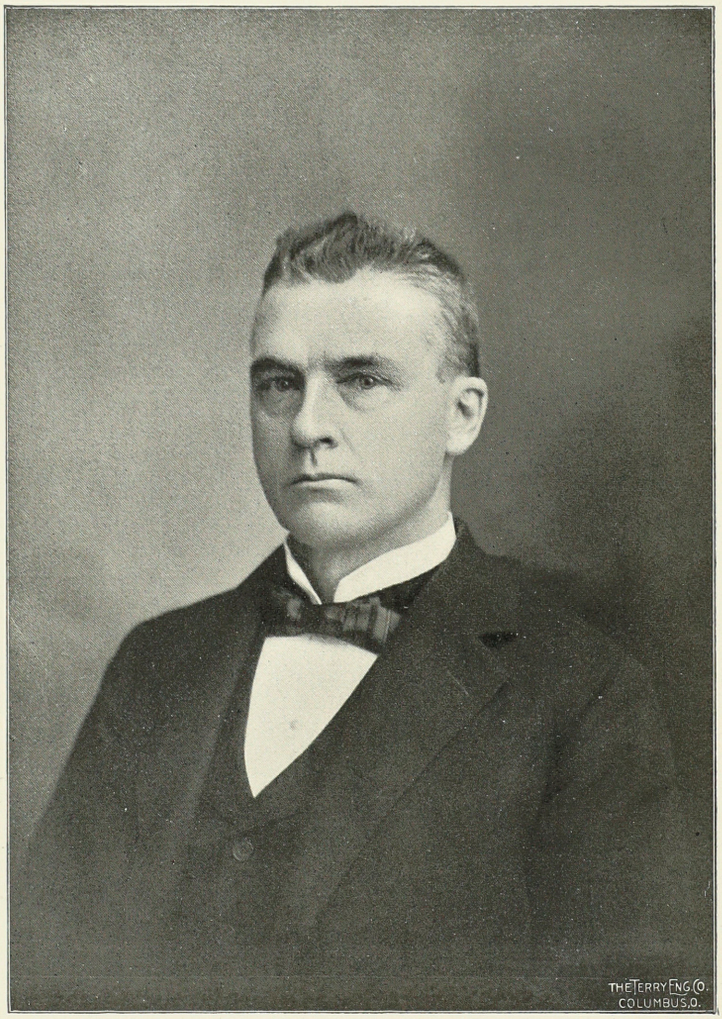


JOHN BERDAN.



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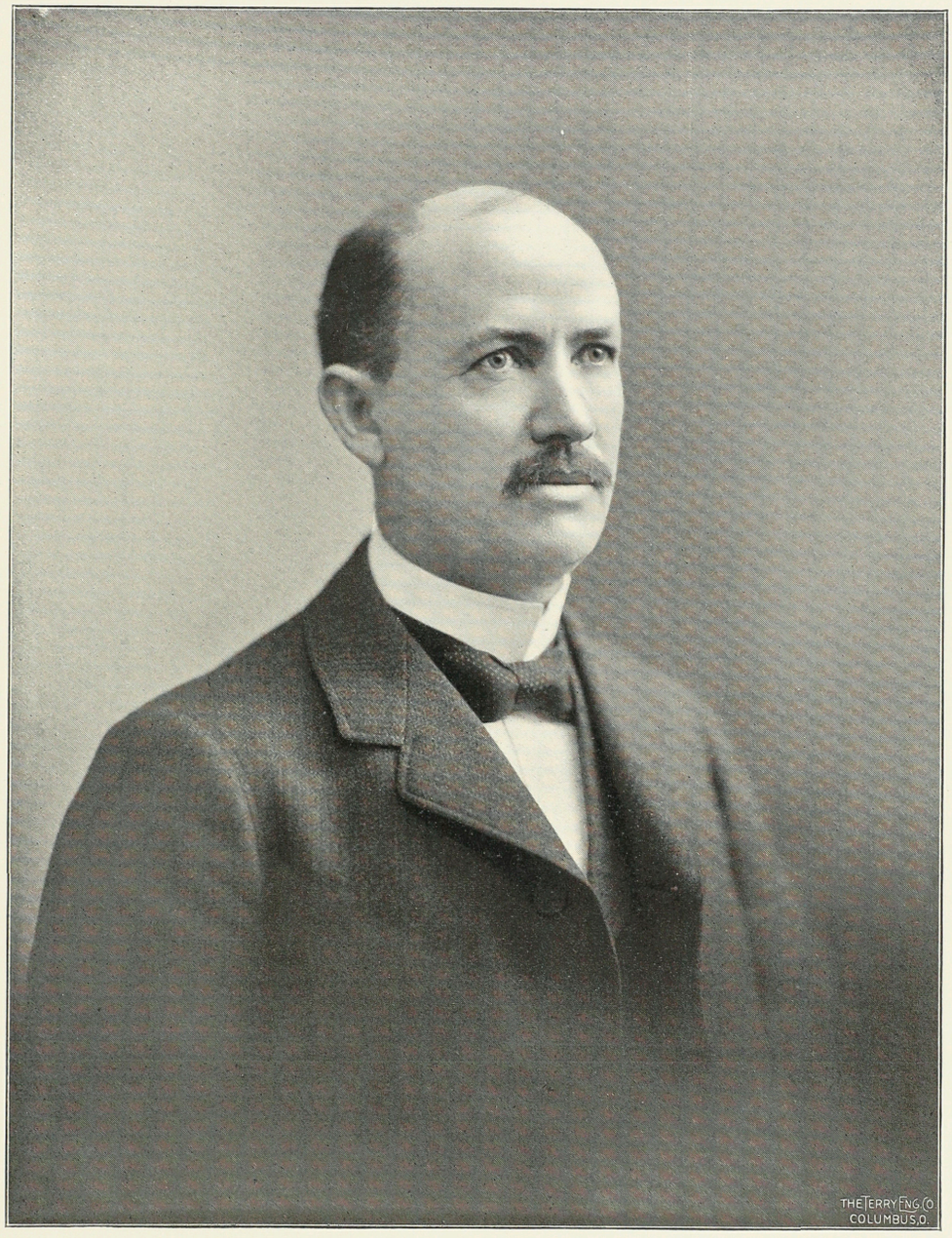

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

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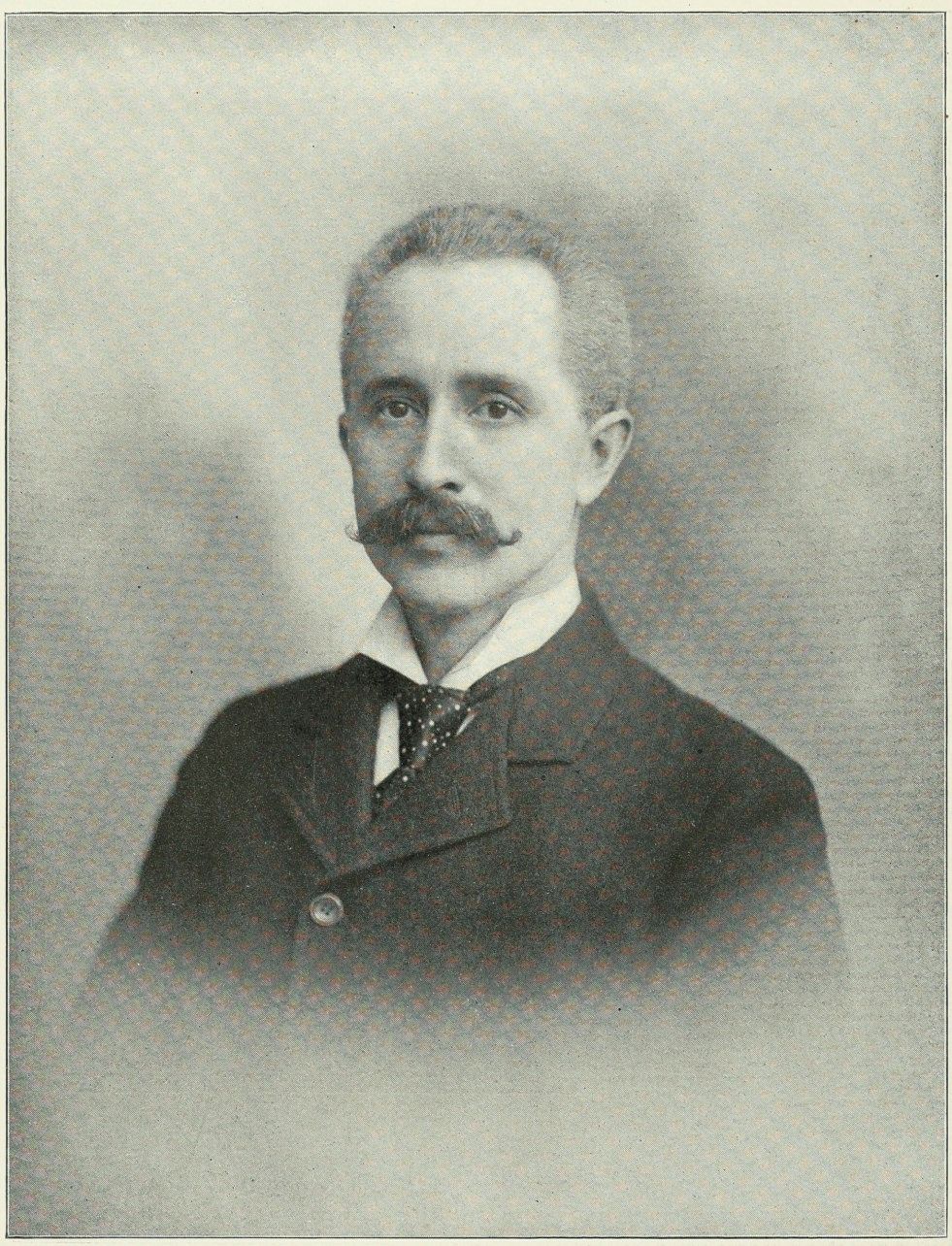

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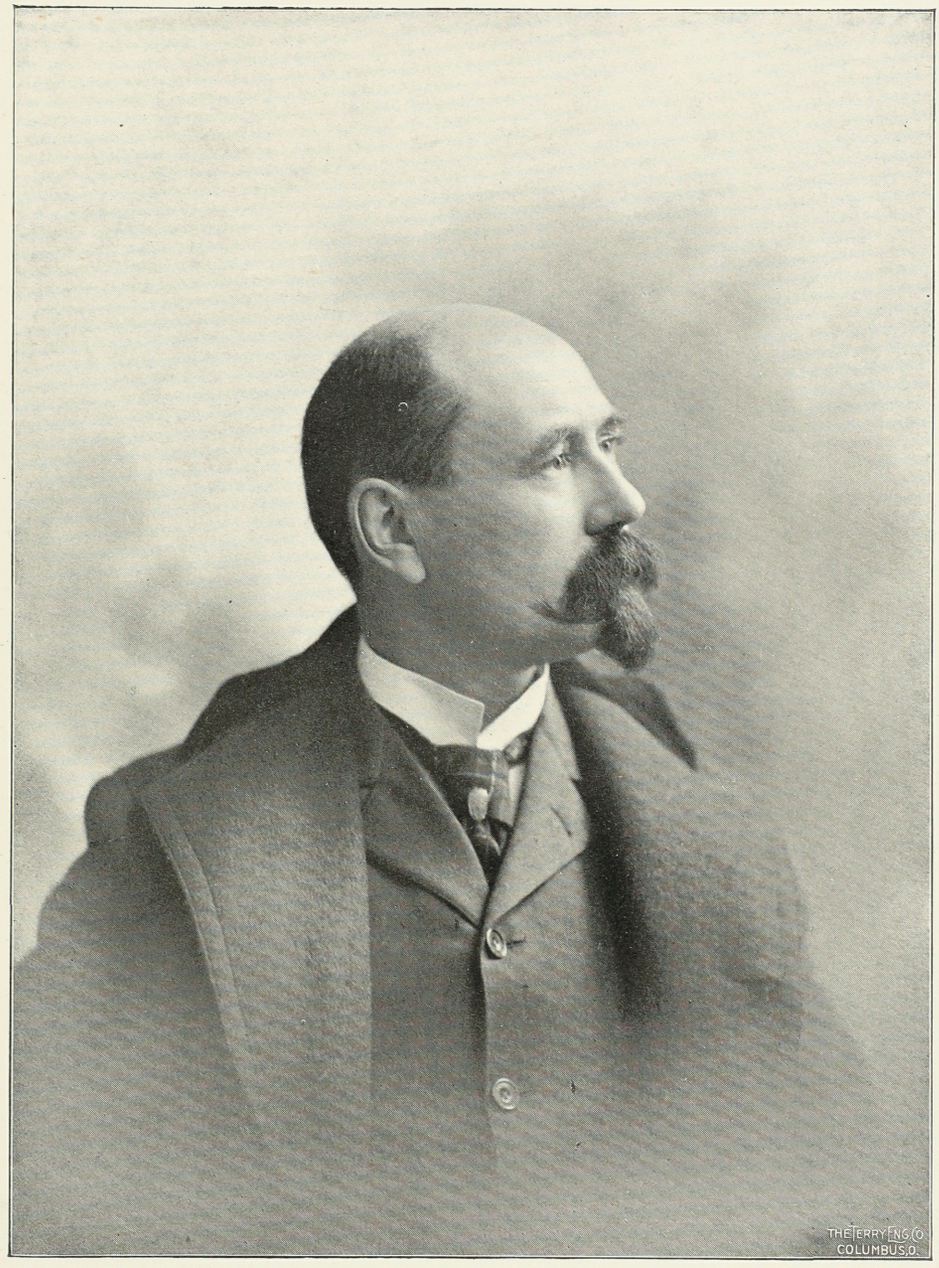

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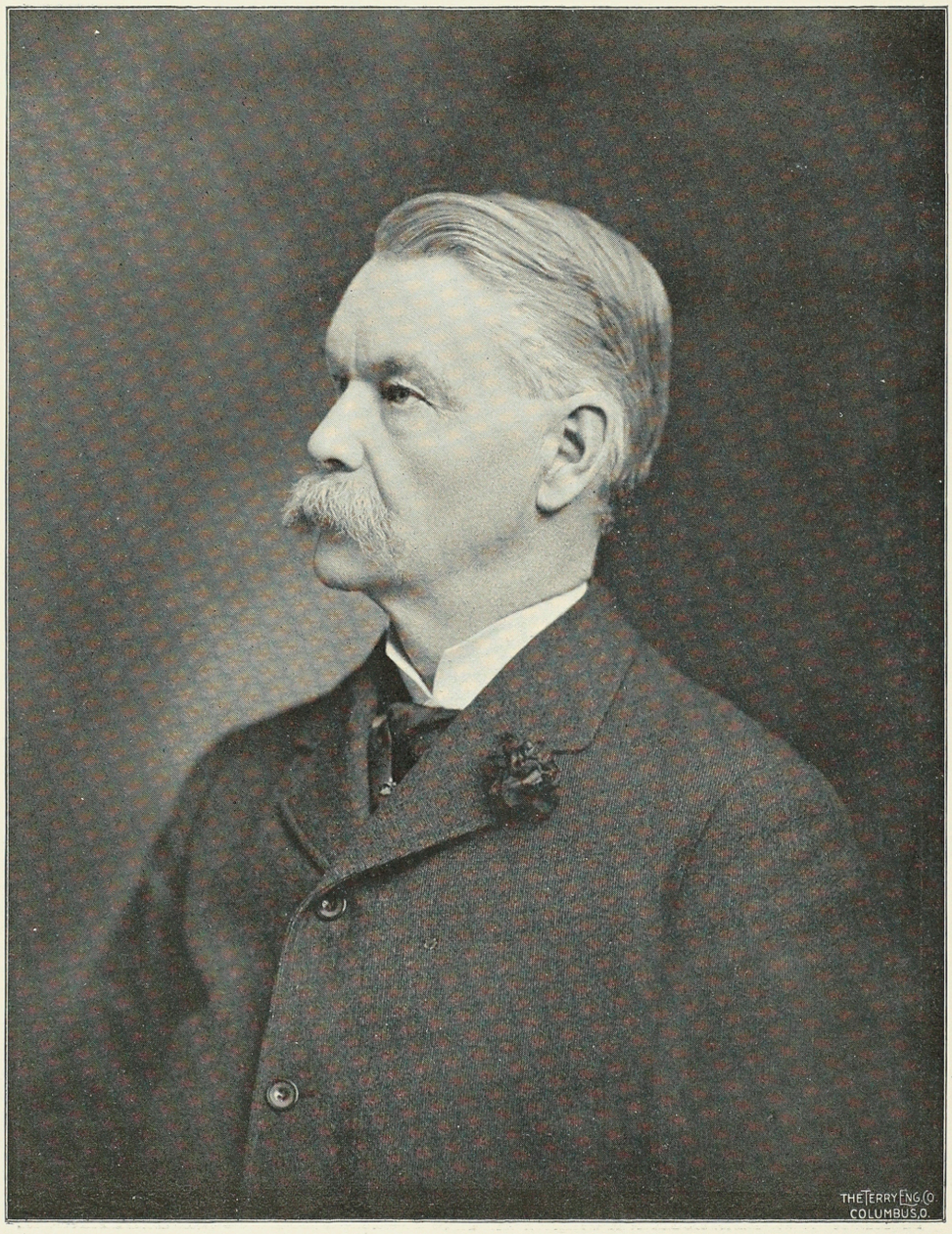

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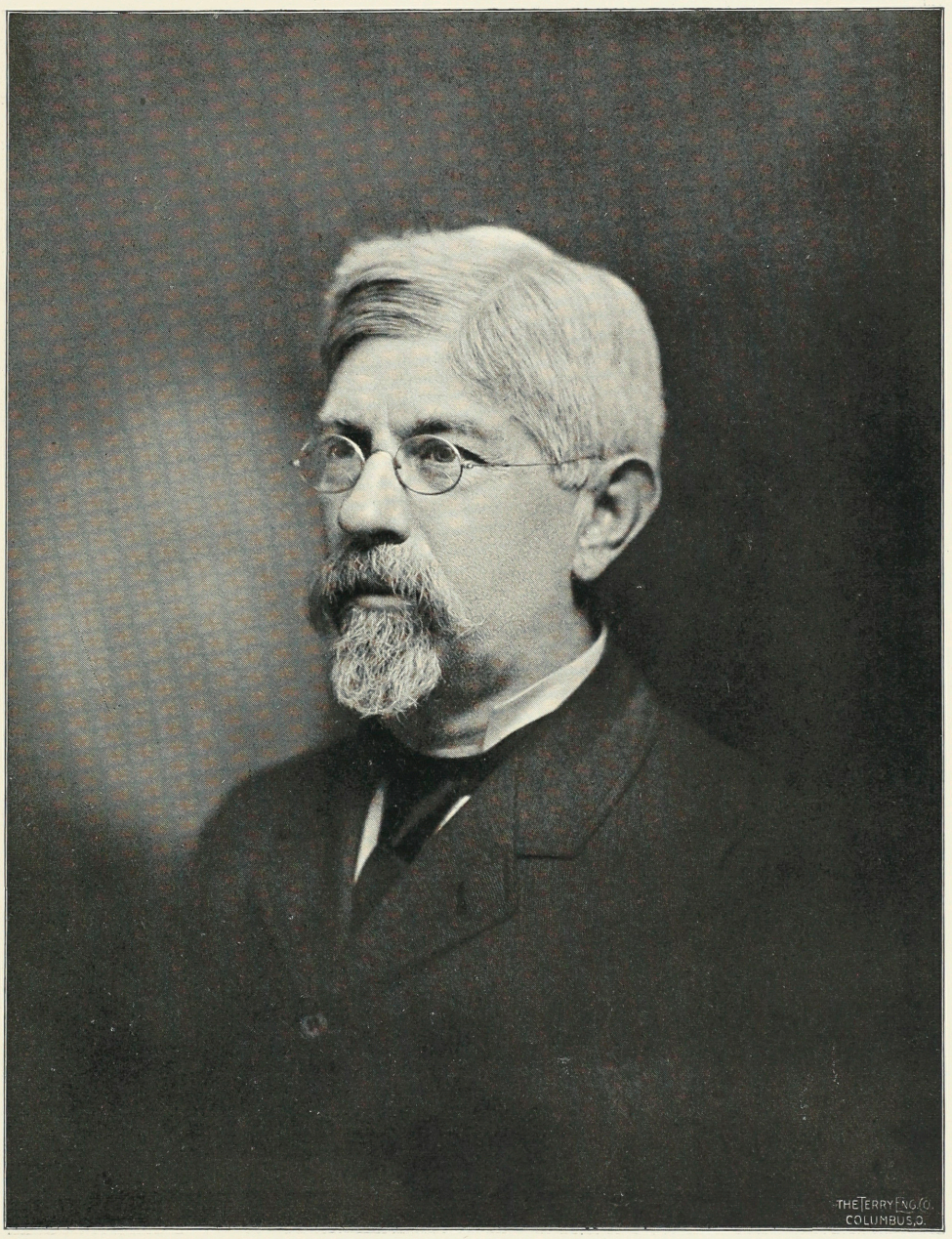


Photo. by Van Loo & Trost

W. W. ALCORN.

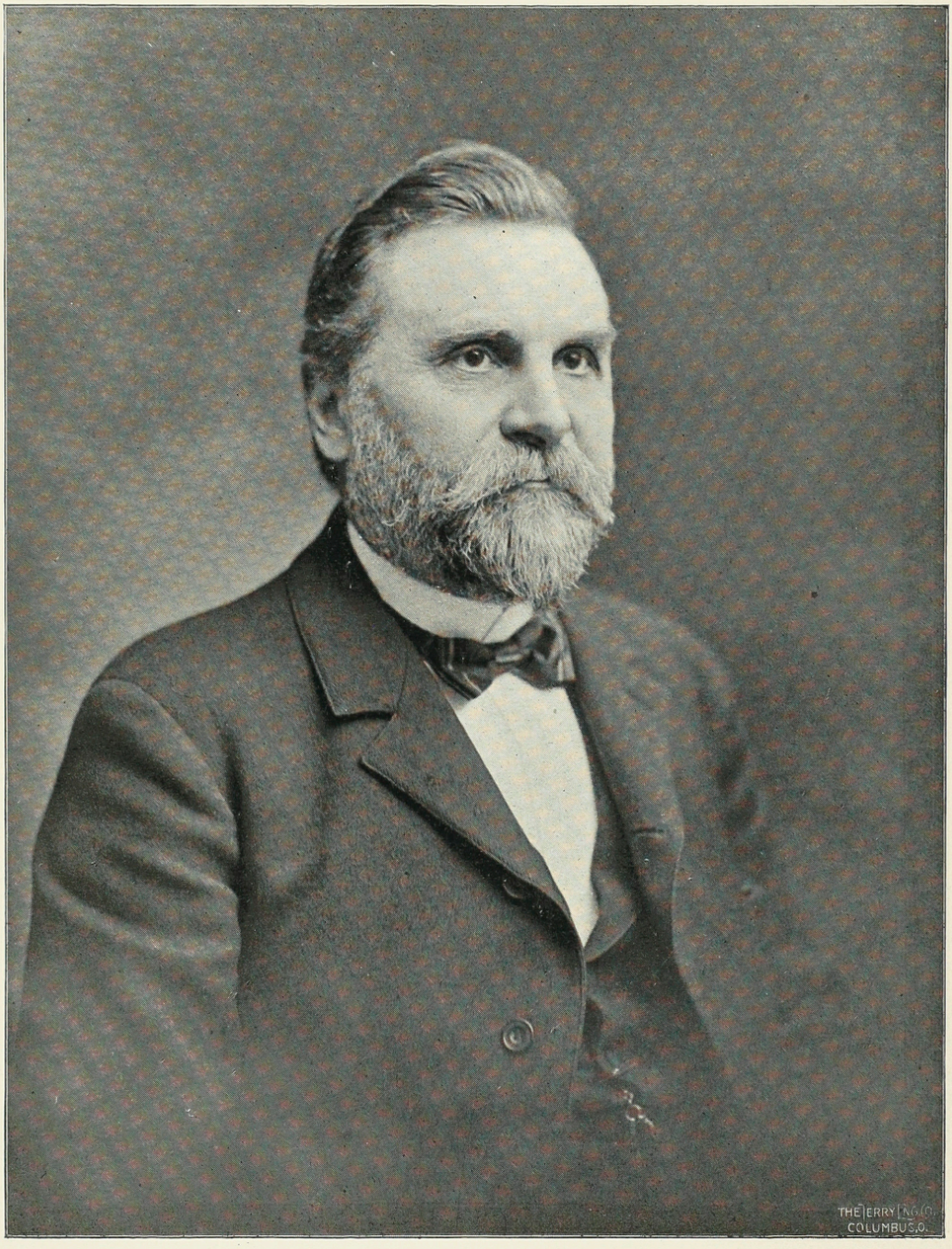
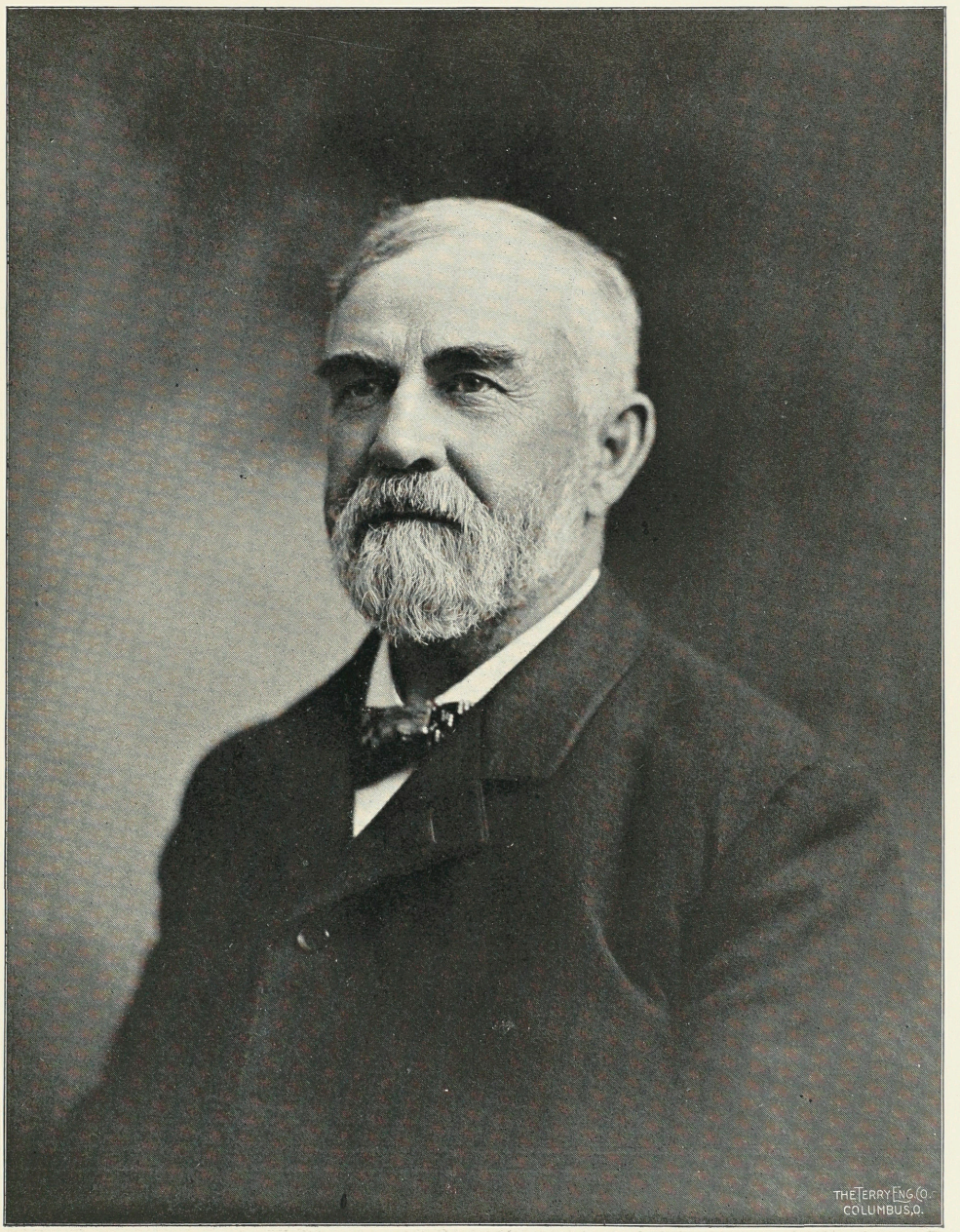


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

JOHN C. WUERFEL.



JOHN CRAIG.

(Angie's father-in-law)

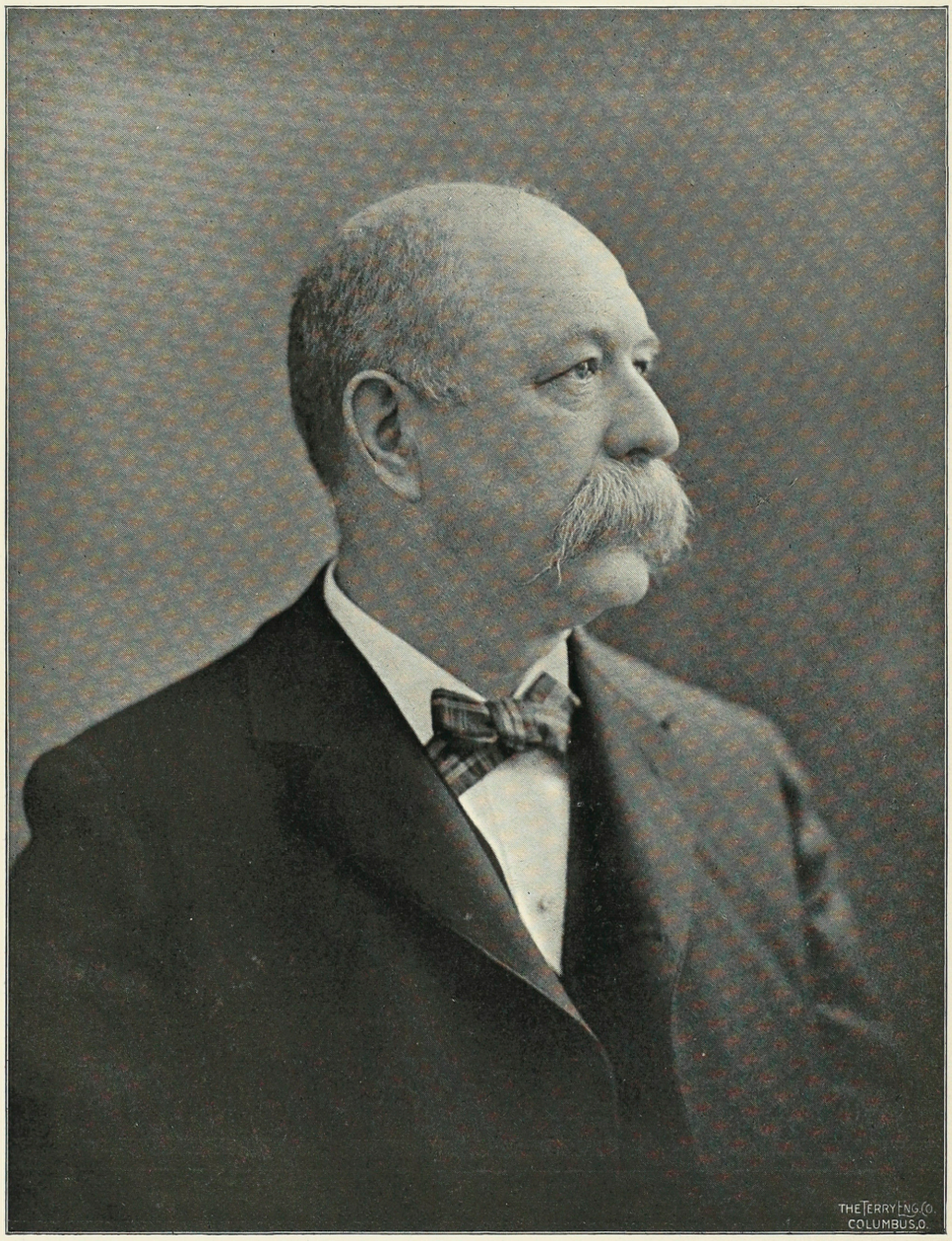
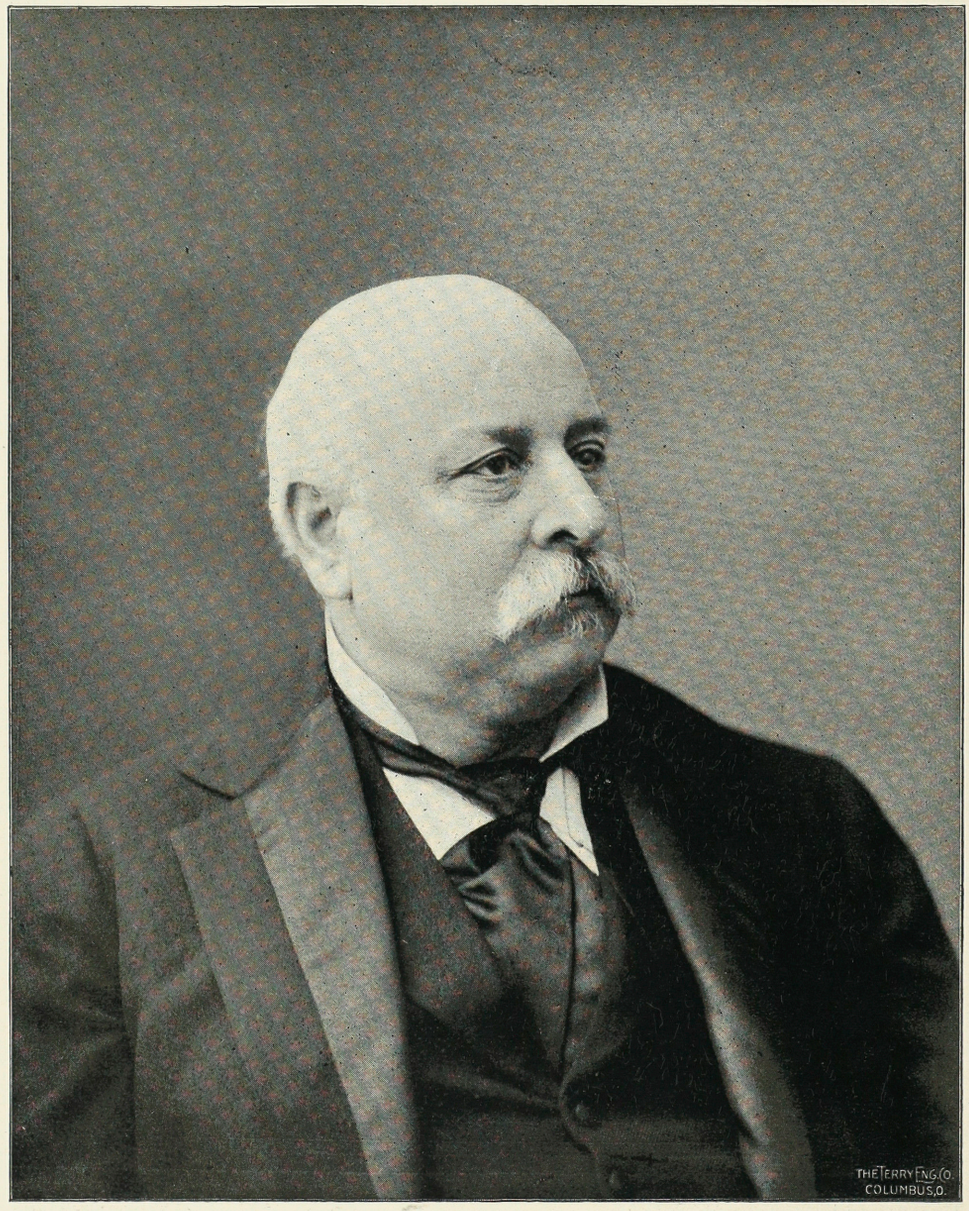


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

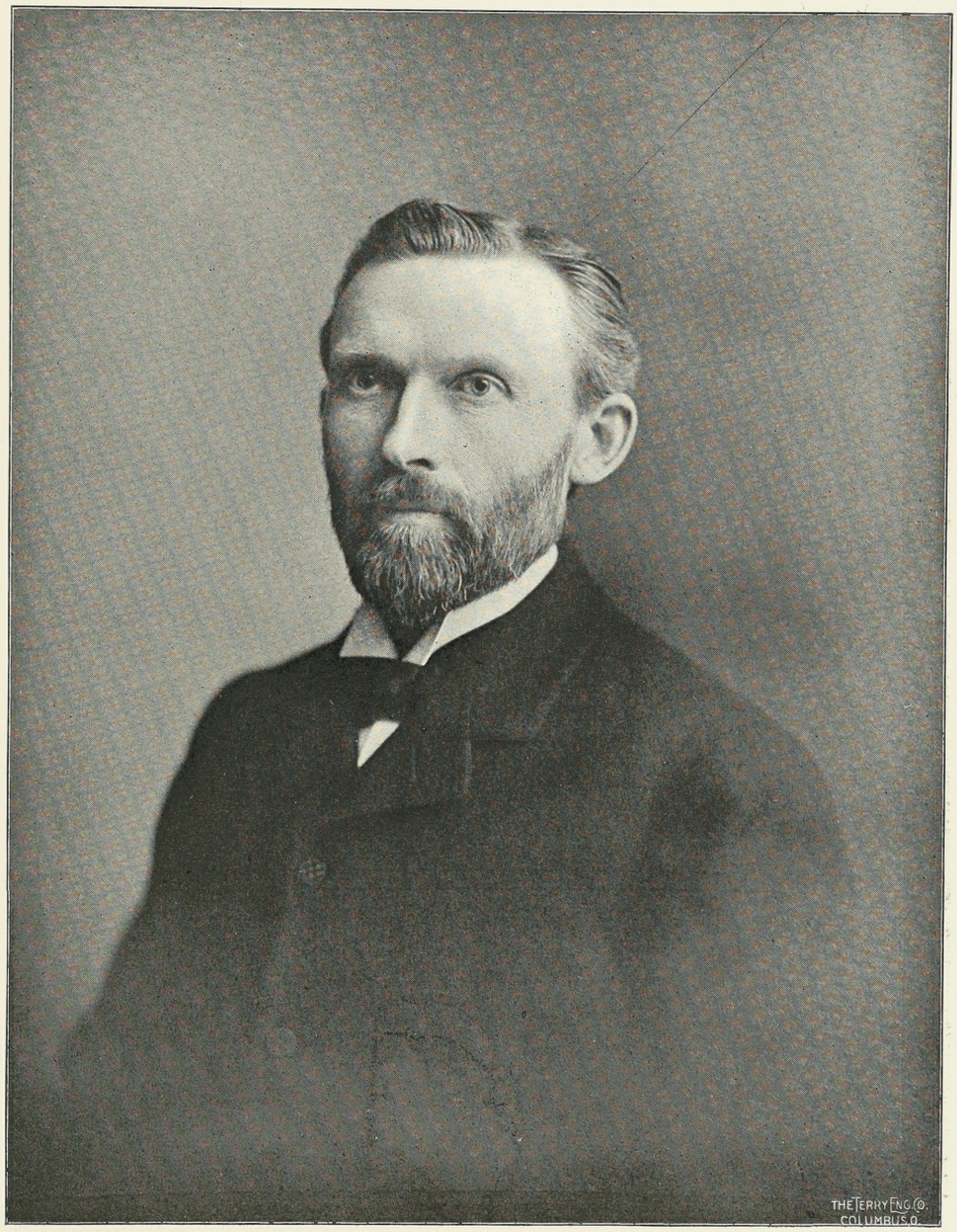
M. R. DYER.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

SIMON GRISCHOTT.



W. H. CURRIER.



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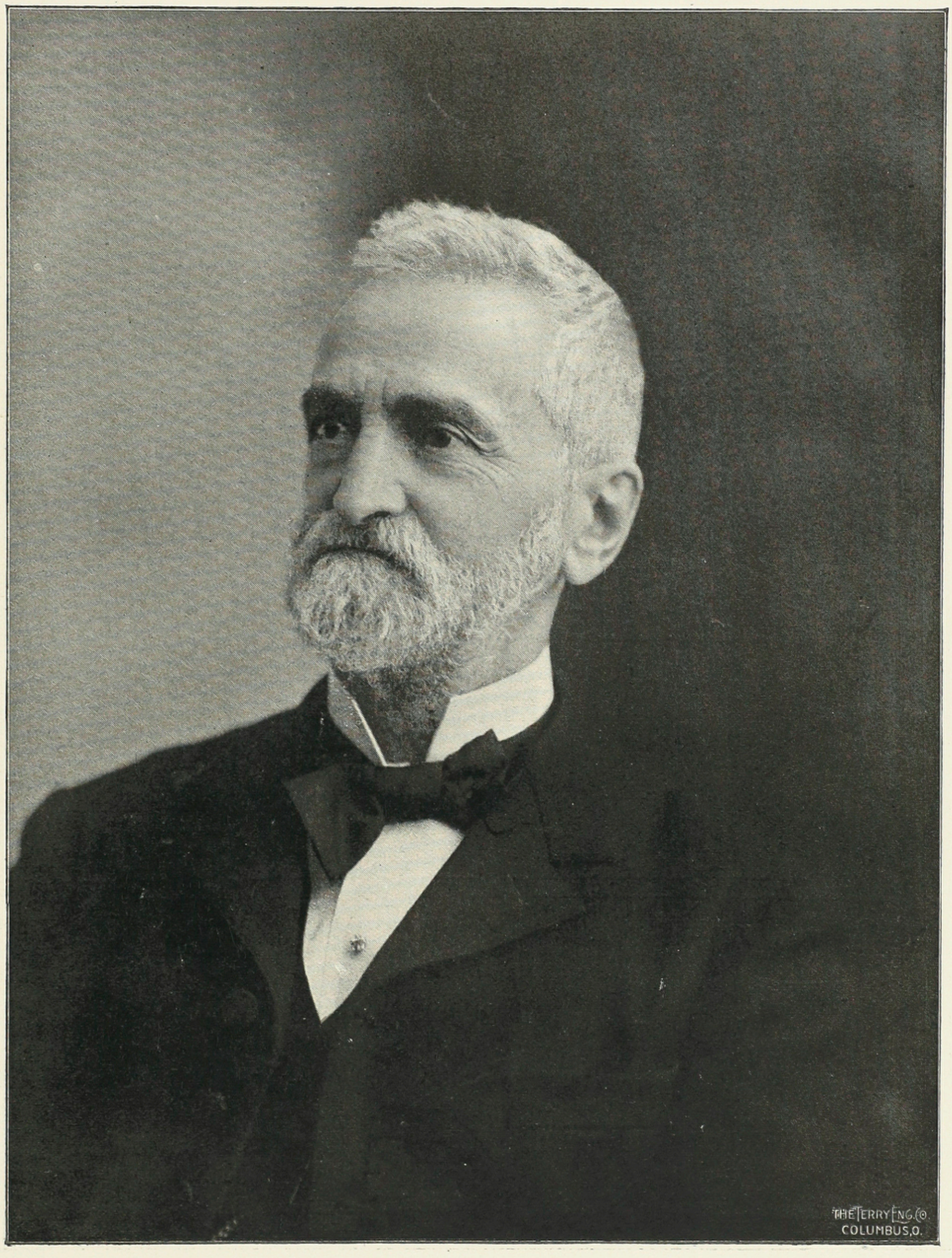

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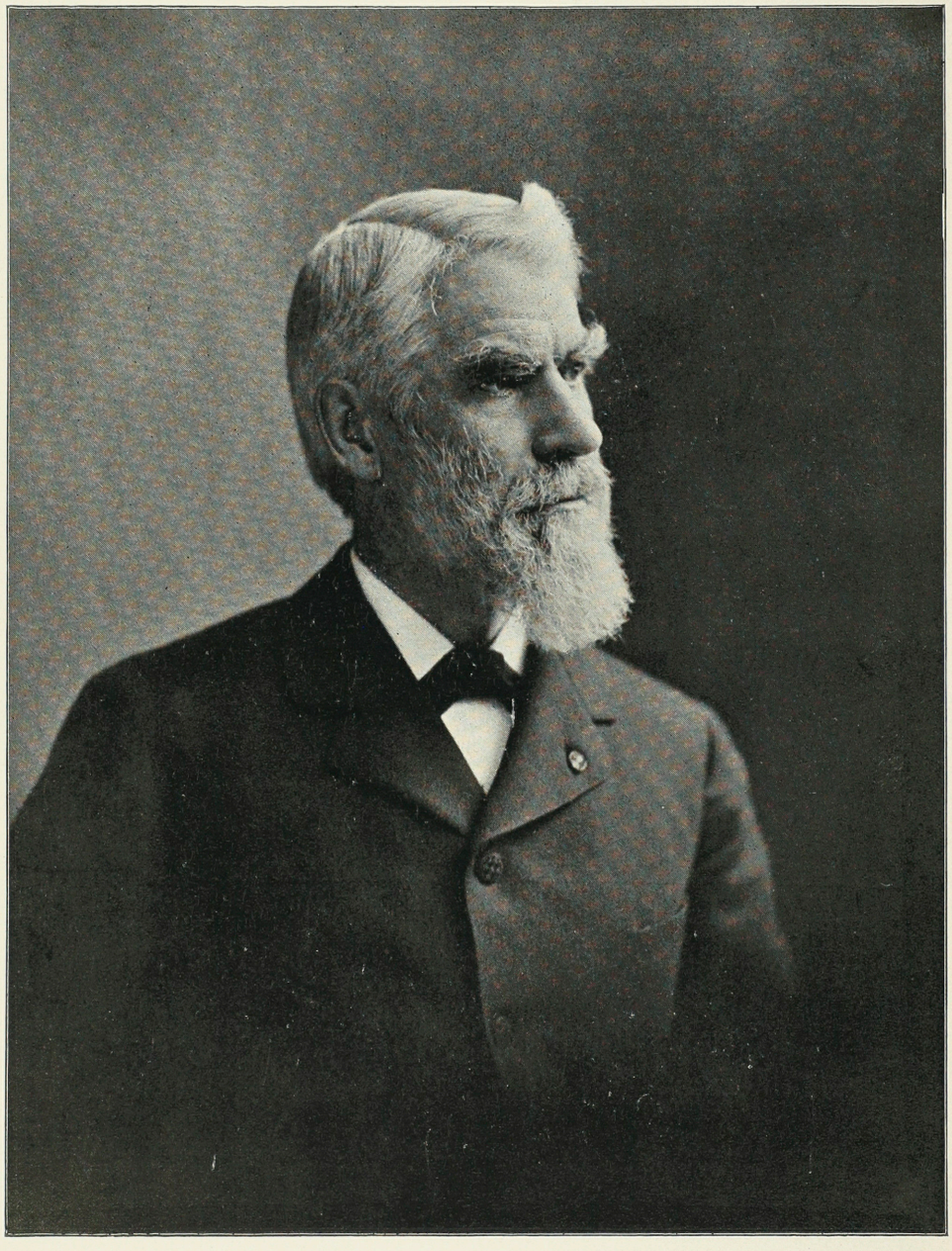

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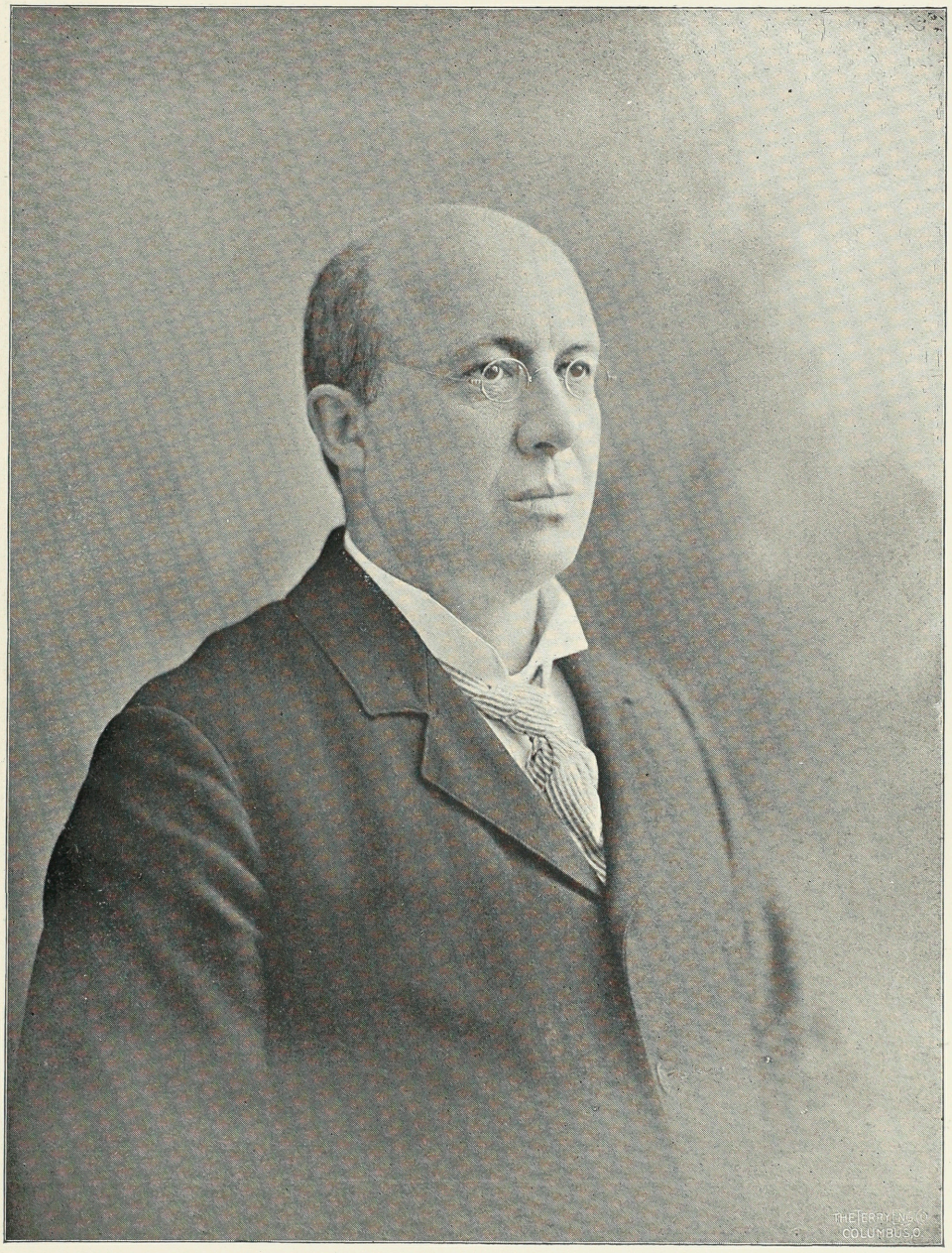

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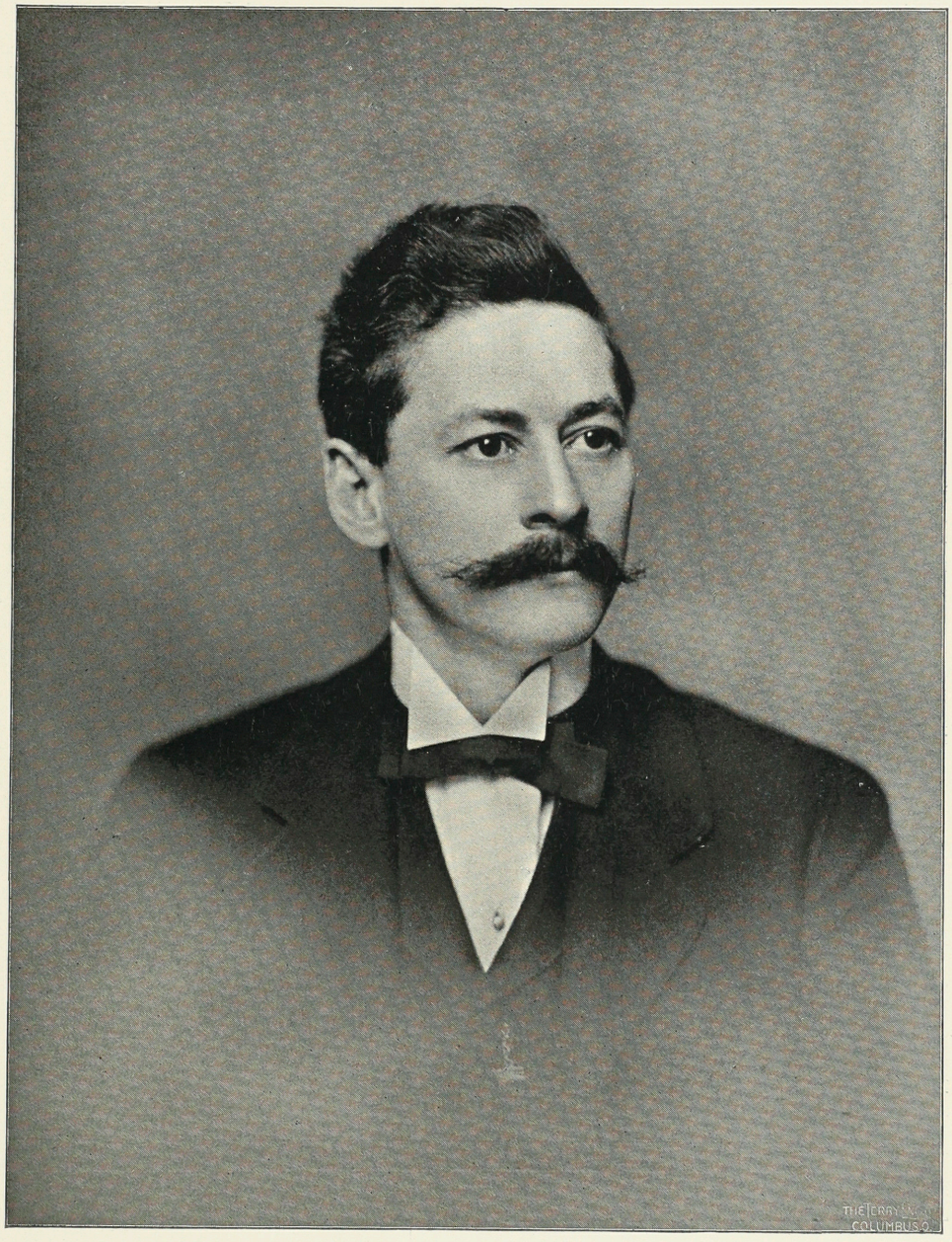

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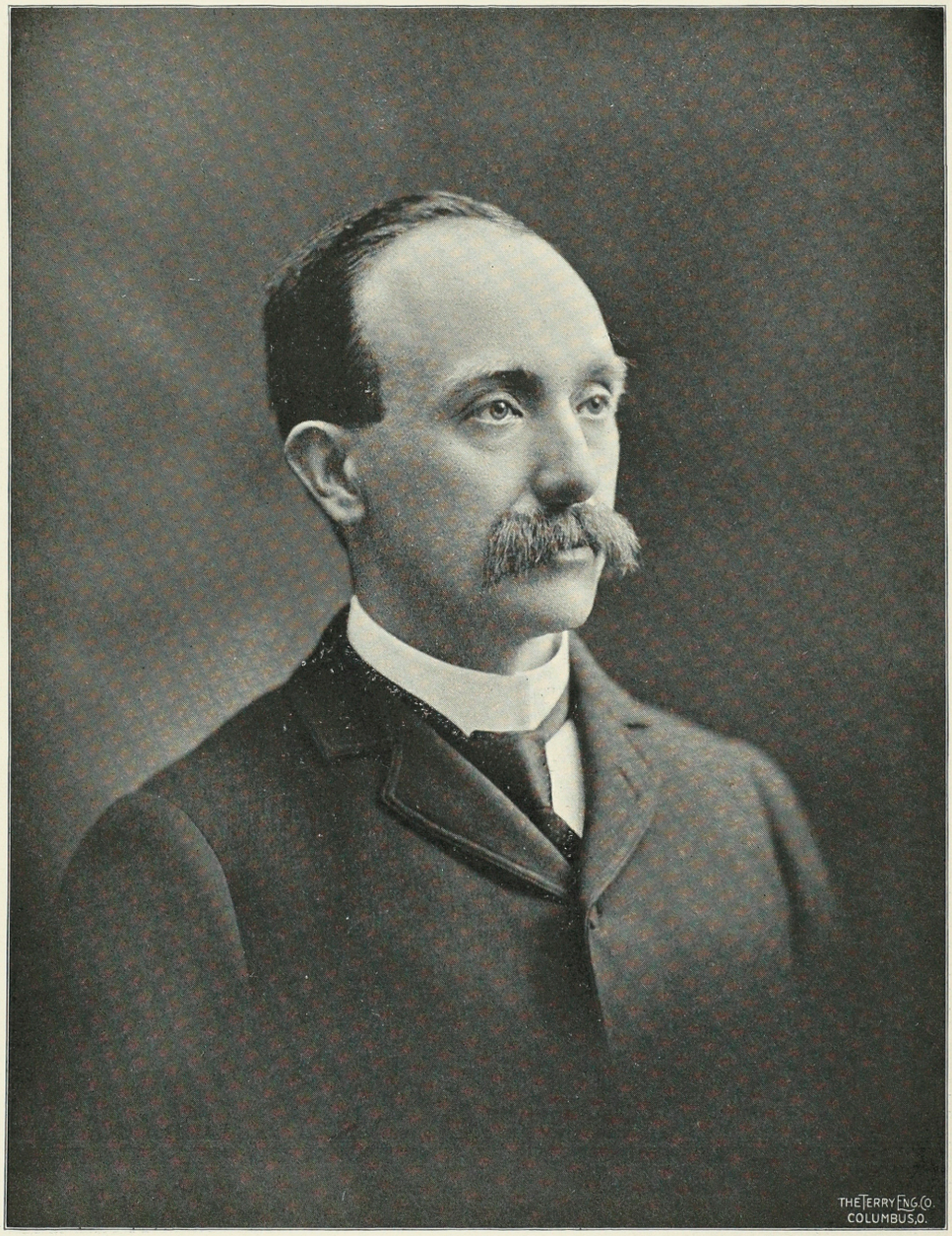

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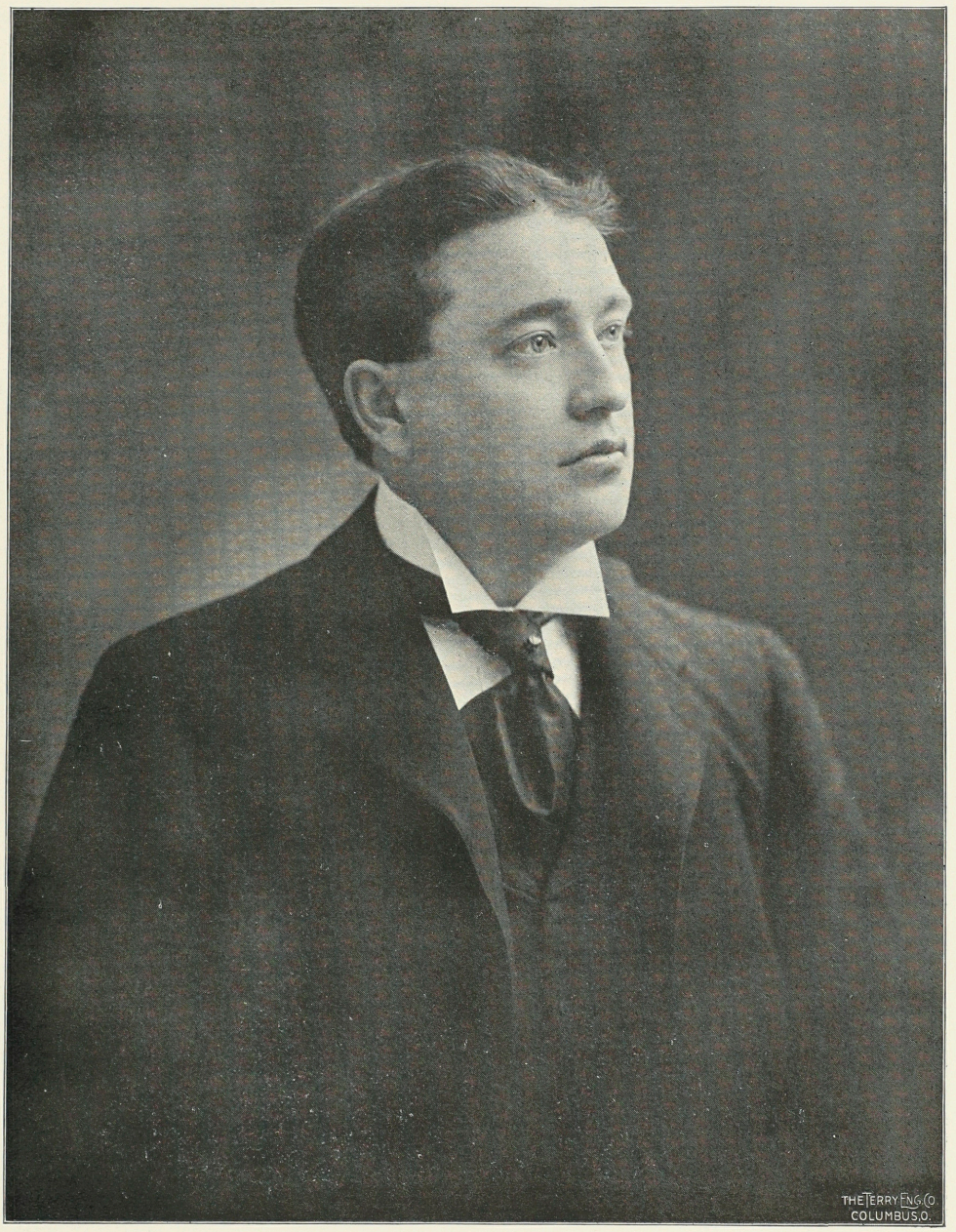

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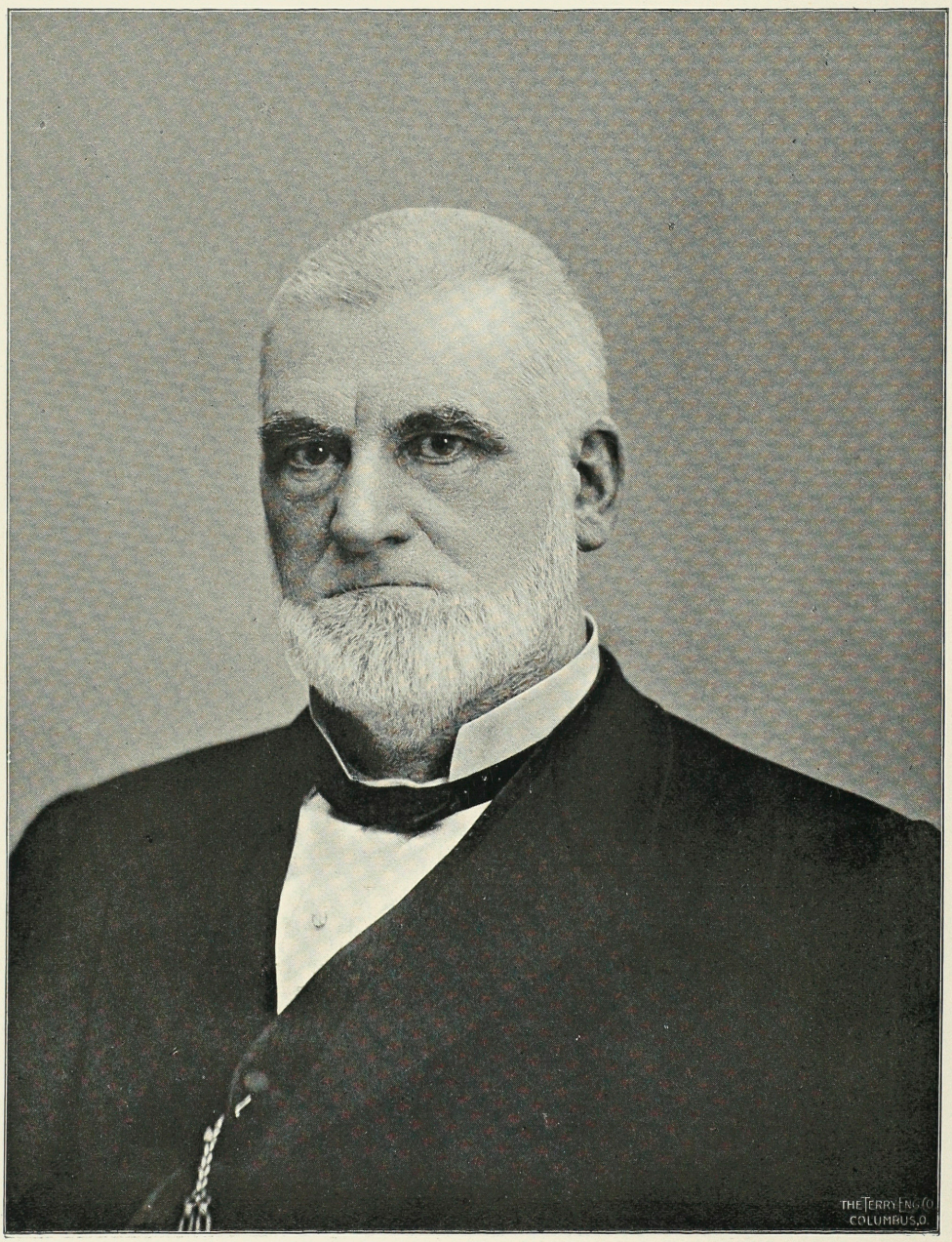
CLAYTON MURPHY.



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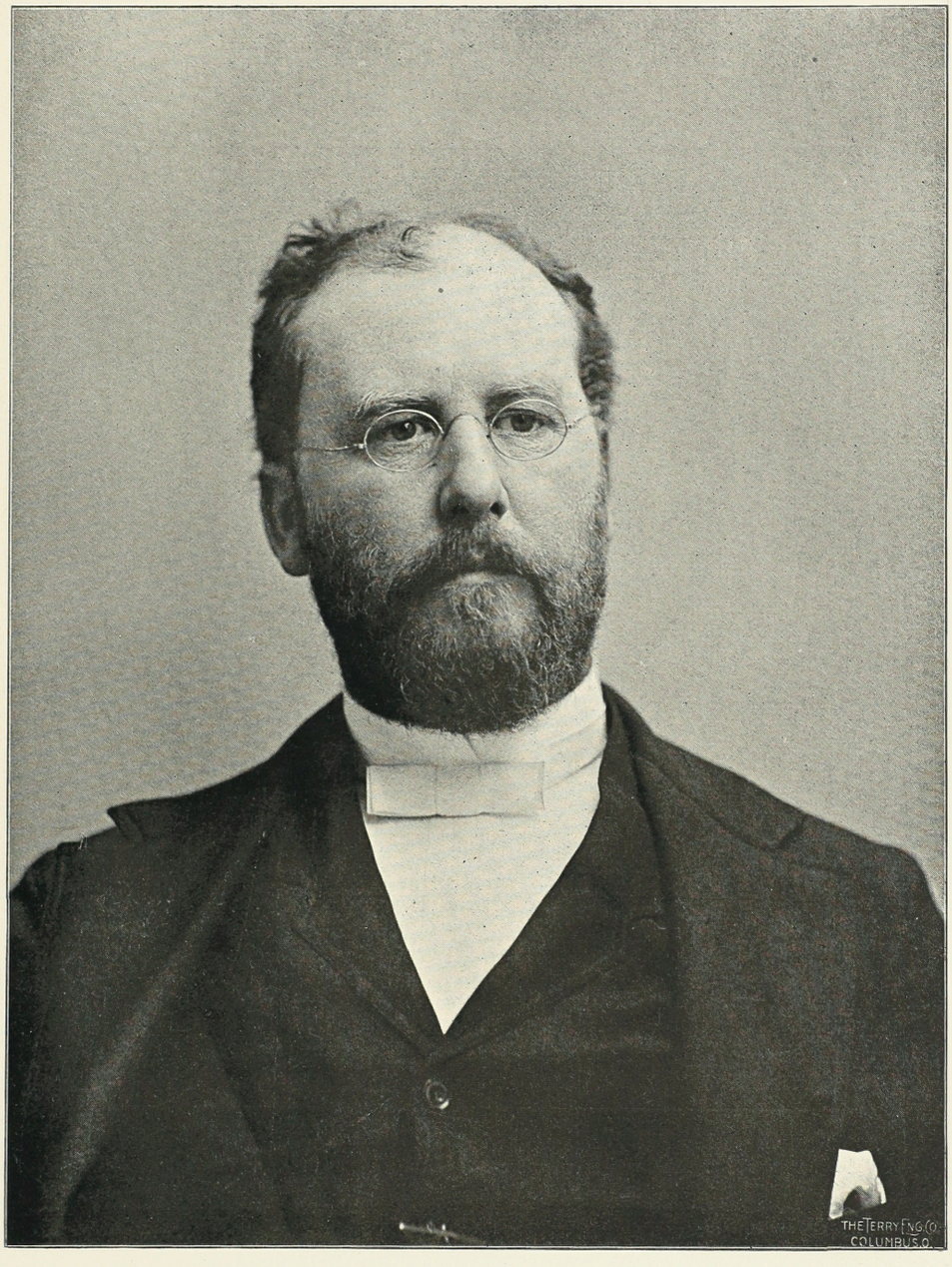

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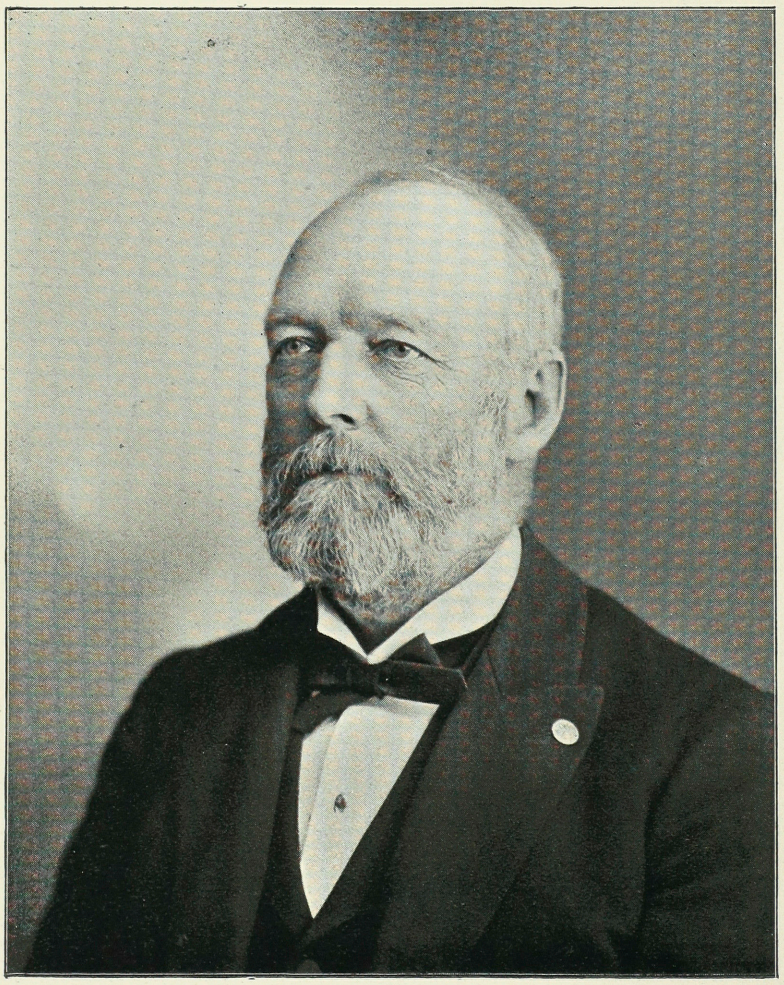

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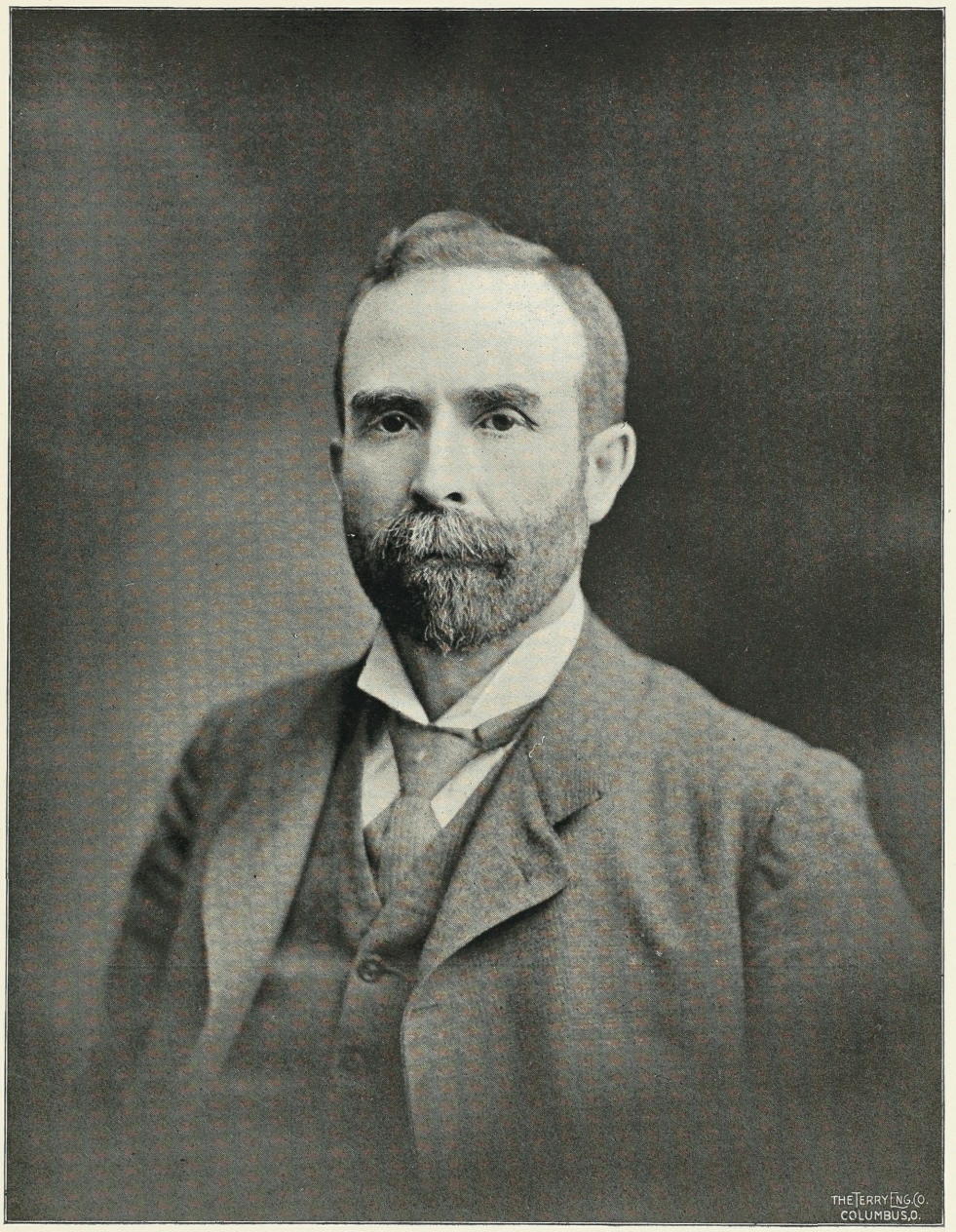

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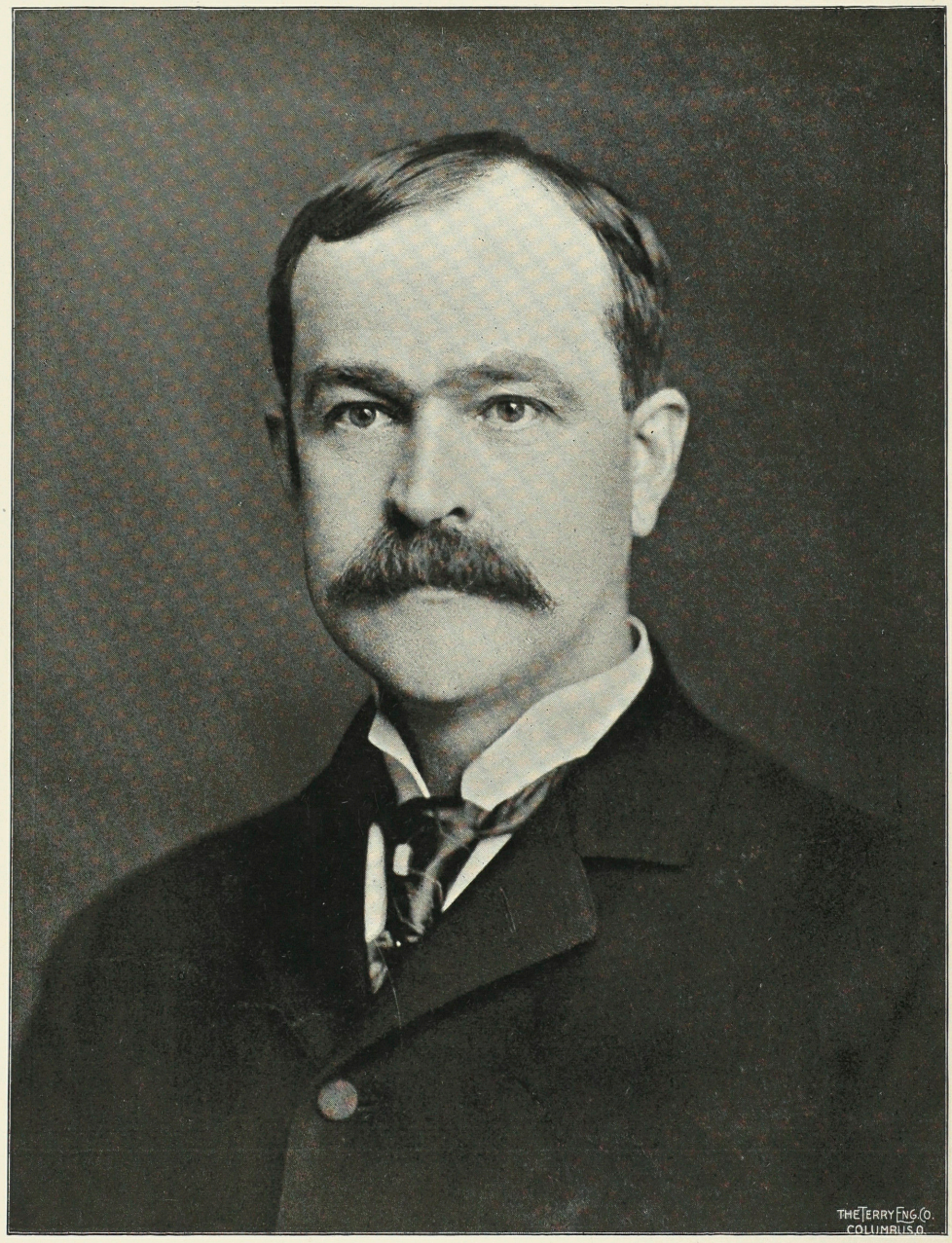

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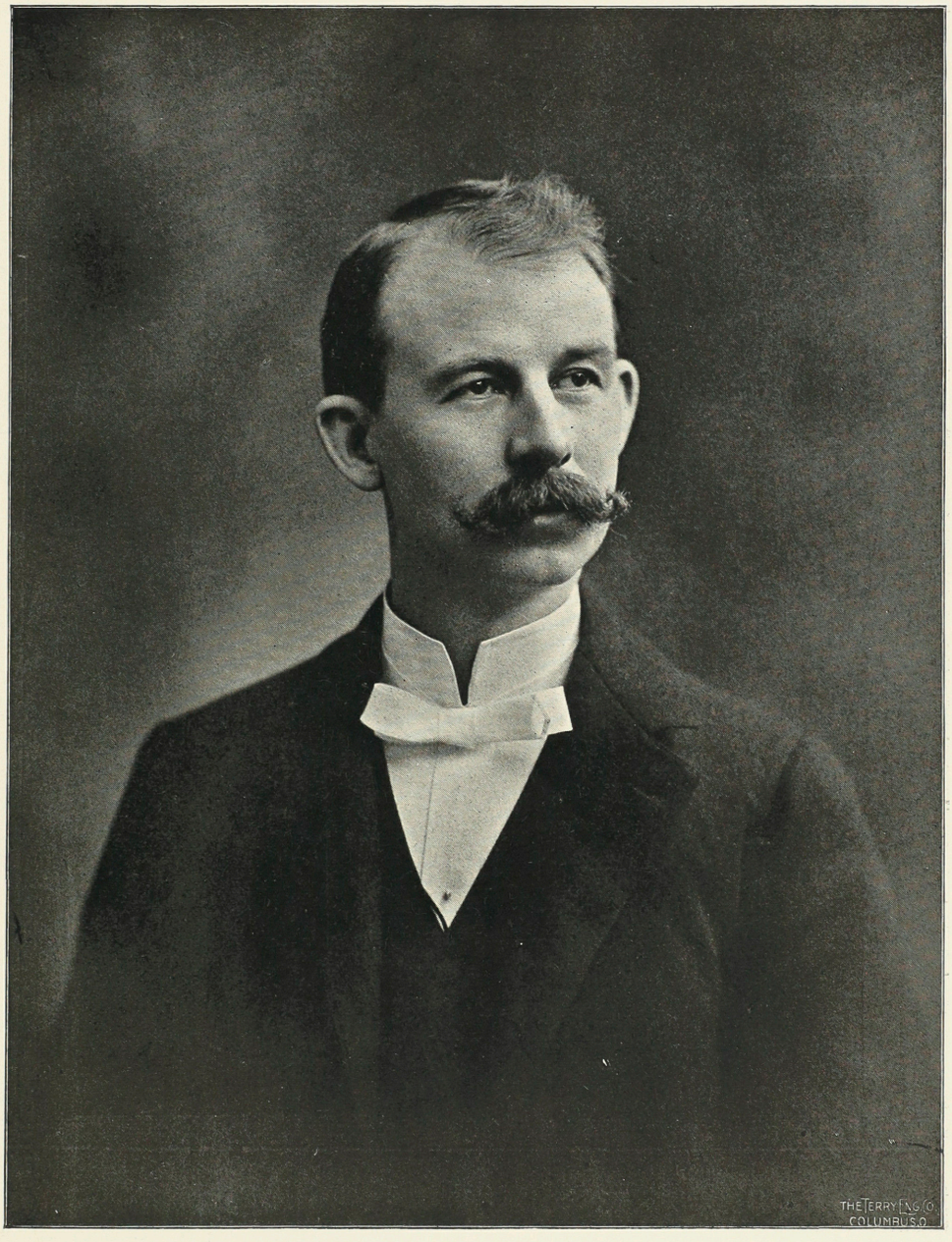

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E. W. HELTMAN.

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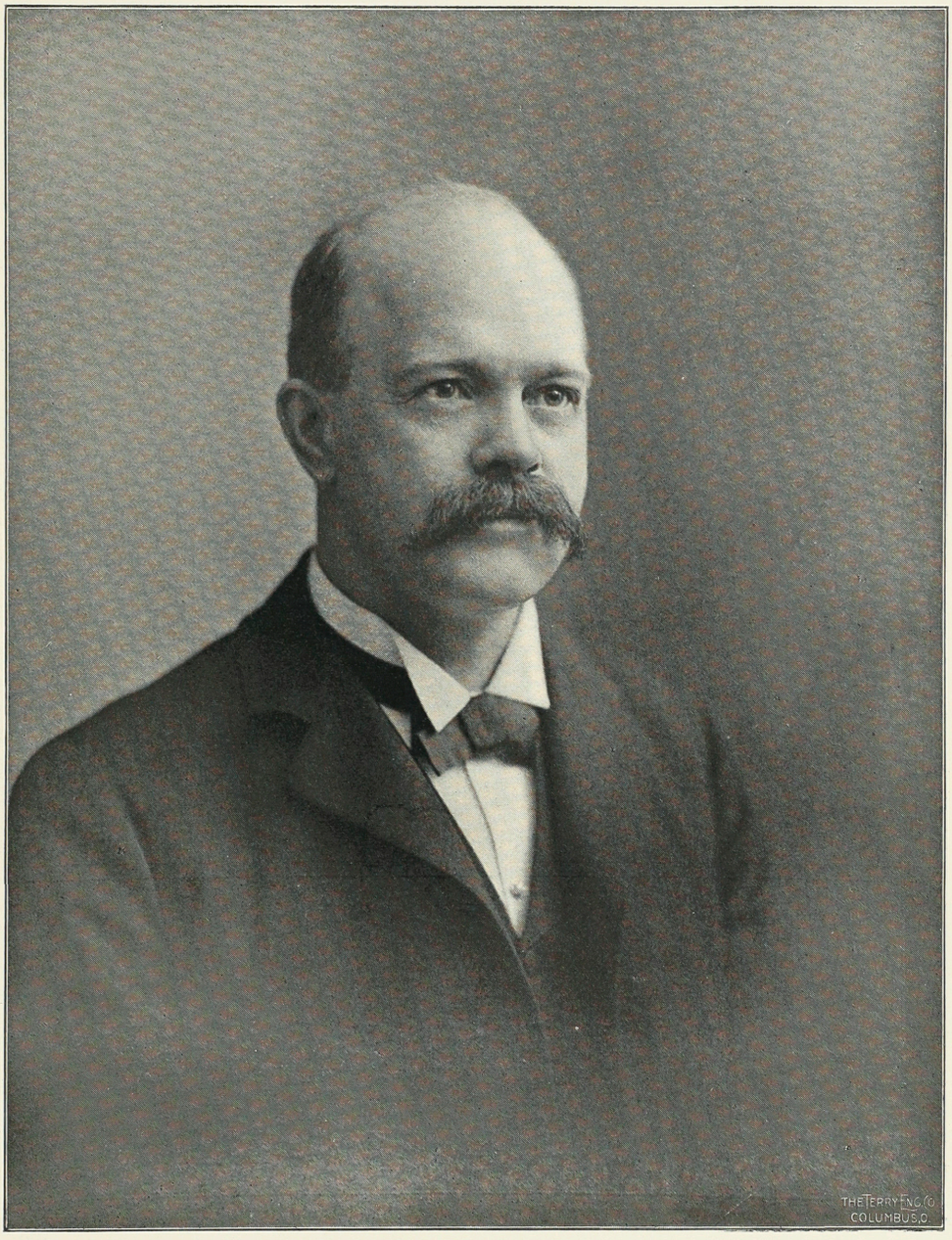
E. M. GOODWIN.



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WILLIAM WATTS.

J. M. WADDICK.

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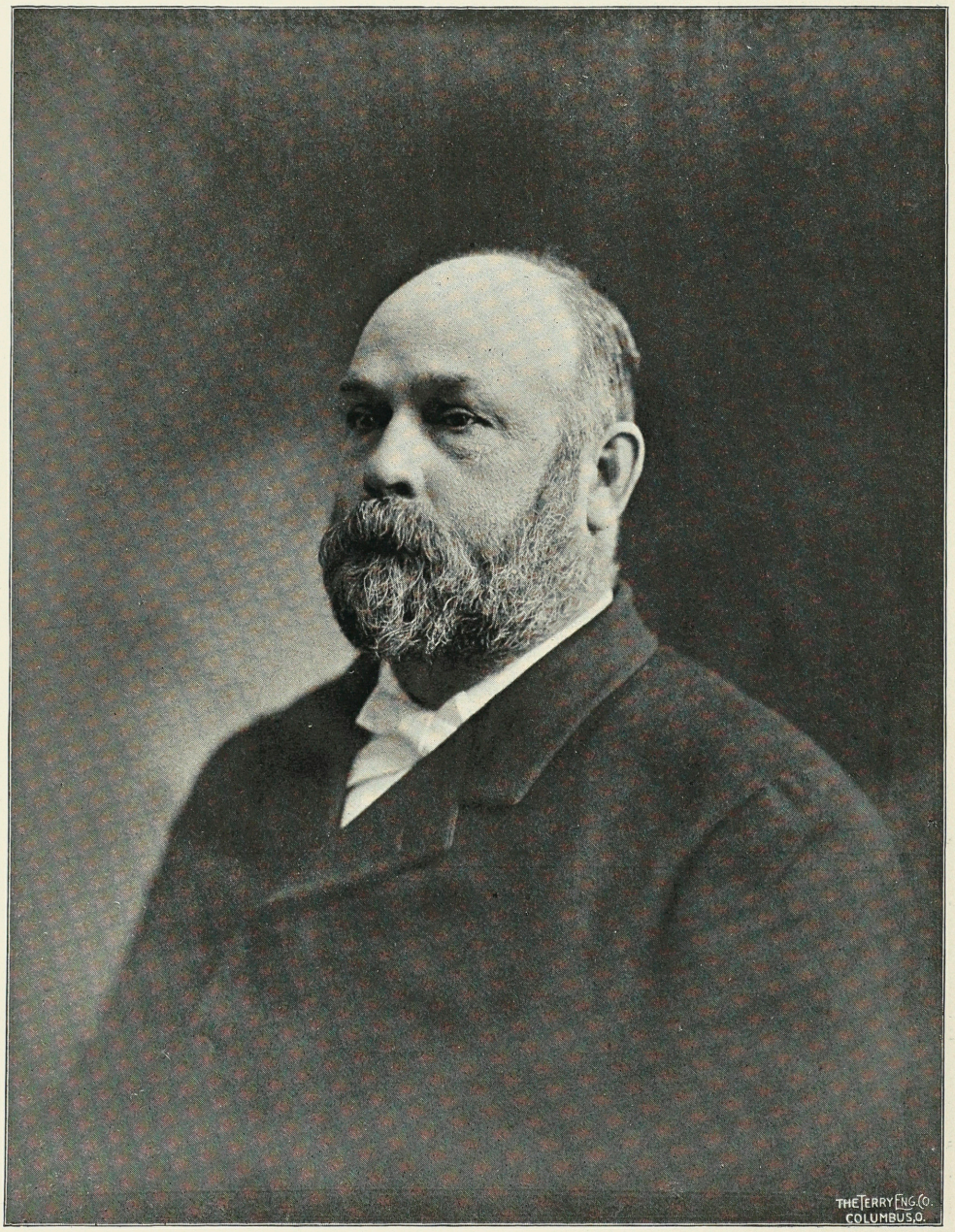
C. M. HARPSTER.



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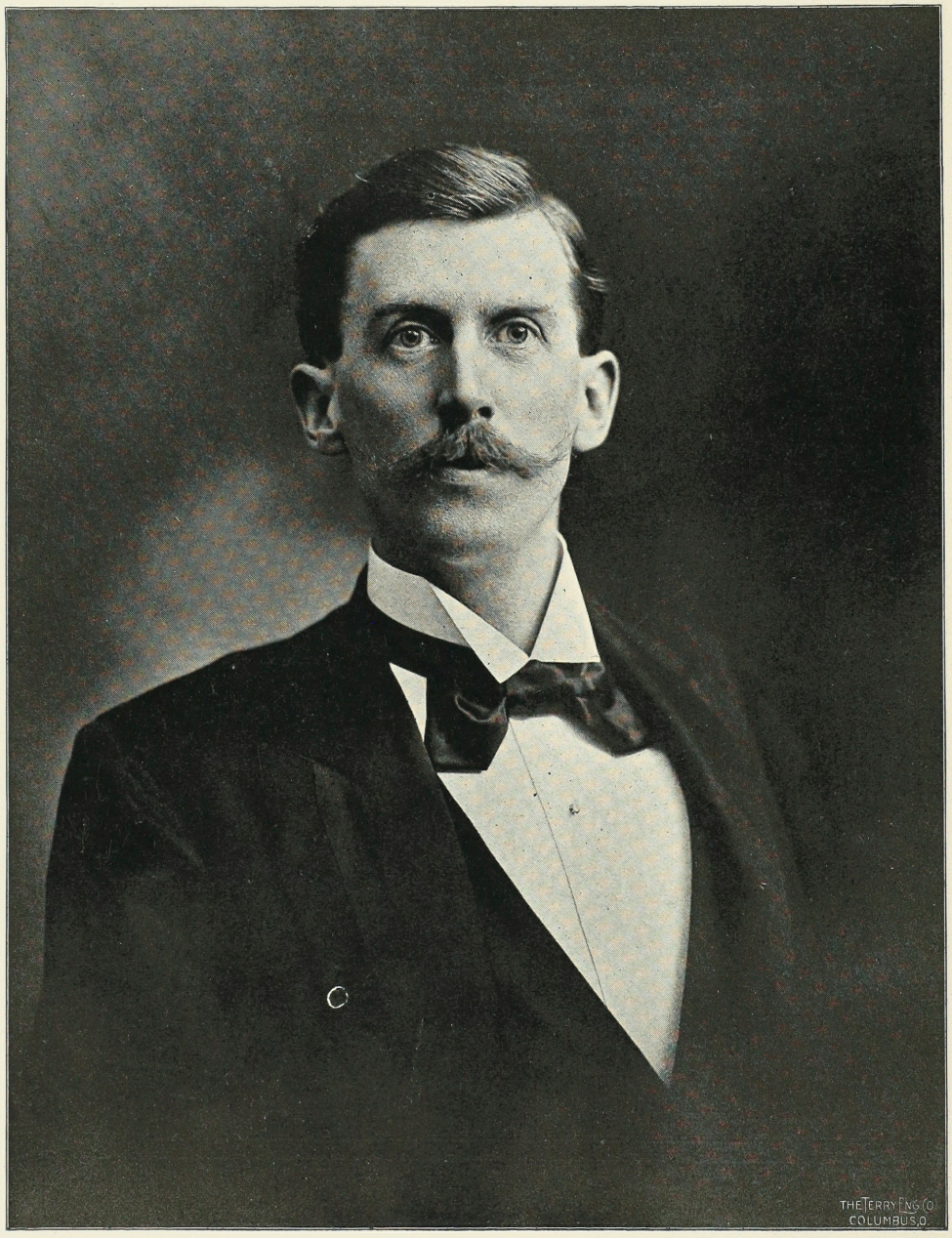

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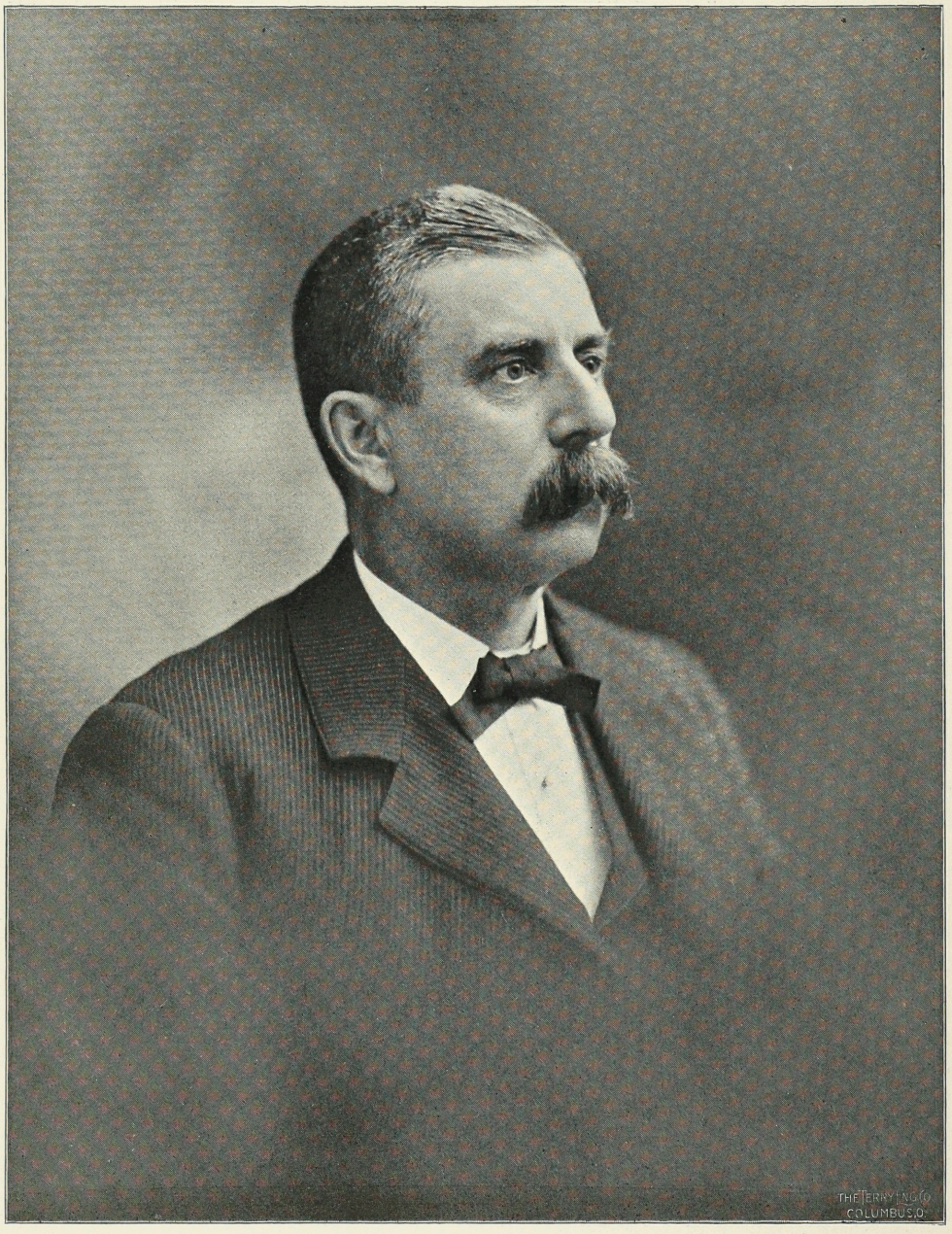
J. I. WARD.

W. S. WEED.

F. J. STOUT.



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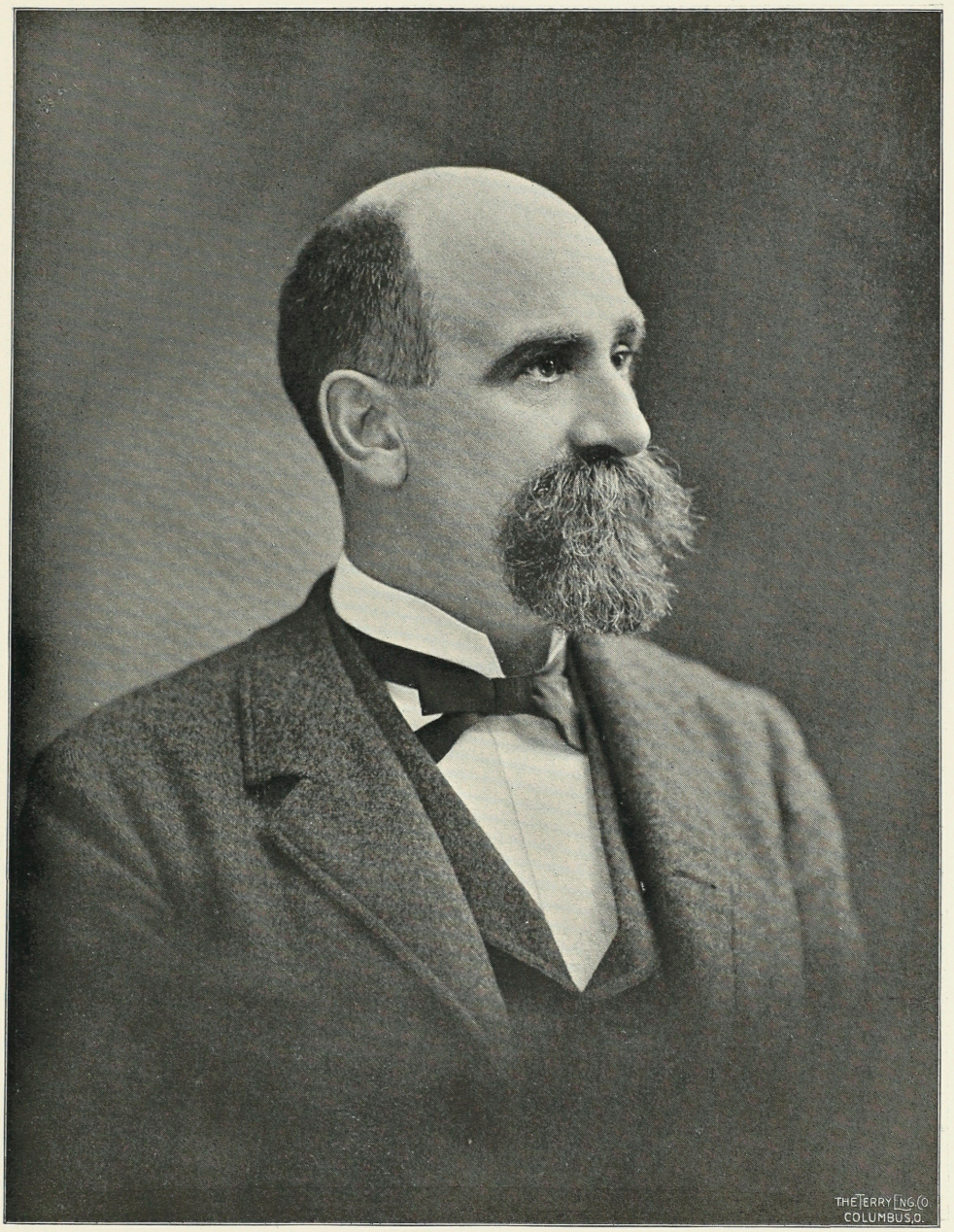

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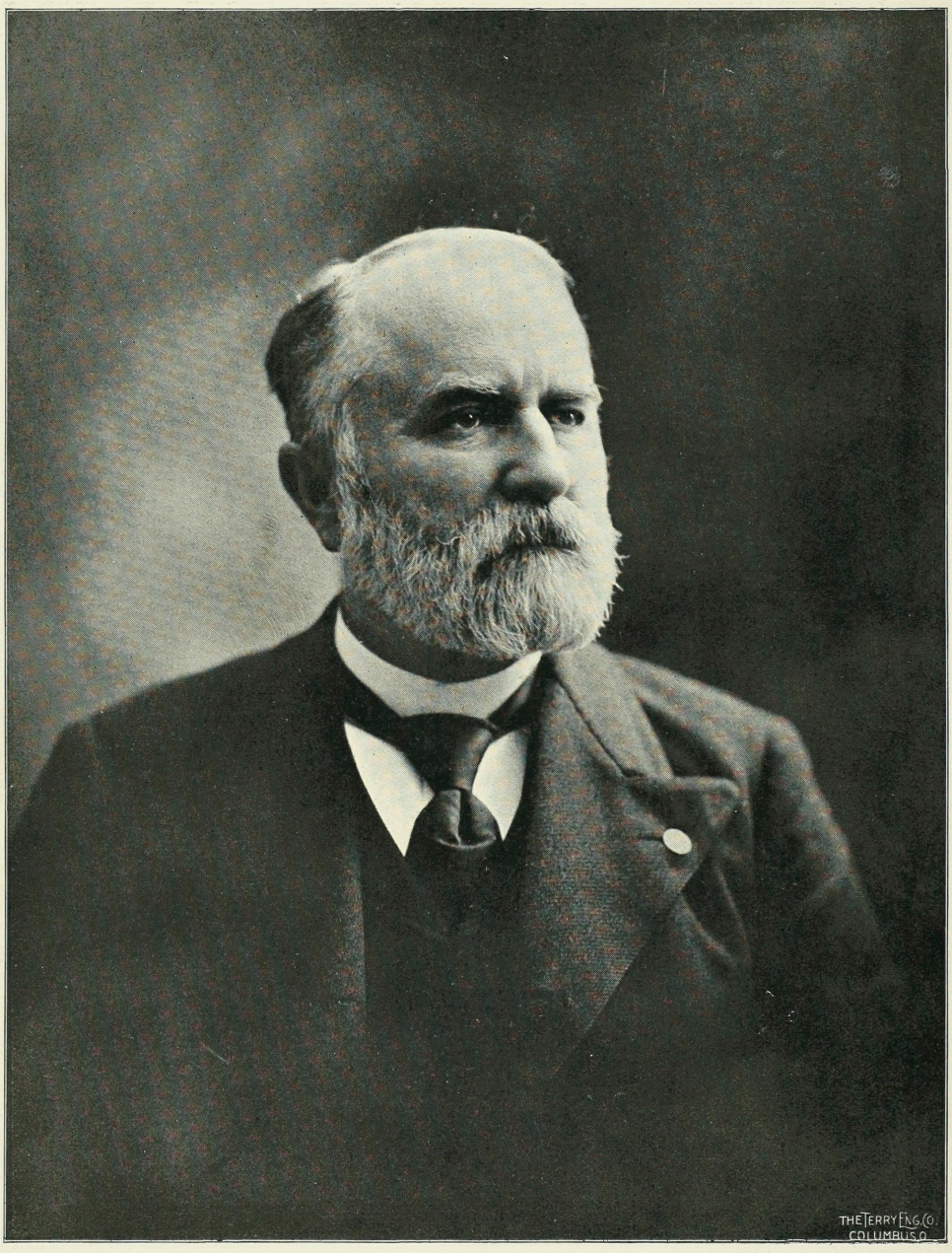

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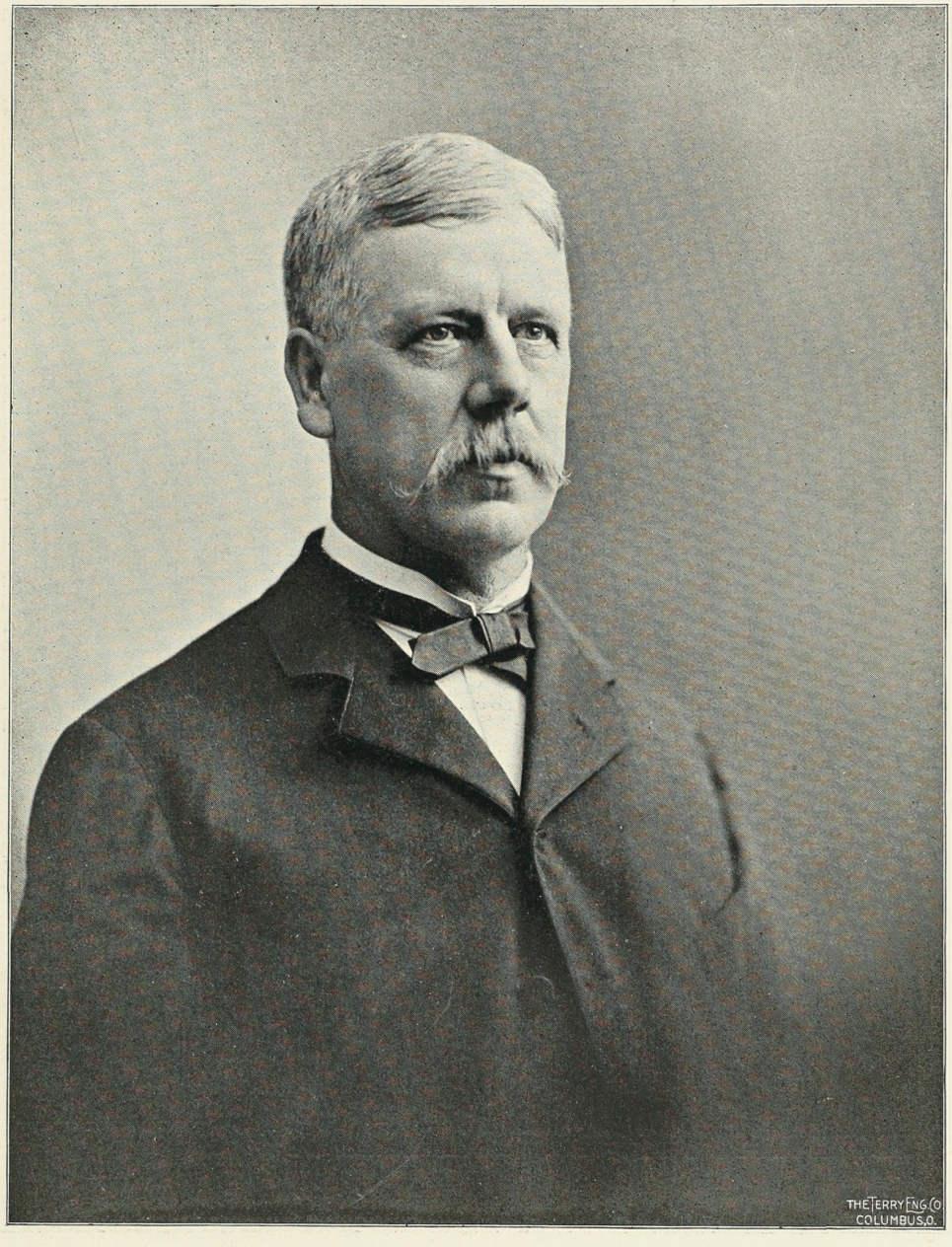

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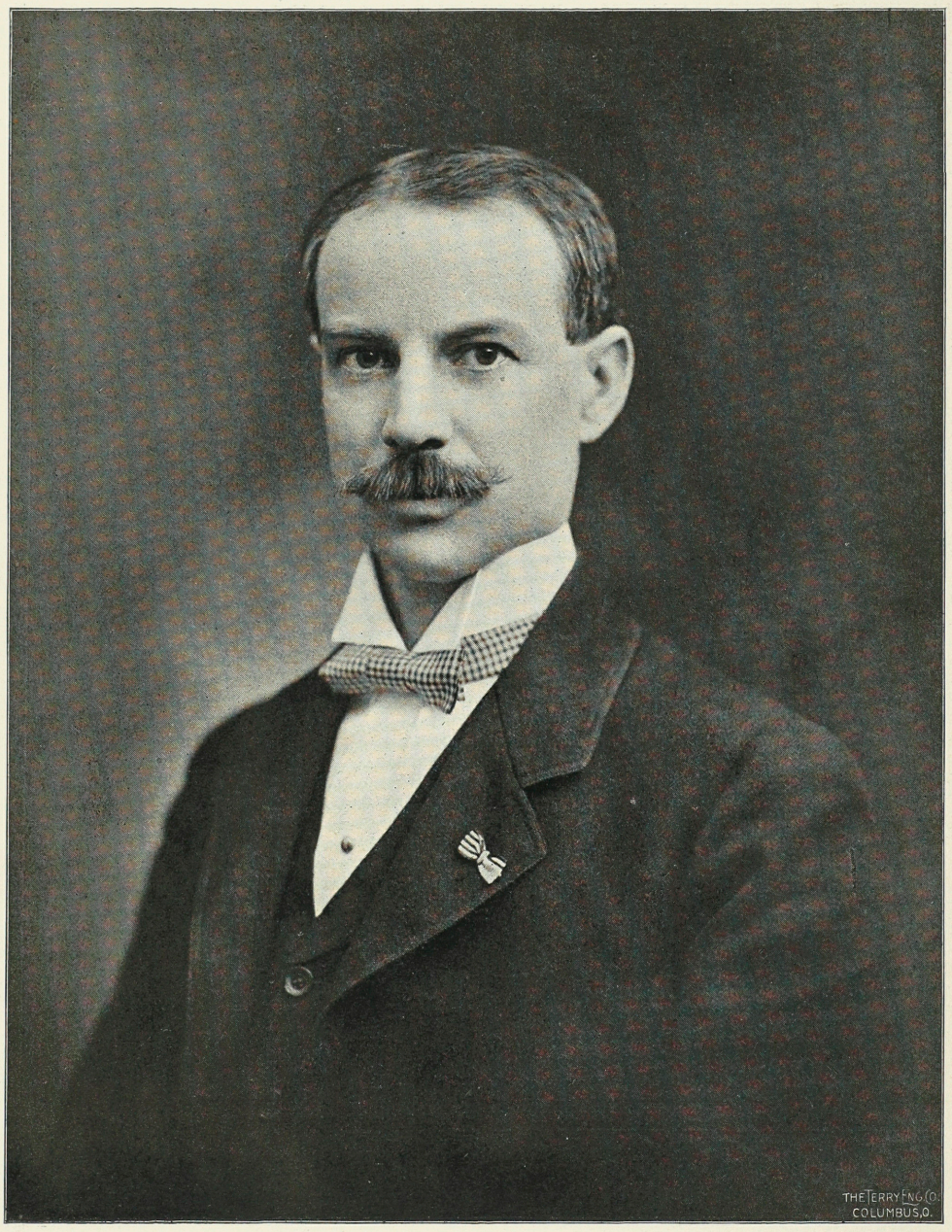

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HENRY J. PHILLIPS, JR.

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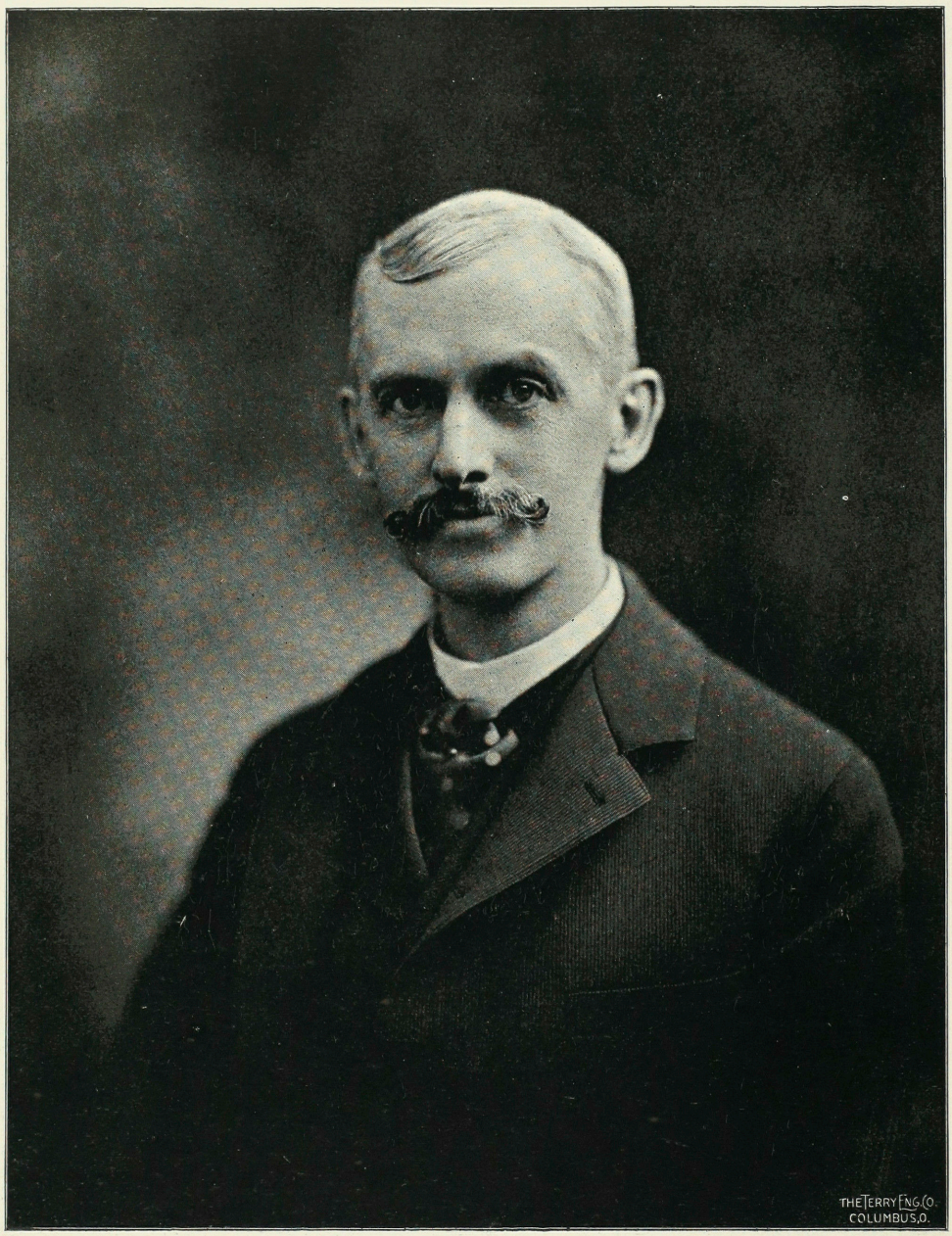
L. E. FLORY.



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GEORGE B. HULL.

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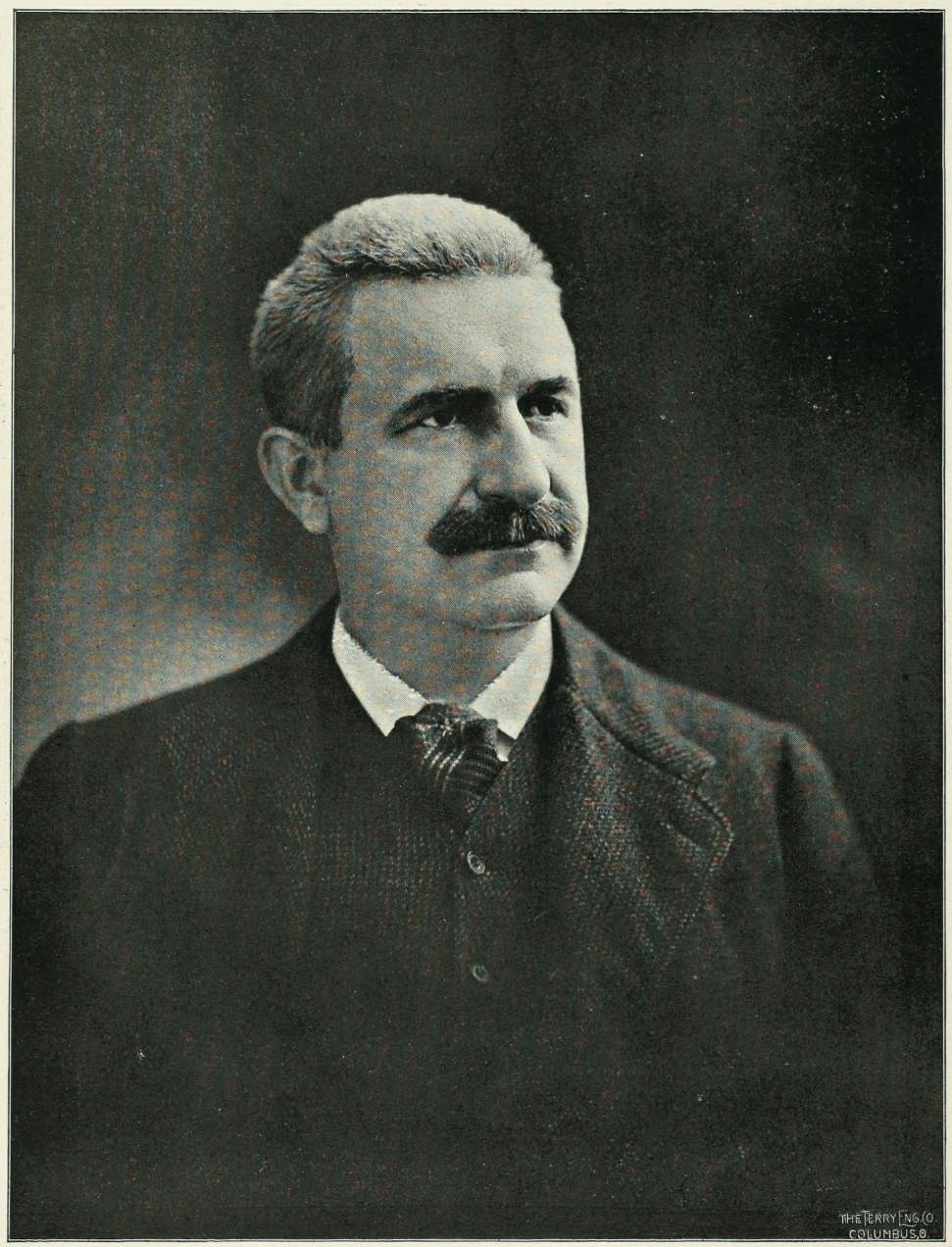

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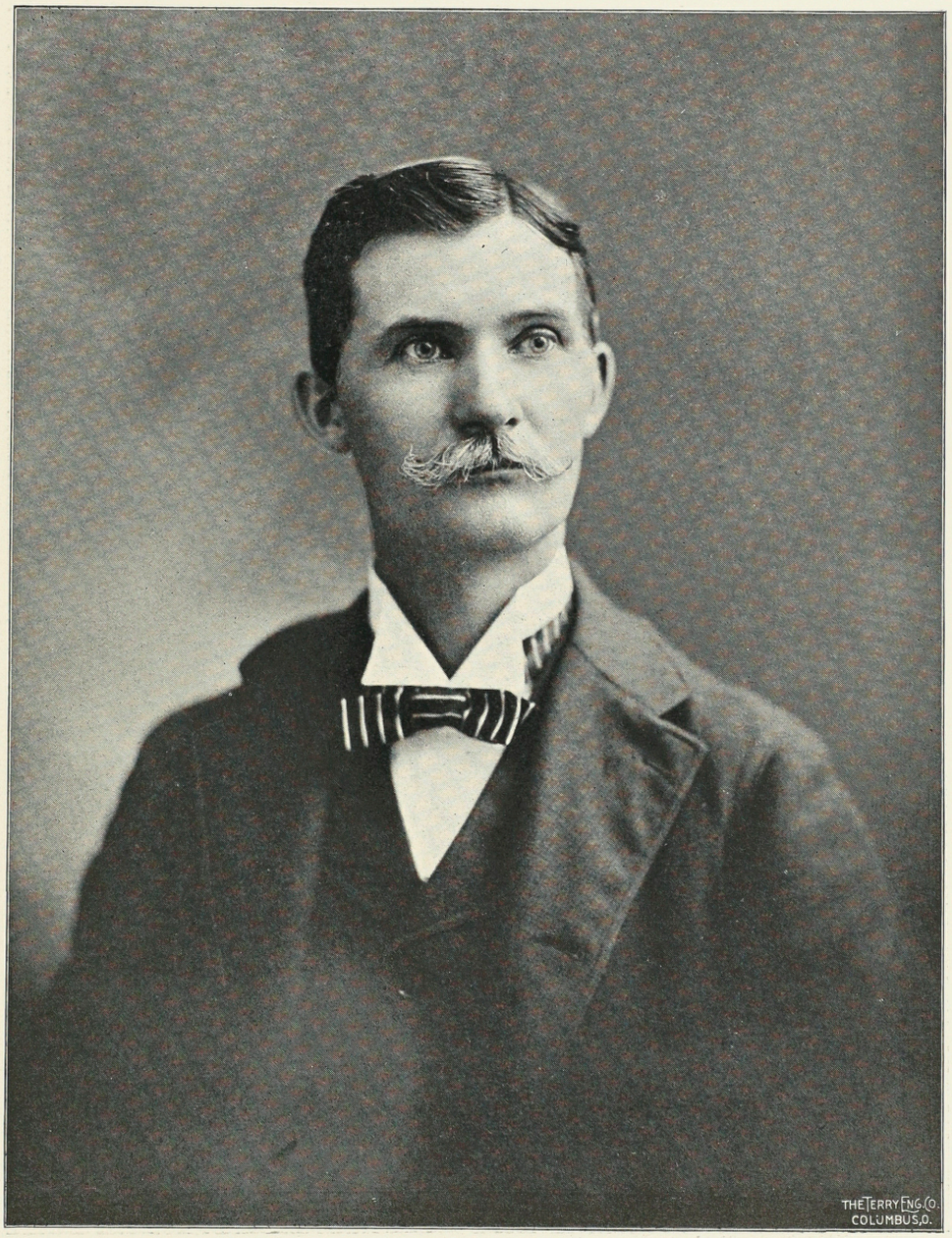

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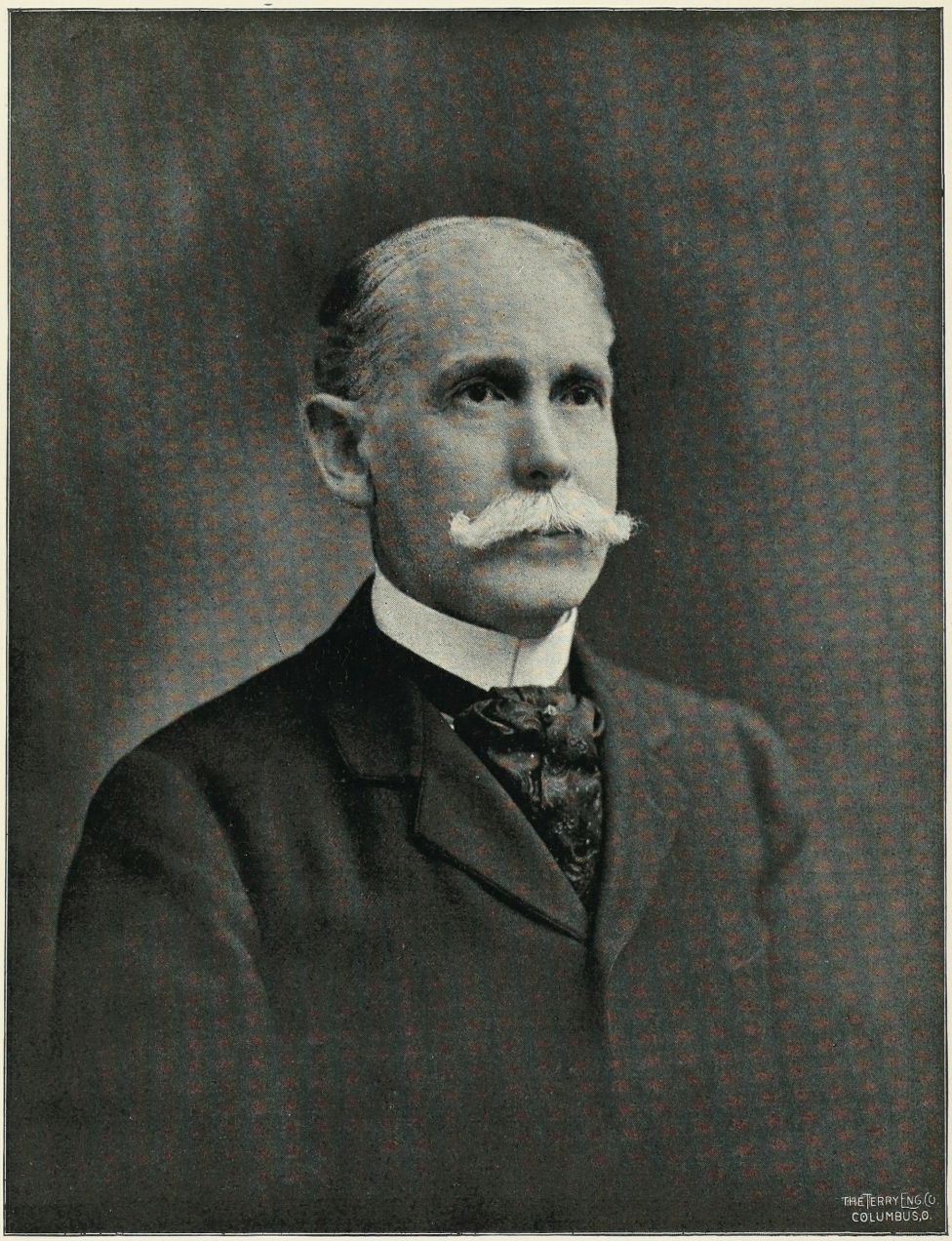

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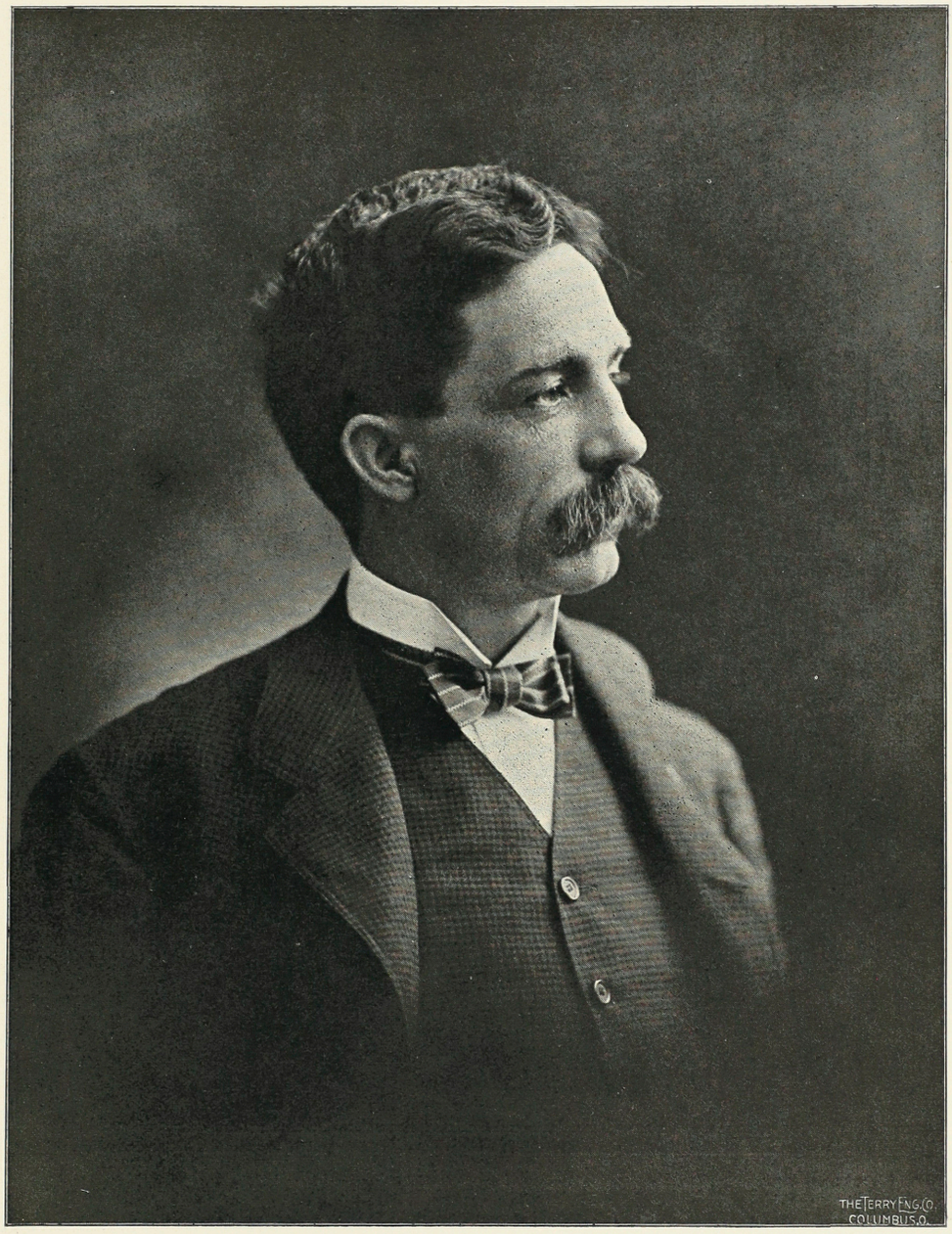

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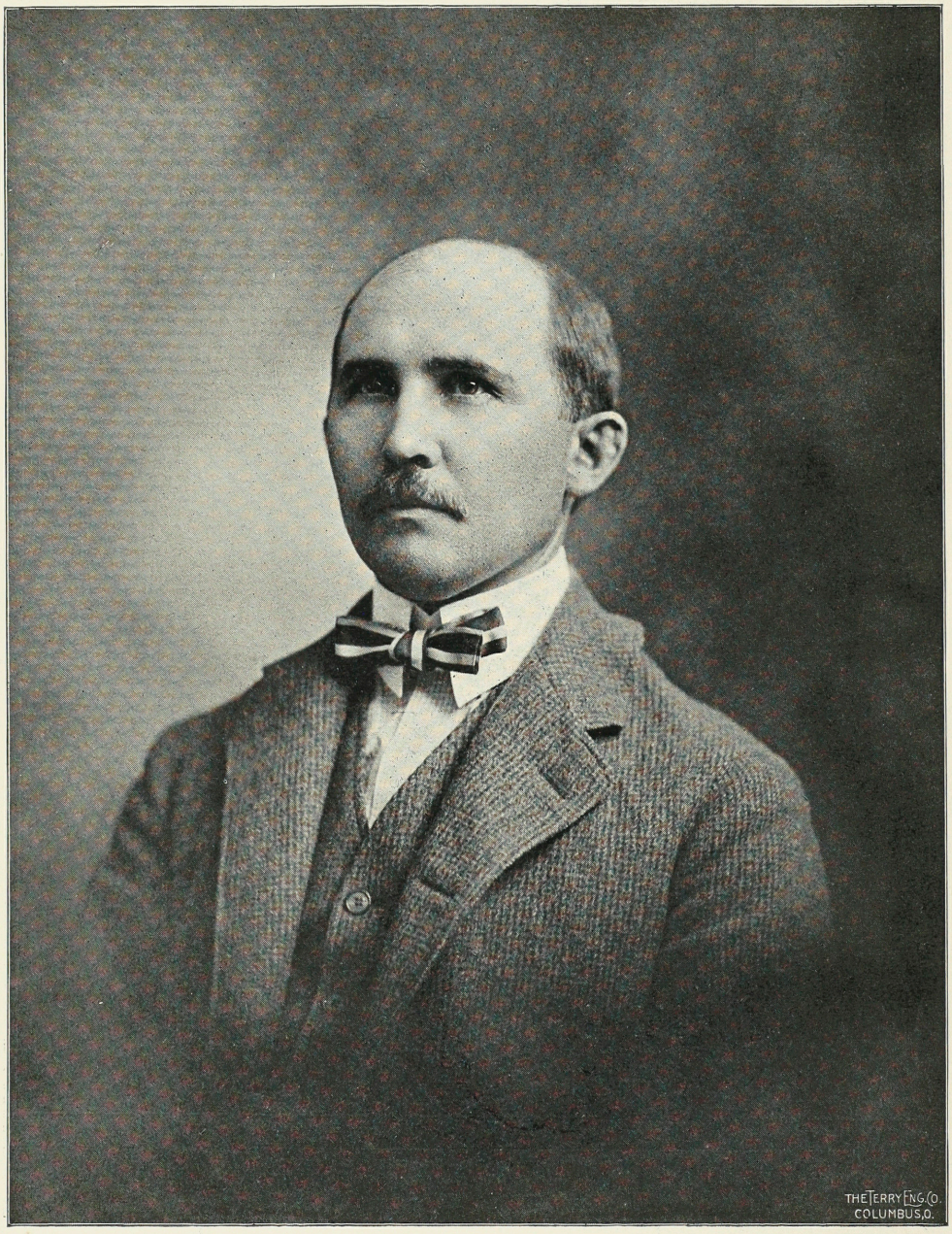

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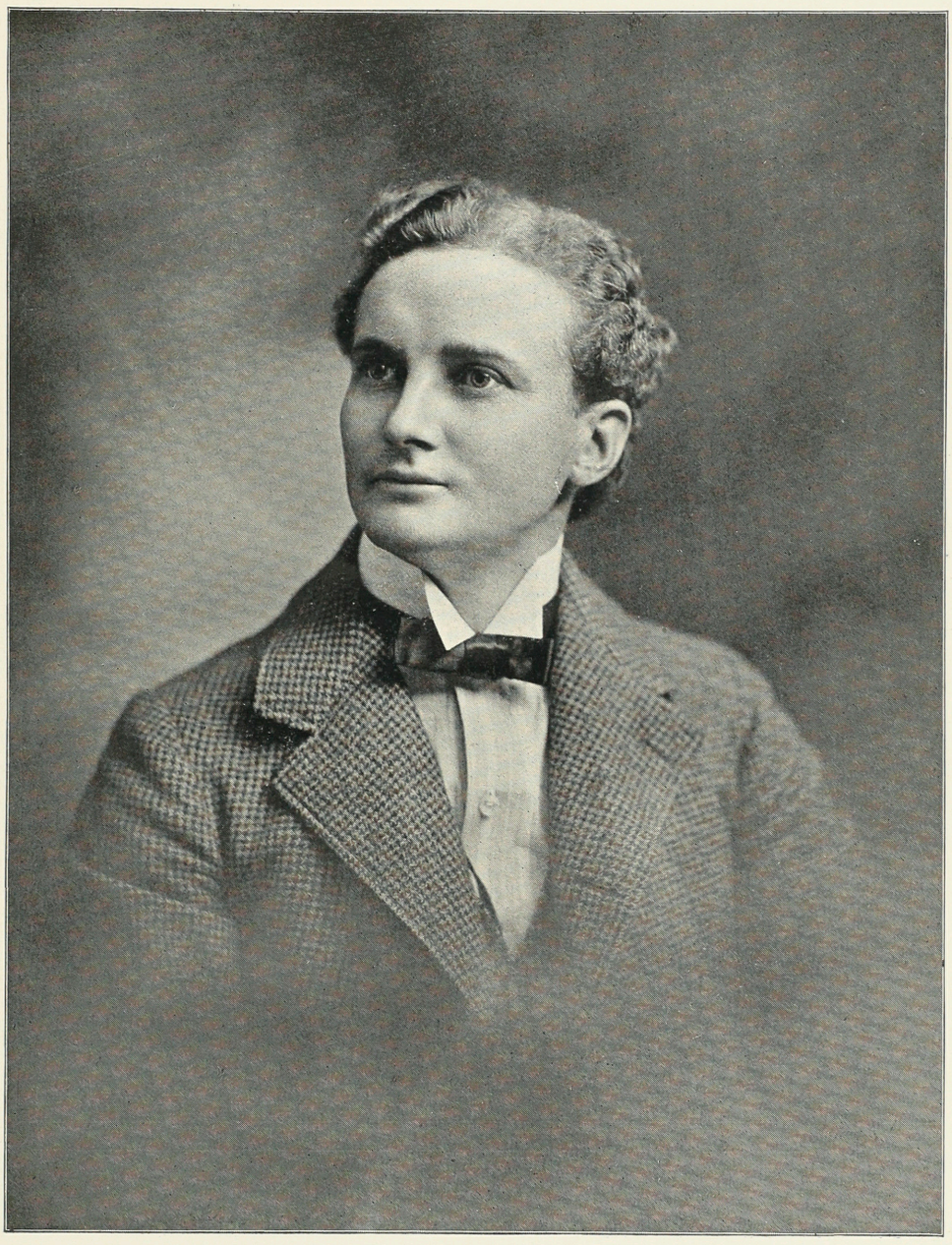

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ARTHUR E. HITCHCOCK.

GEORGE A. CRAIG.

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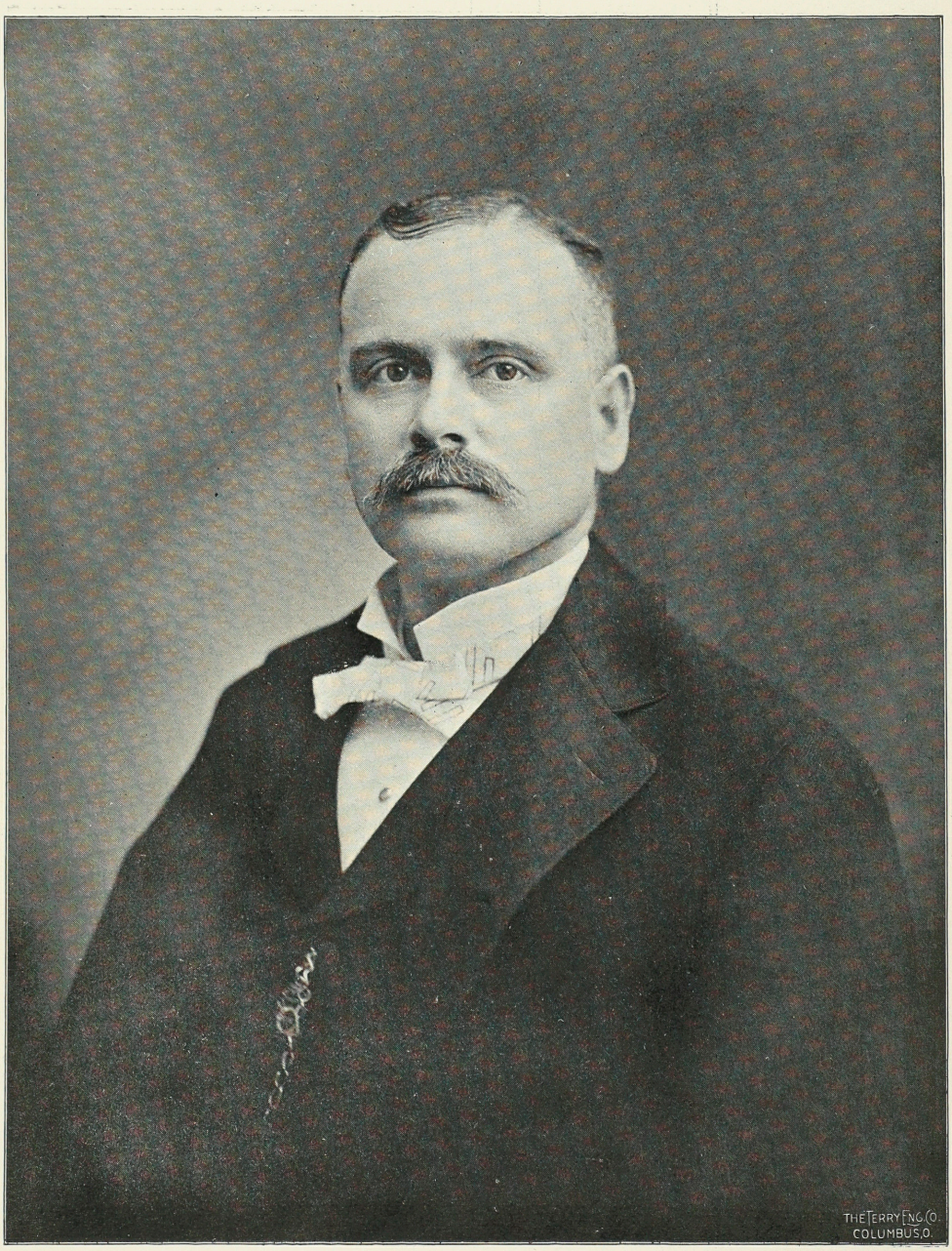
ANTON BUESCHEN.



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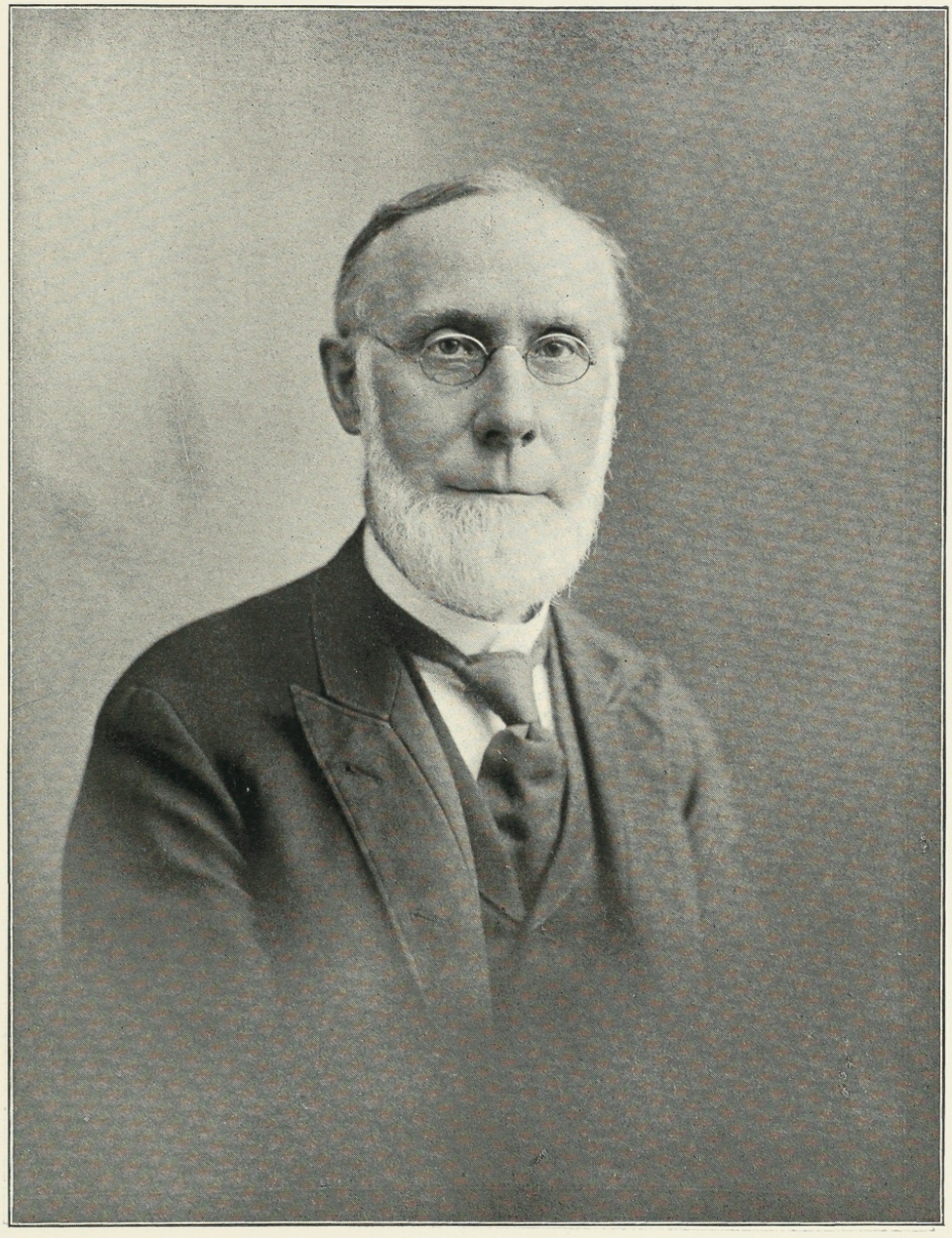

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C. J. CAMPBELL.

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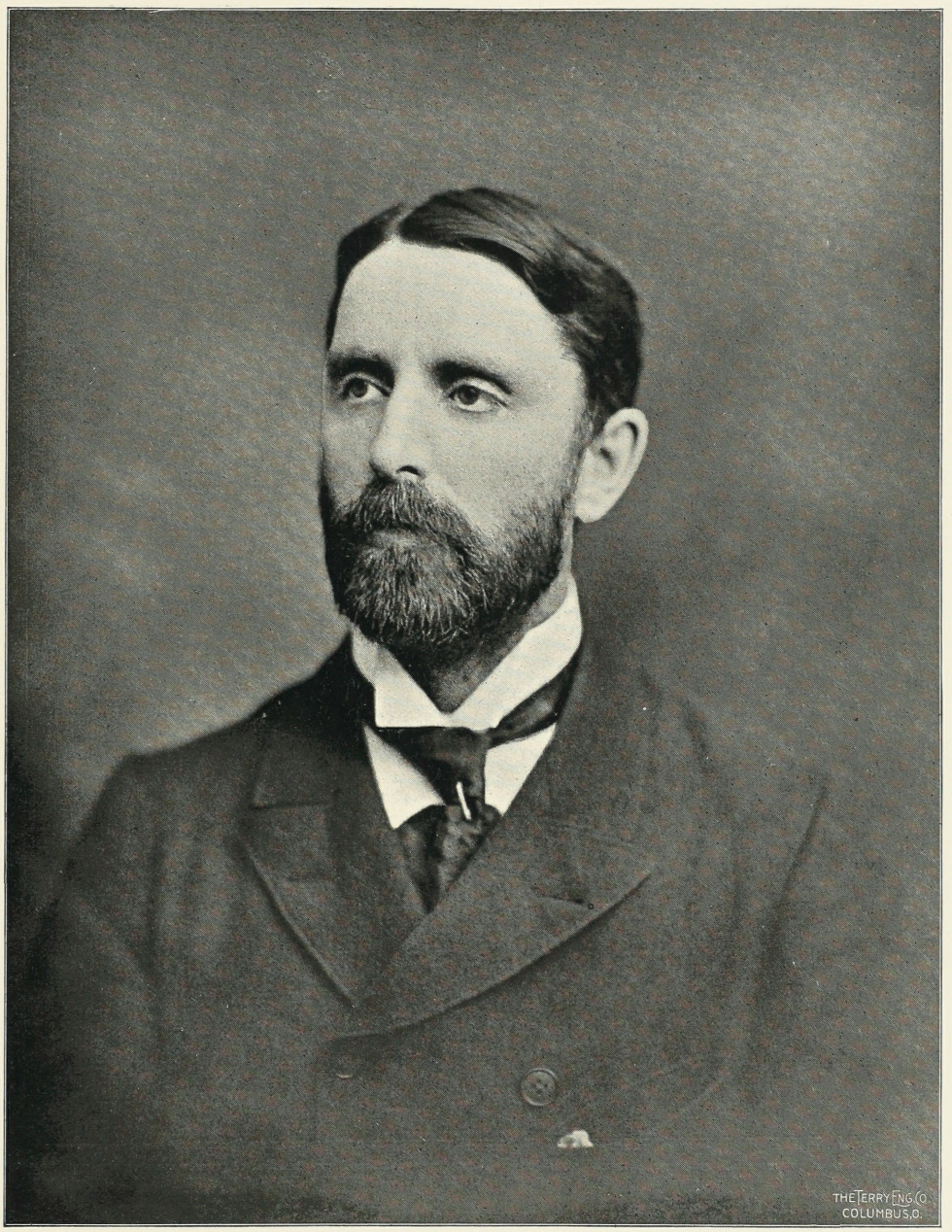

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FRANK E. ROFF.

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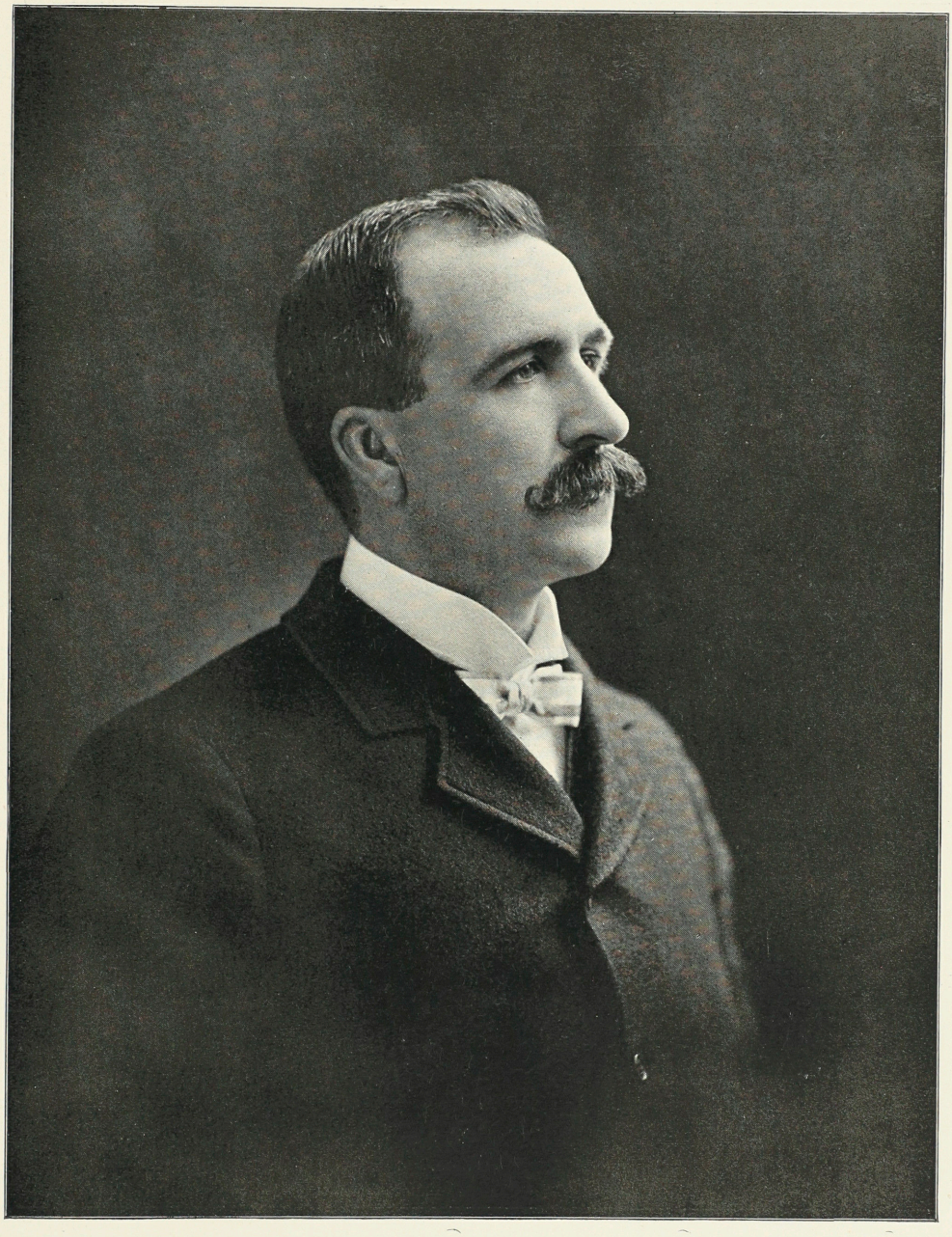

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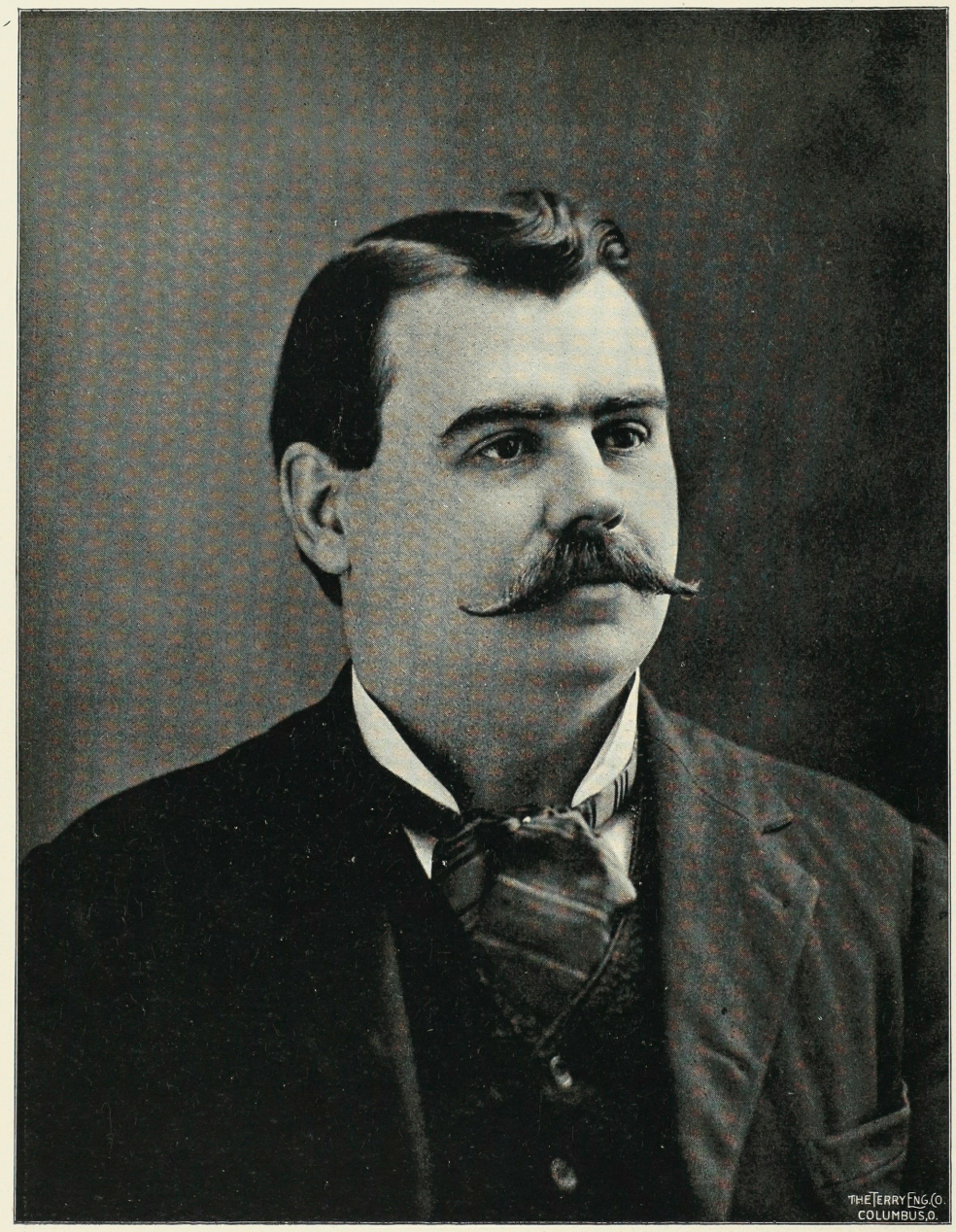

W. G. LEET.

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M. P. MURPHY.

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J. J. MOORE. THOMAS BEER. HENRY SENEY.

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ROBERT S. PARKER. EDMUND B. KING. GEORGE R. HAYNES.

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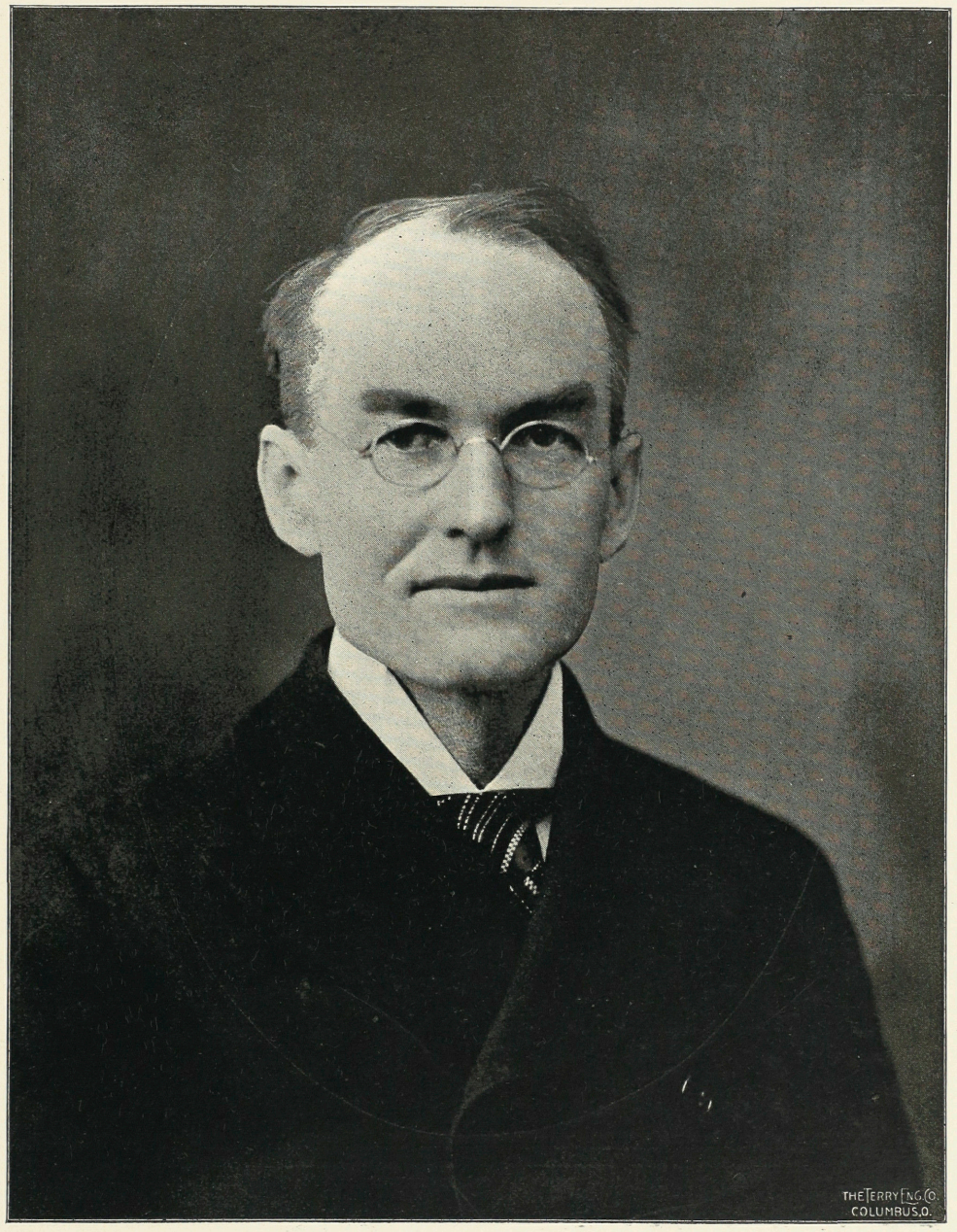

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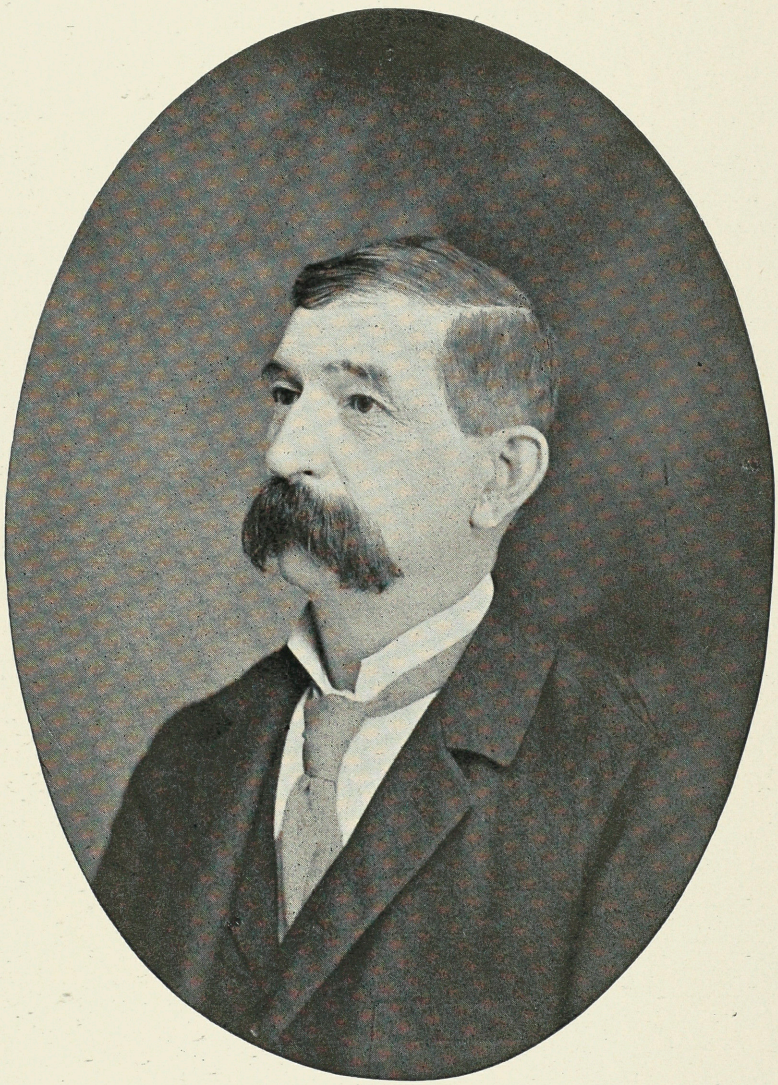

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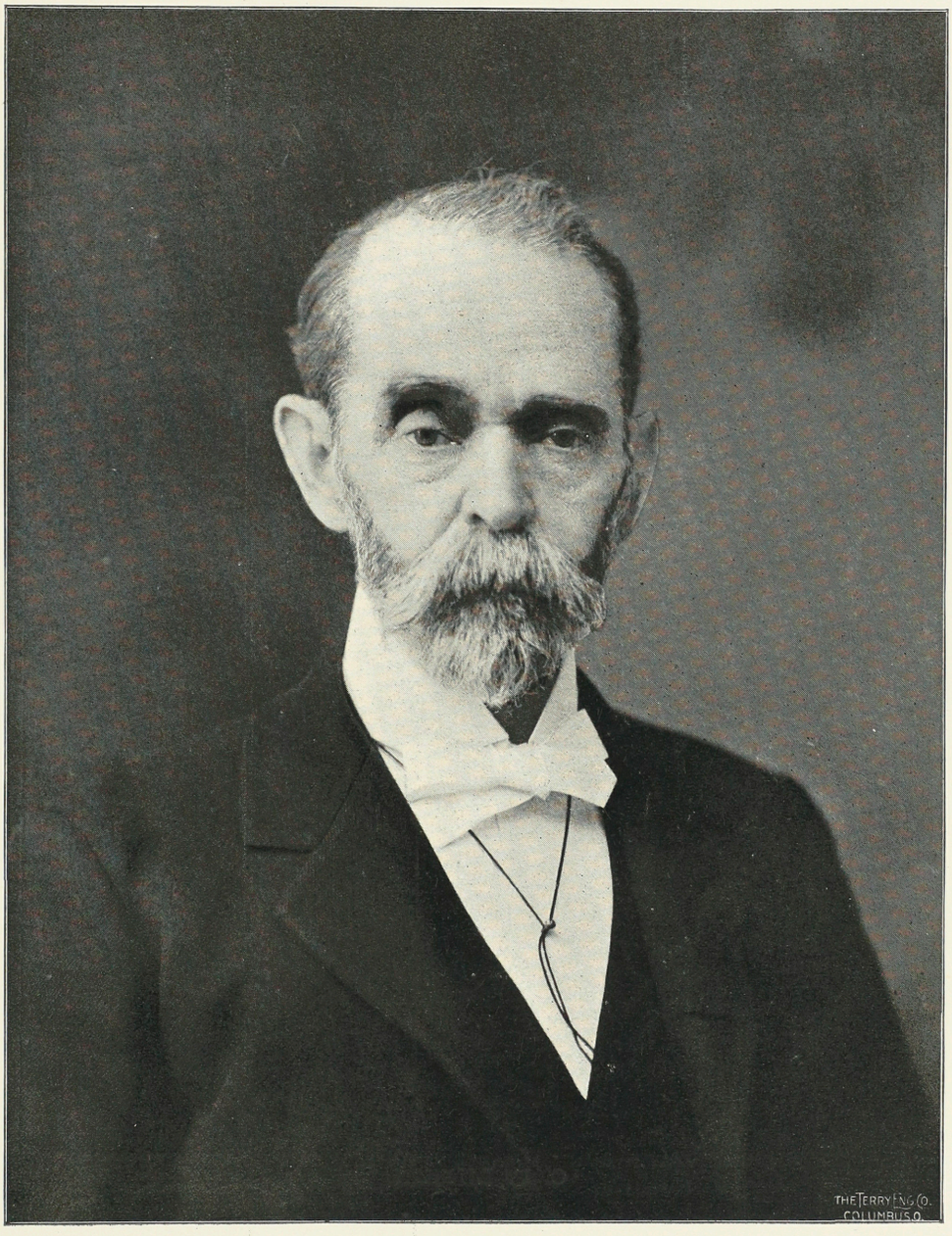

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C. F. LUFKIN.

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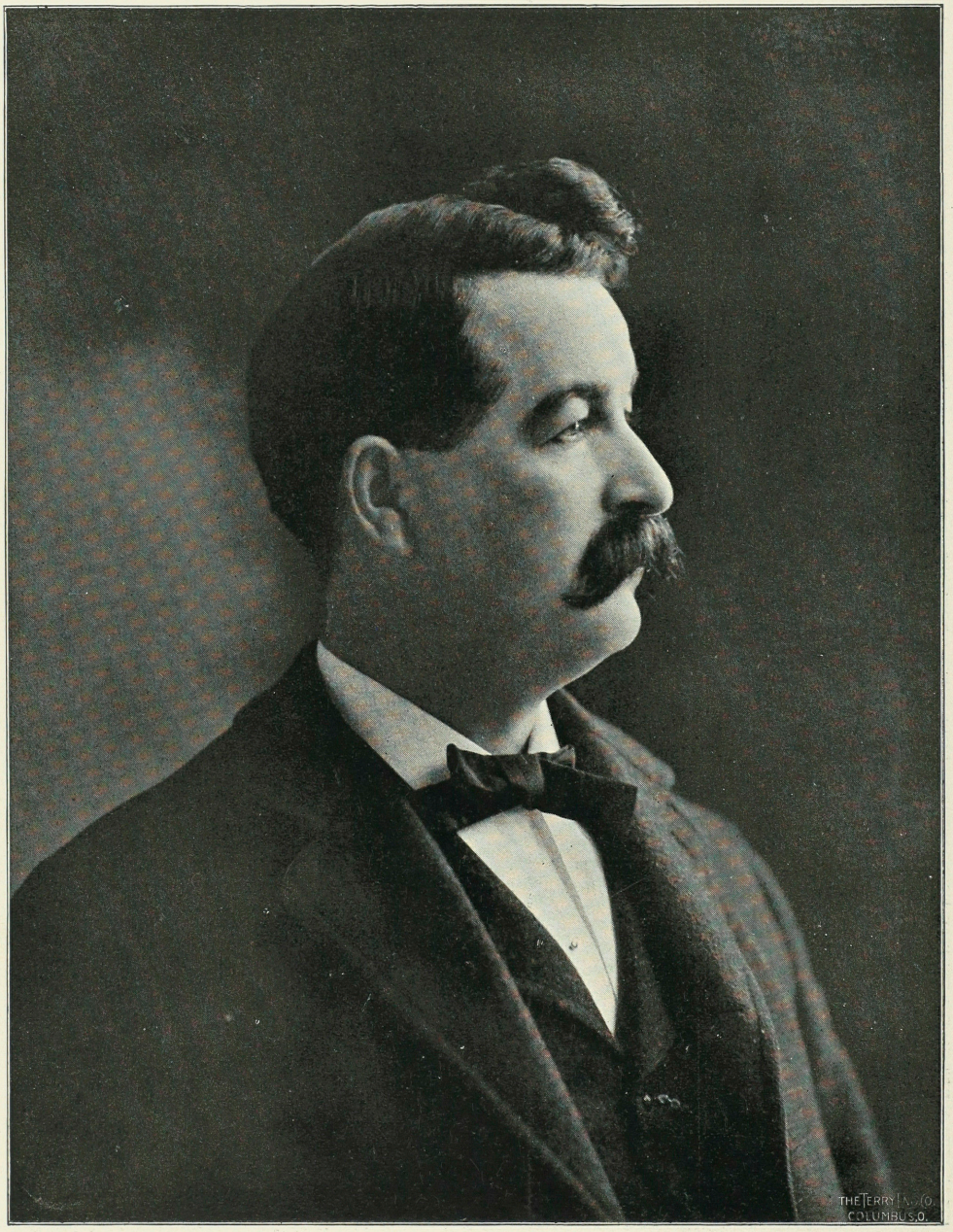

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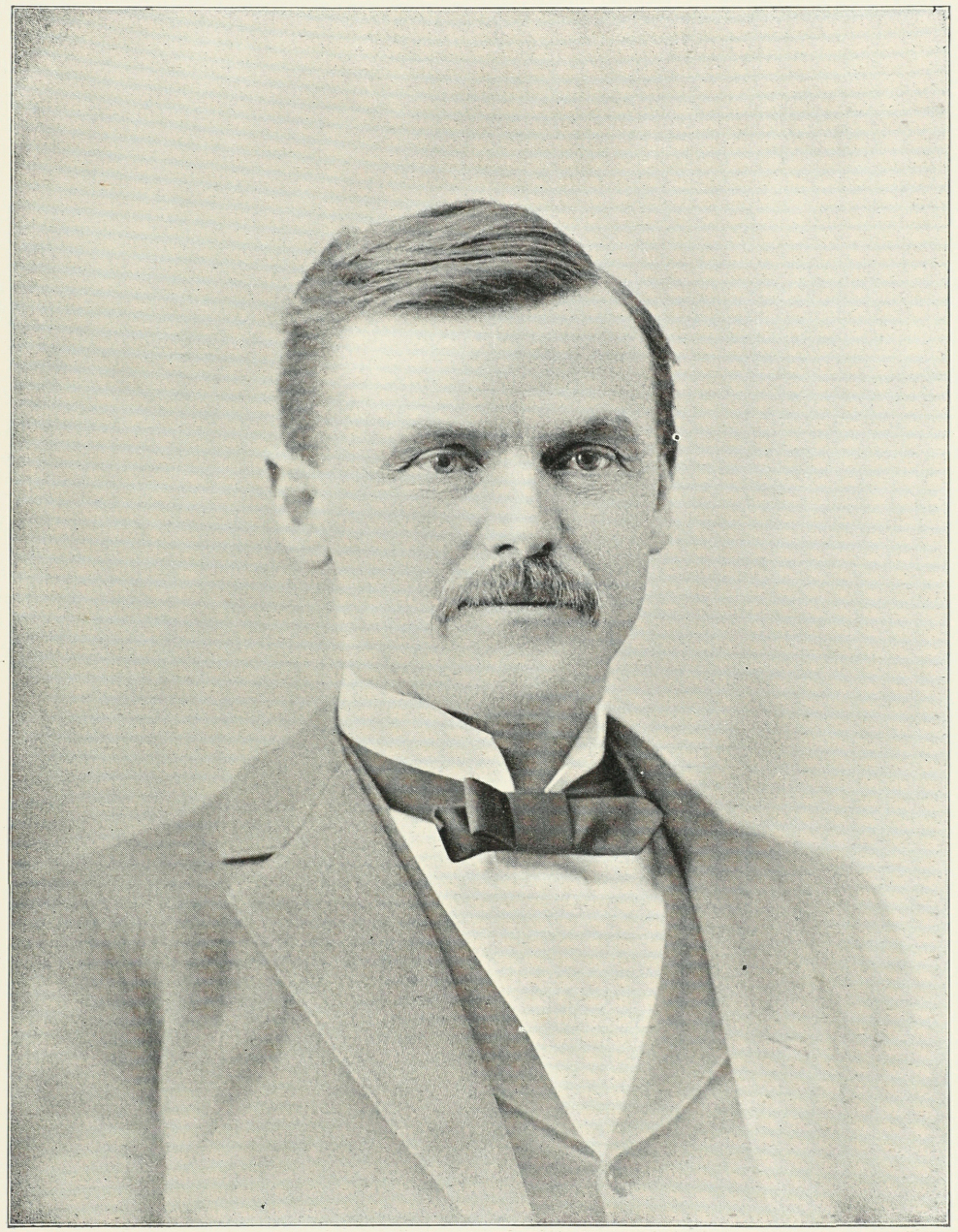

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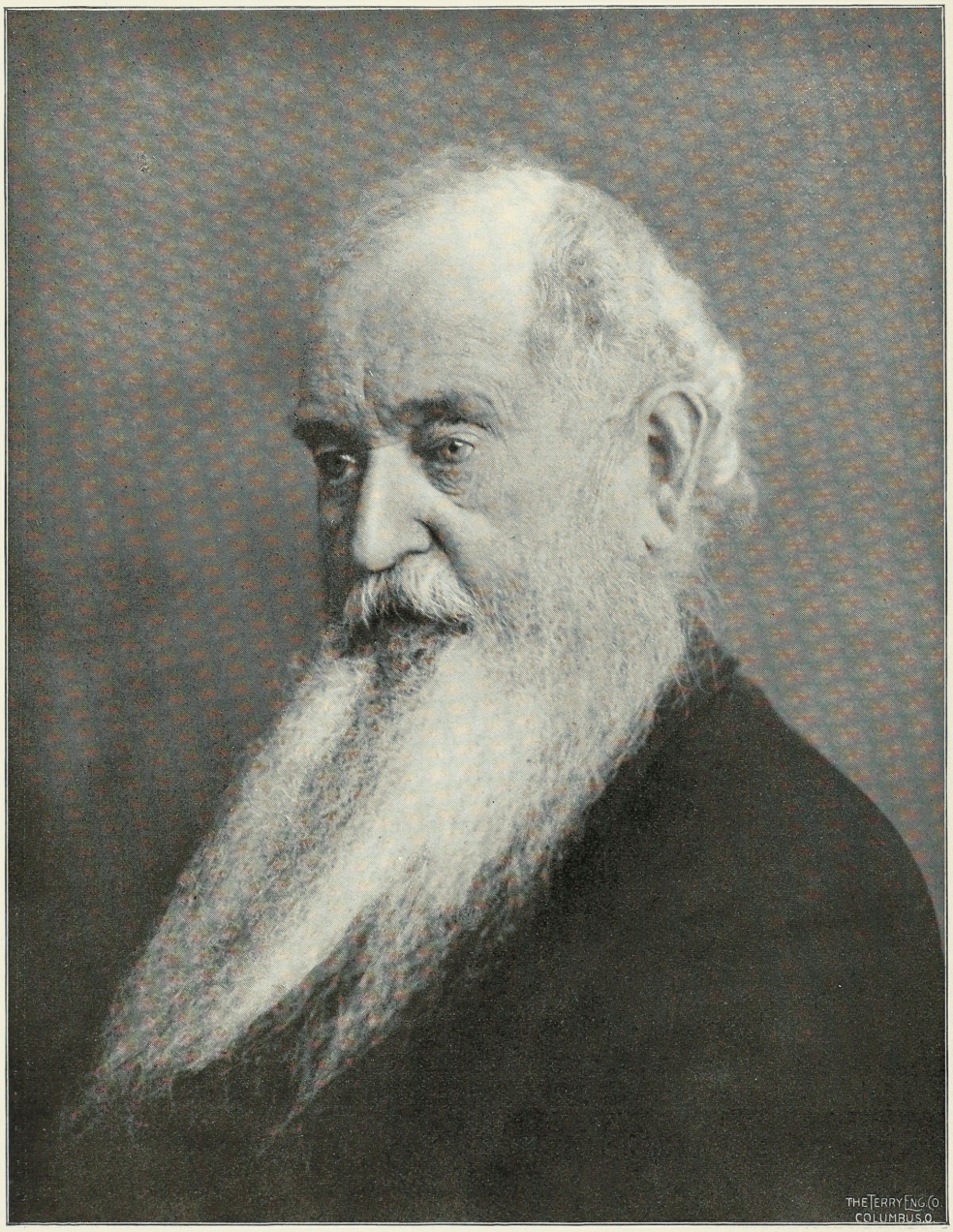
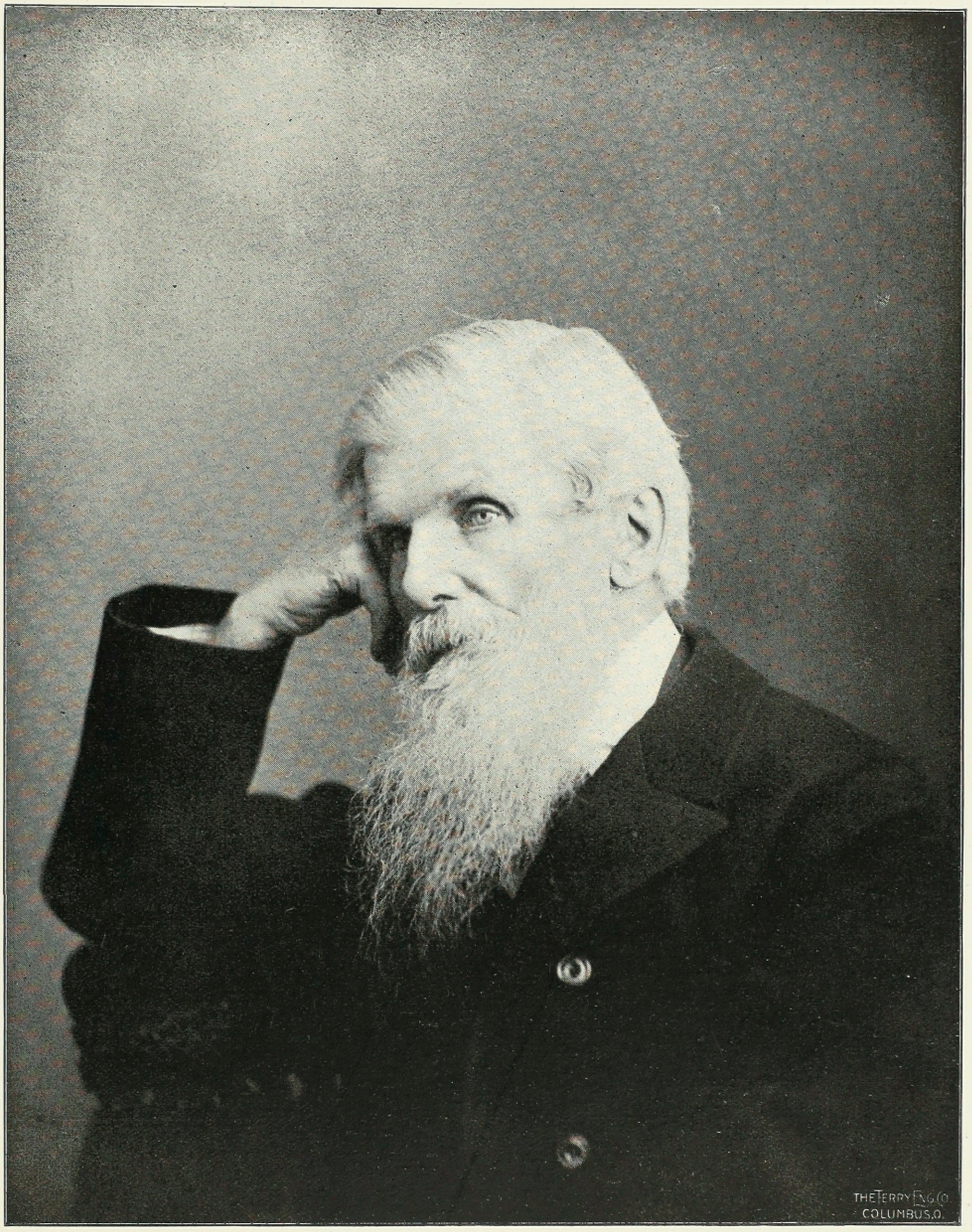


Photo by L. A. Dozer, Bucyrus.

EDMUND ROBERTS KEARSLEY.



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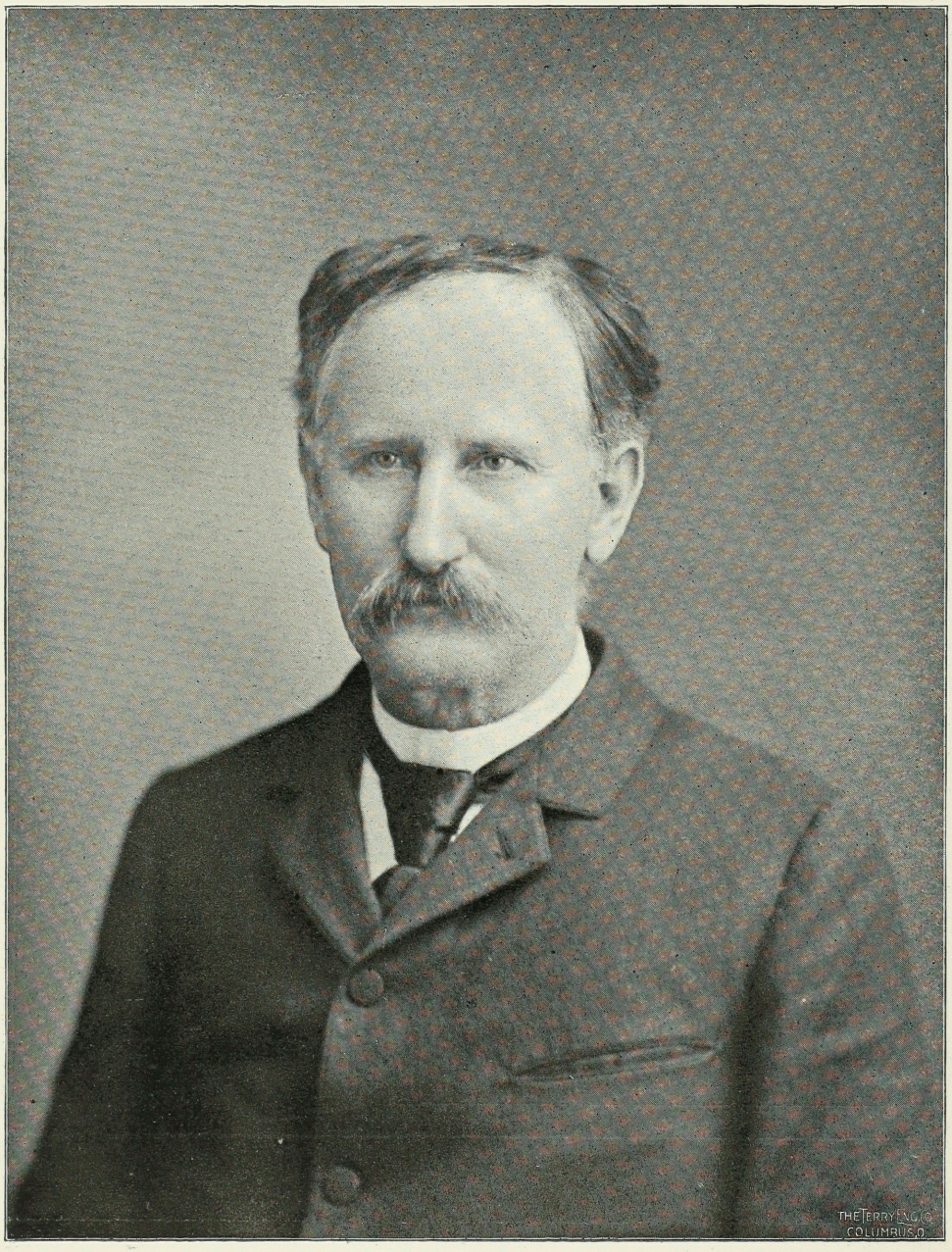
JOHN HOPLEY.



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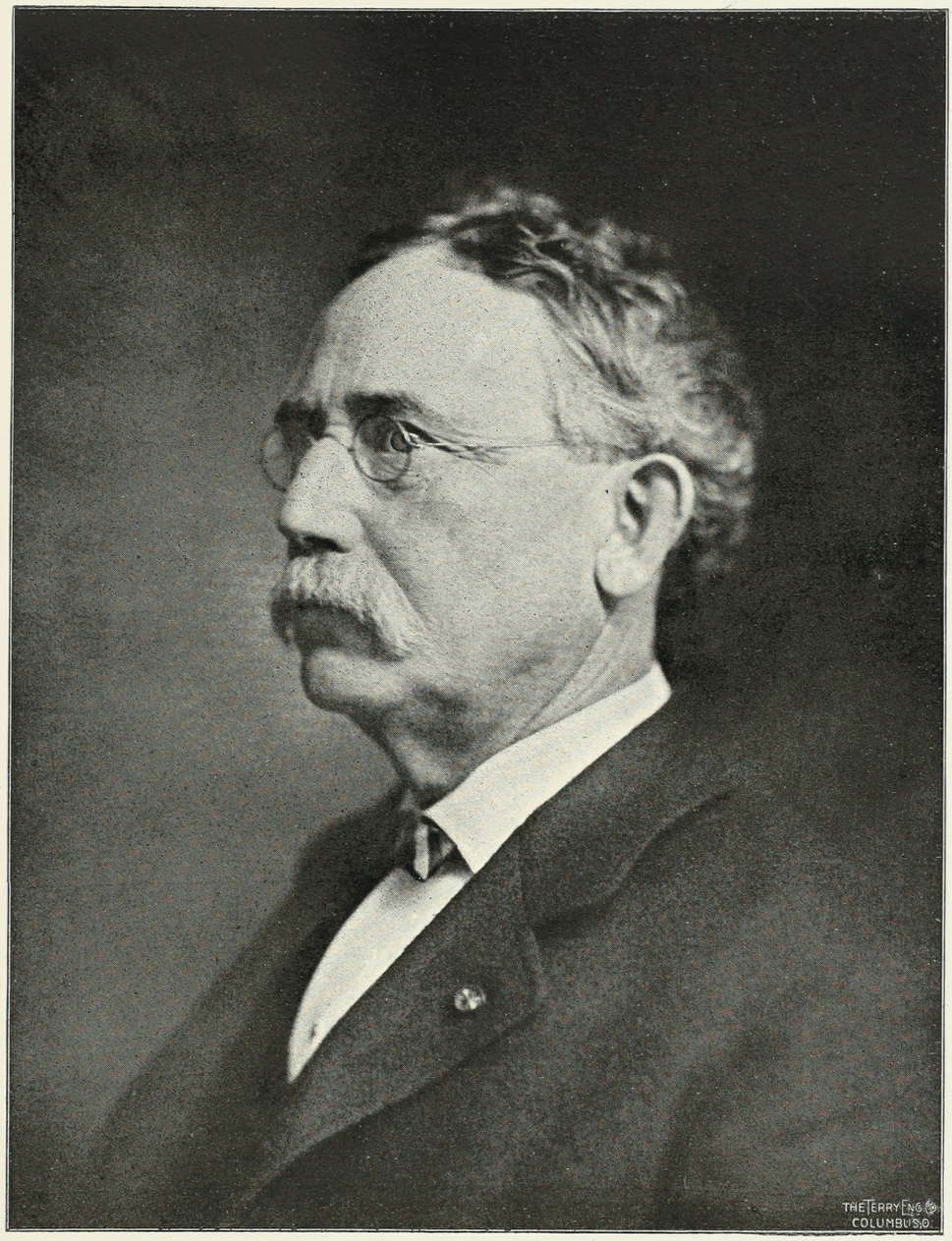

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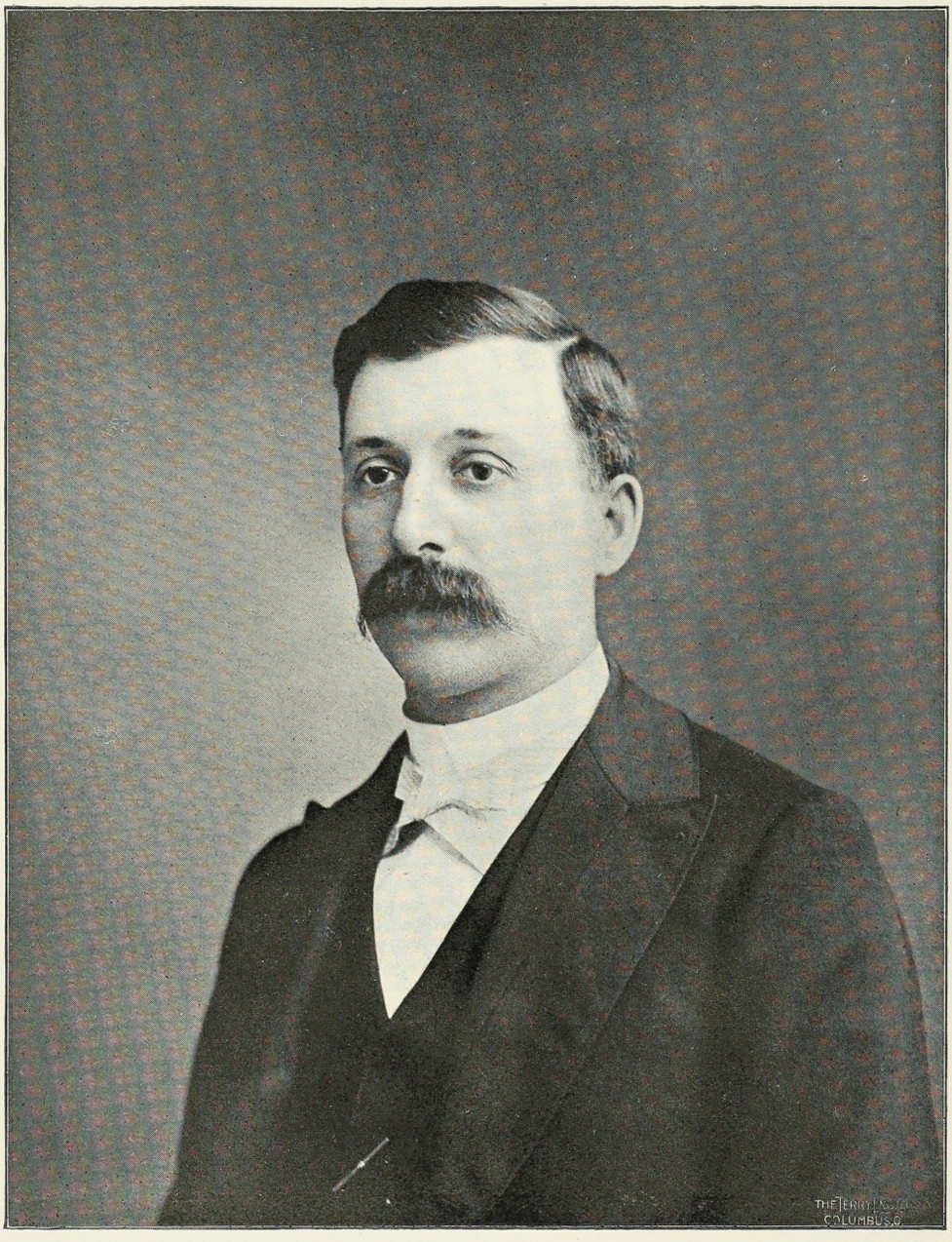
COL. CYRUS W. FISHER.



J. C. TOBIAS.

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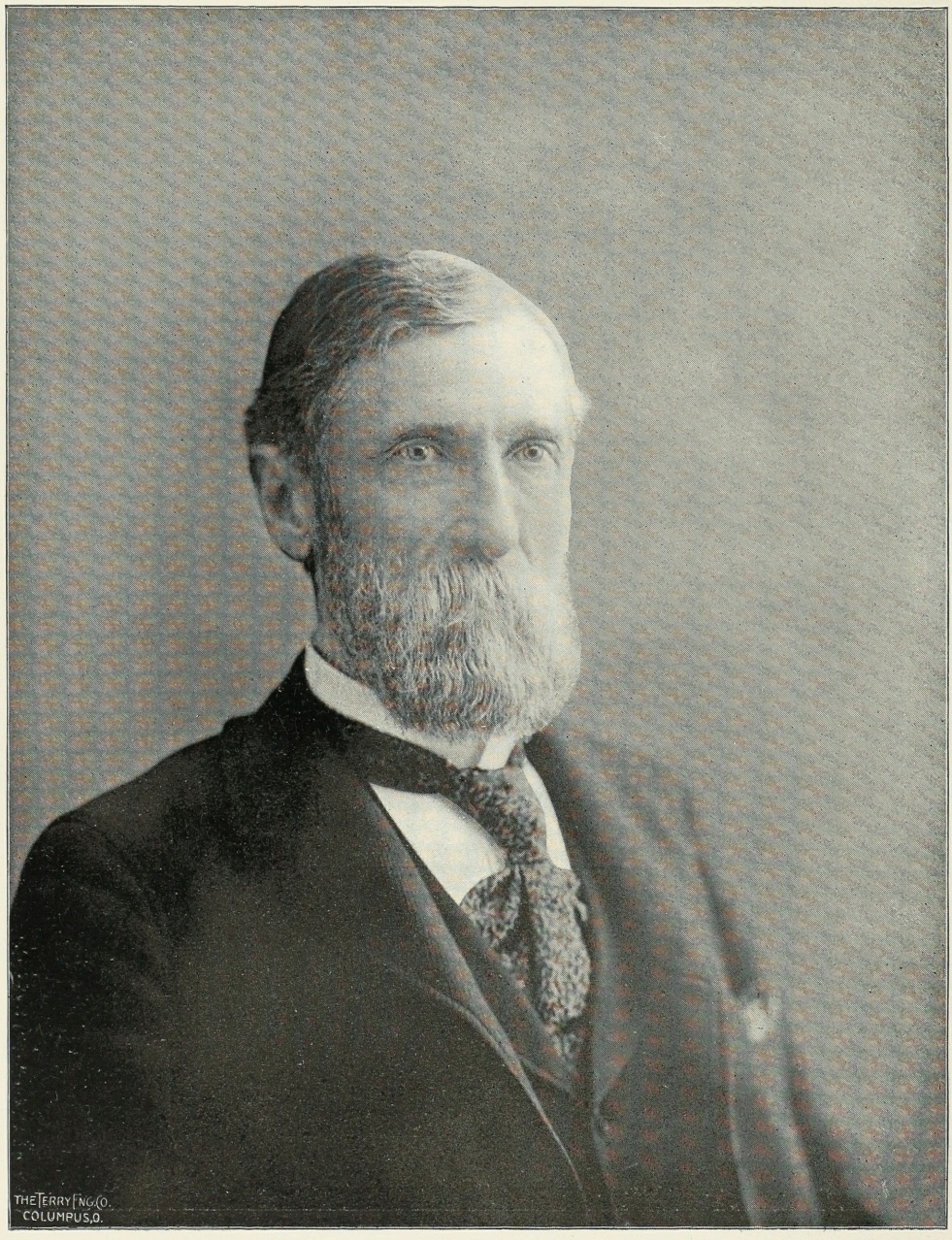

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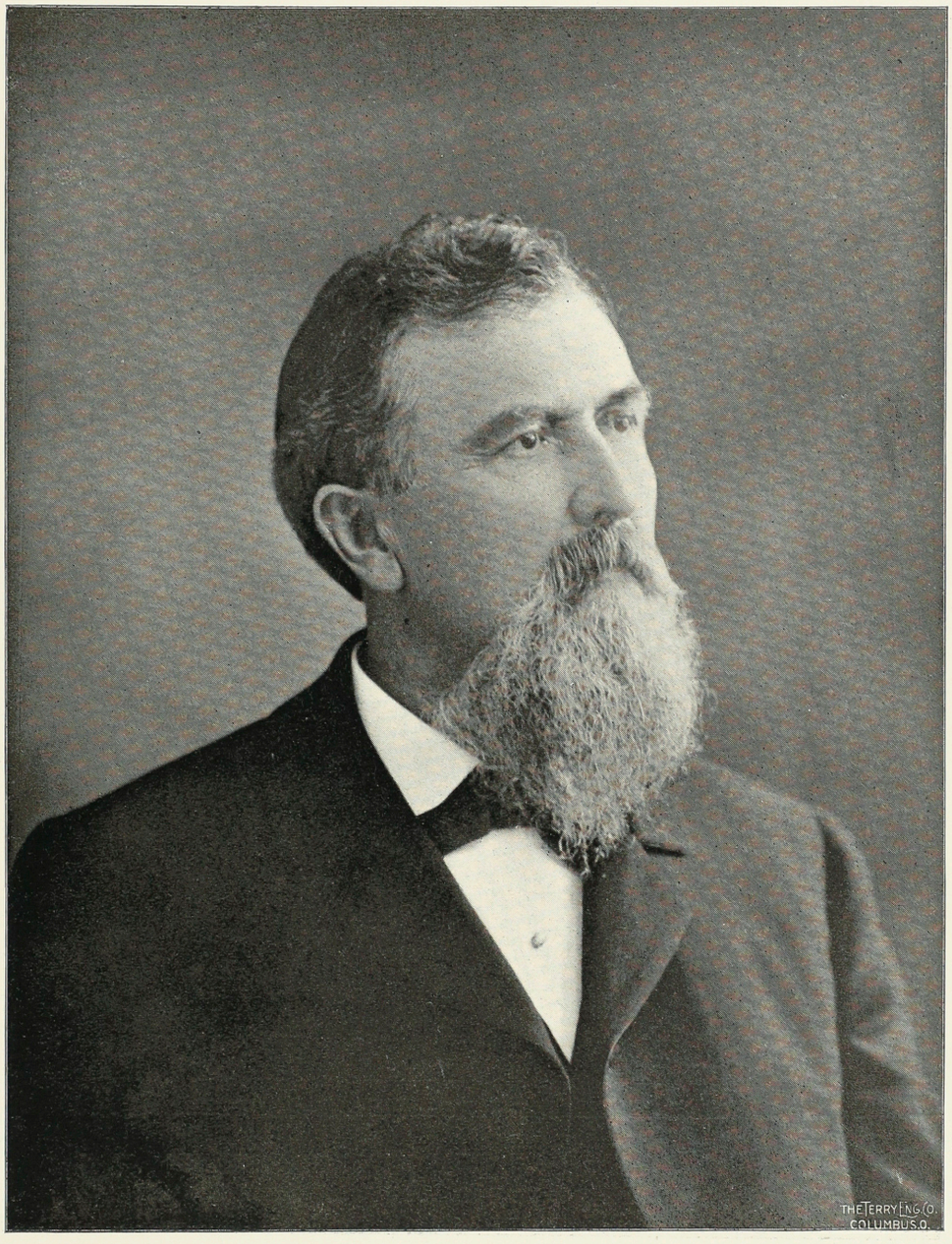

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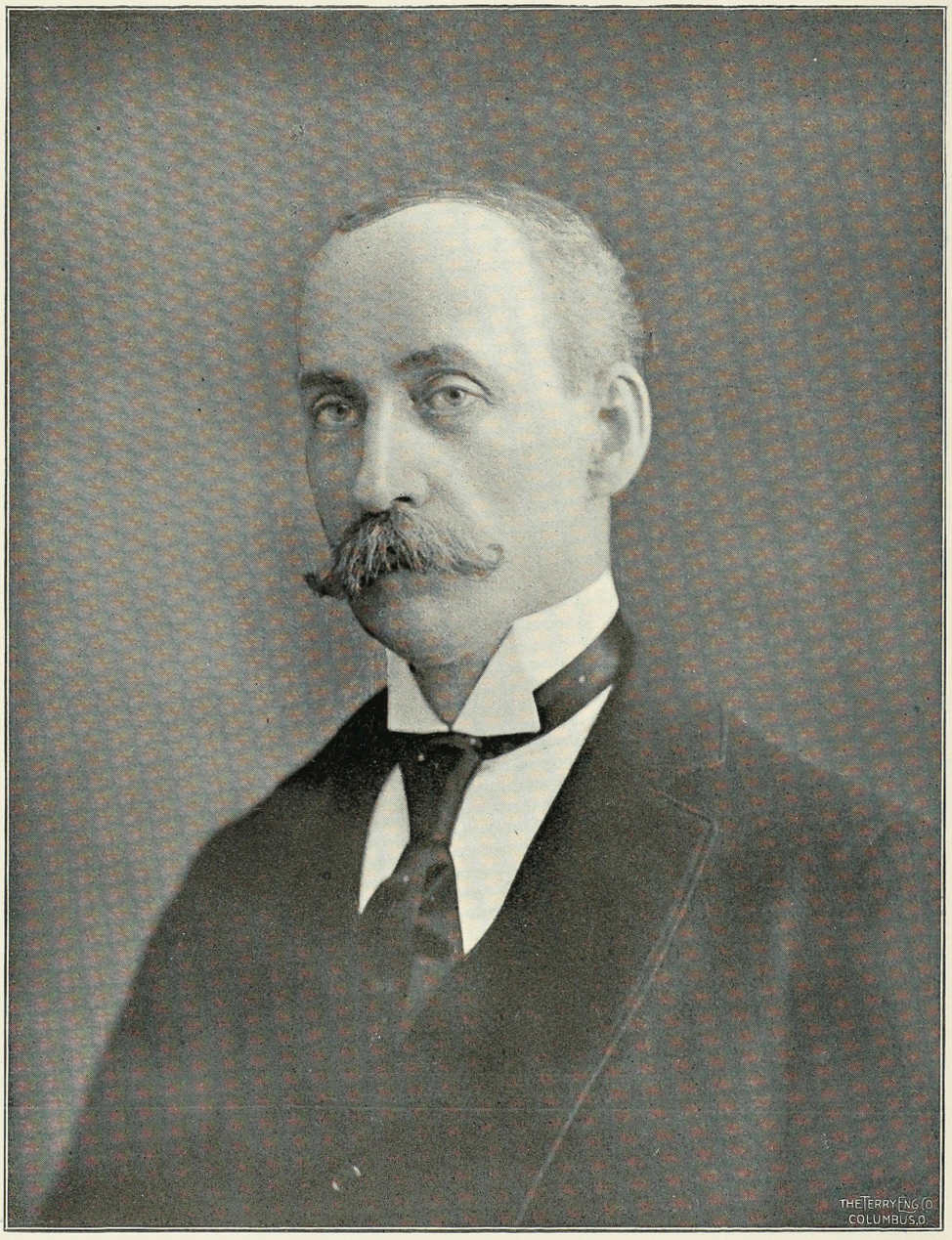

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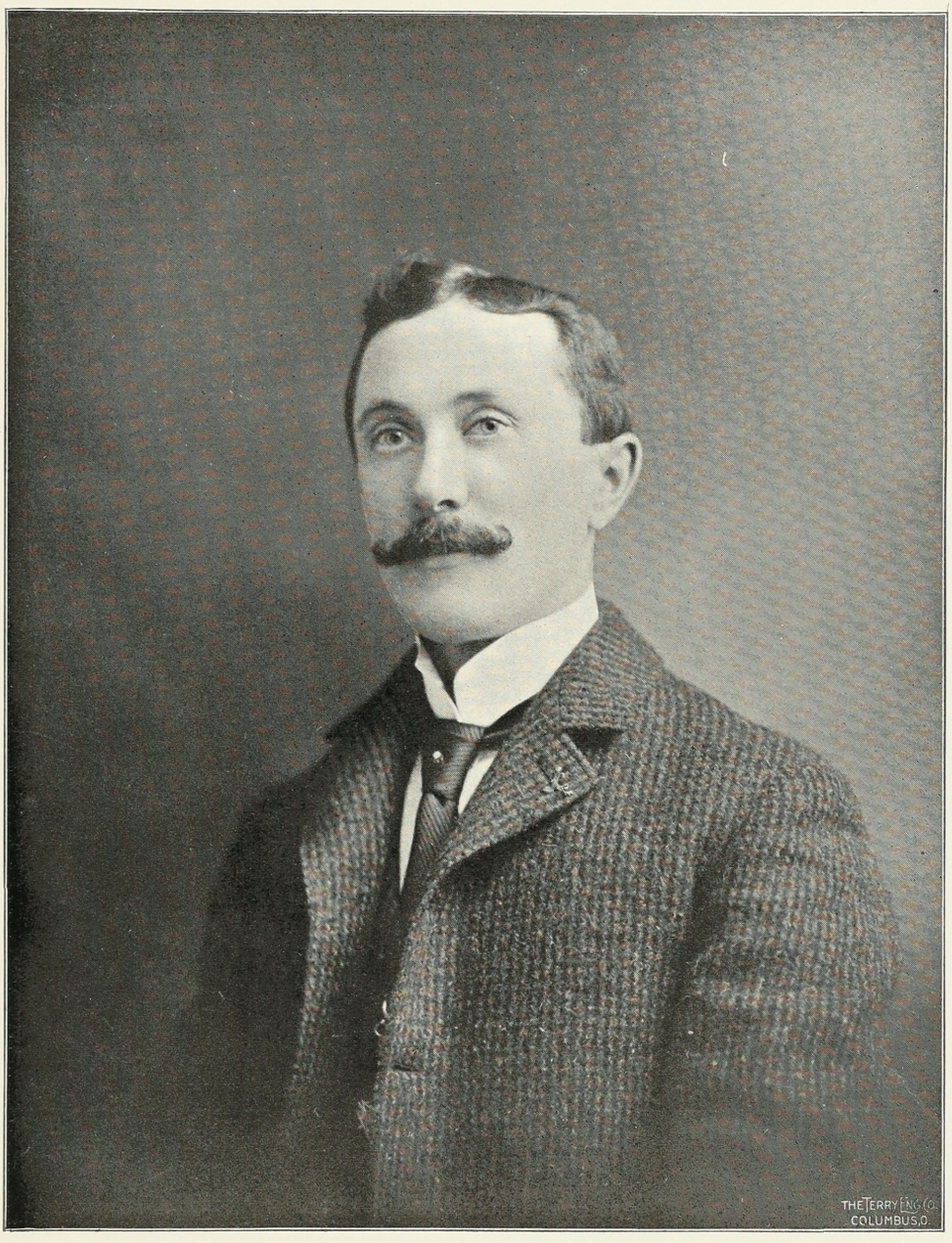

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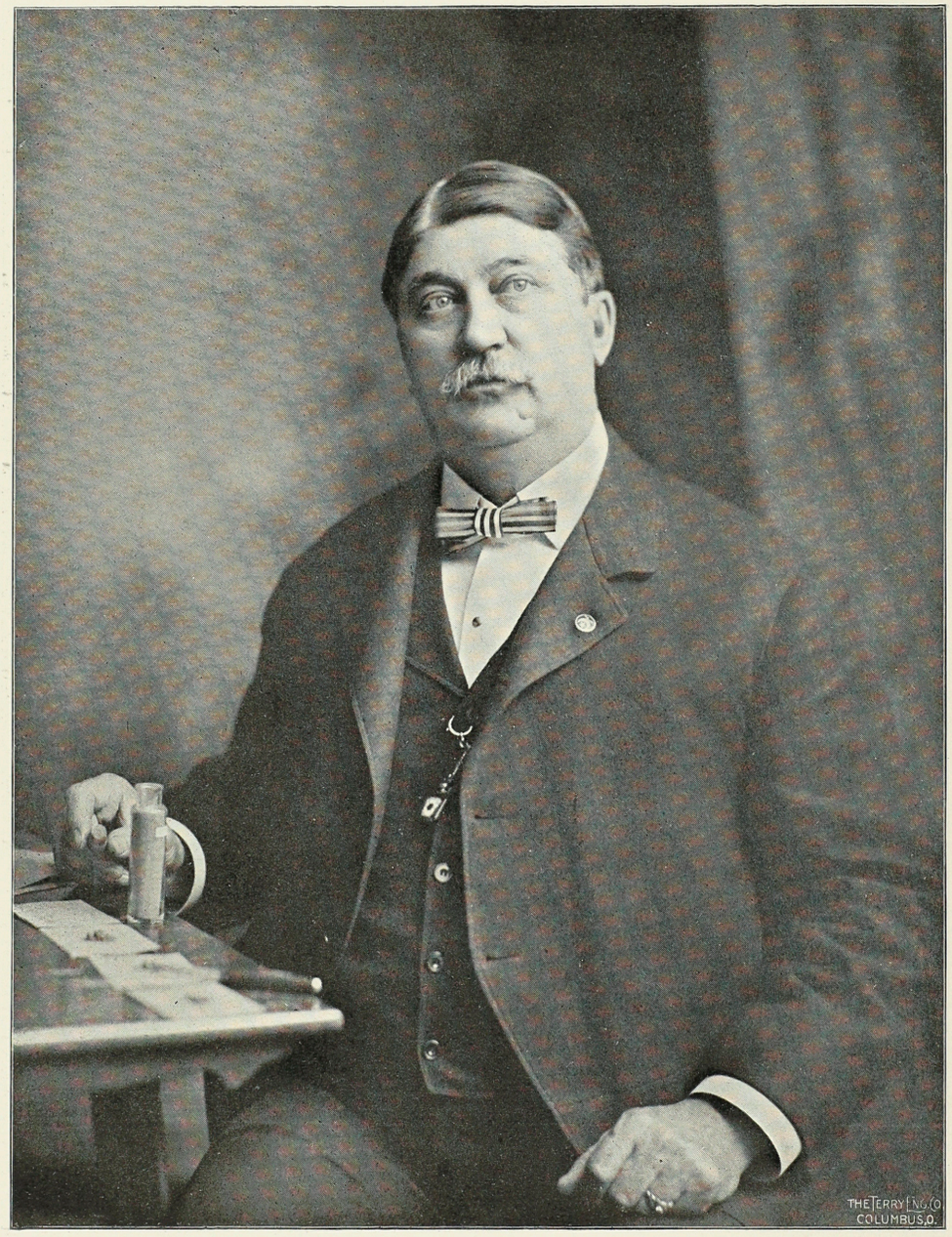

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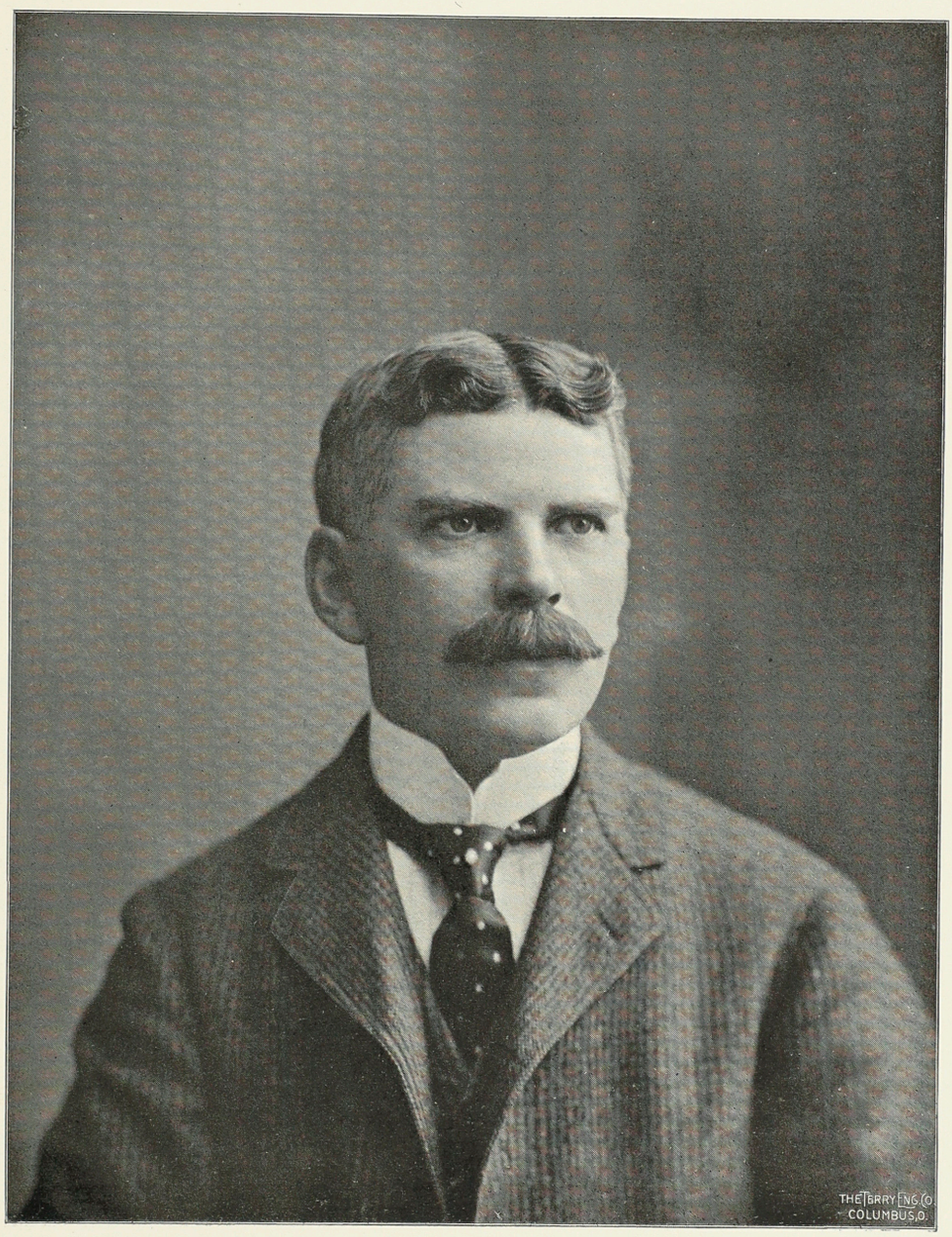

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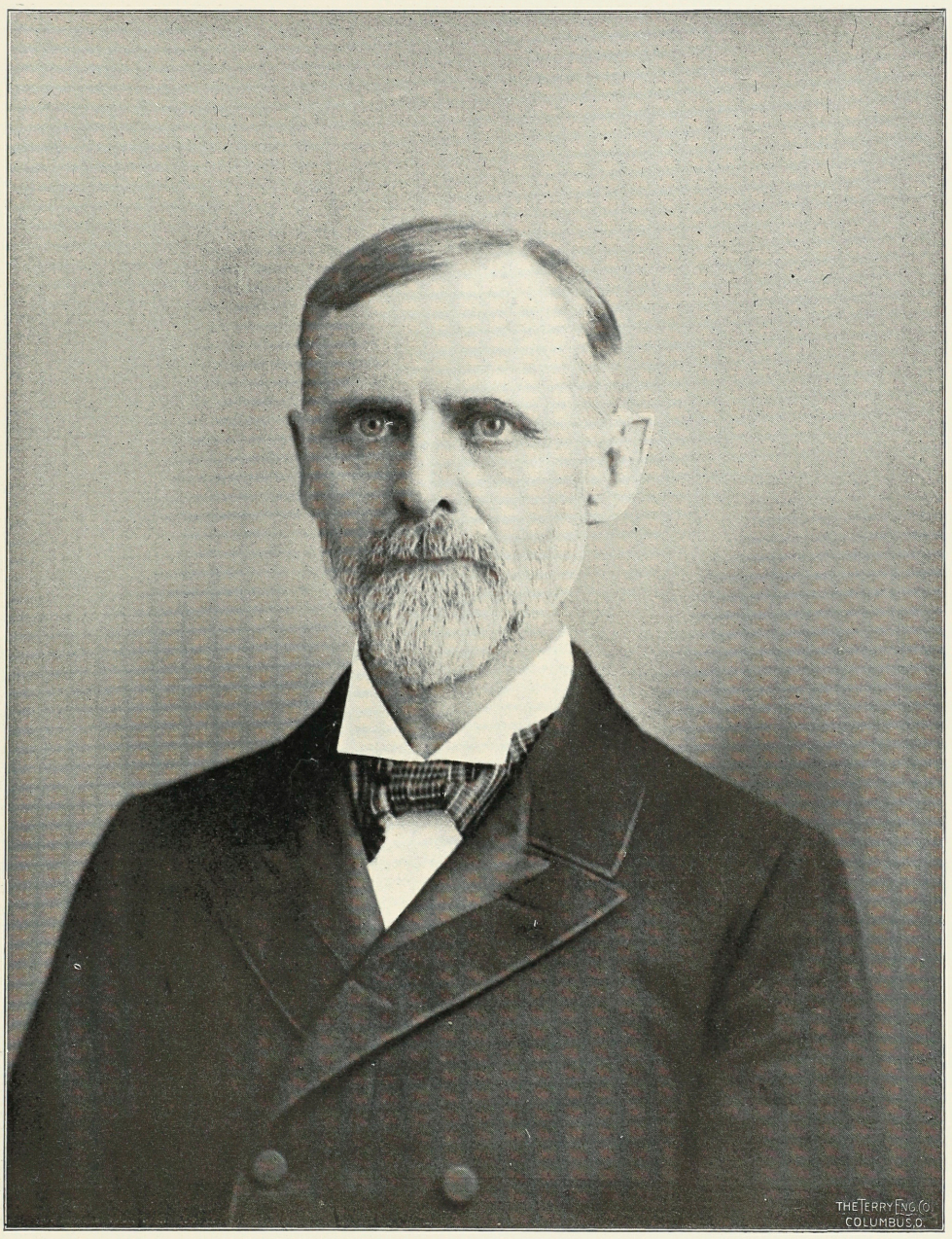

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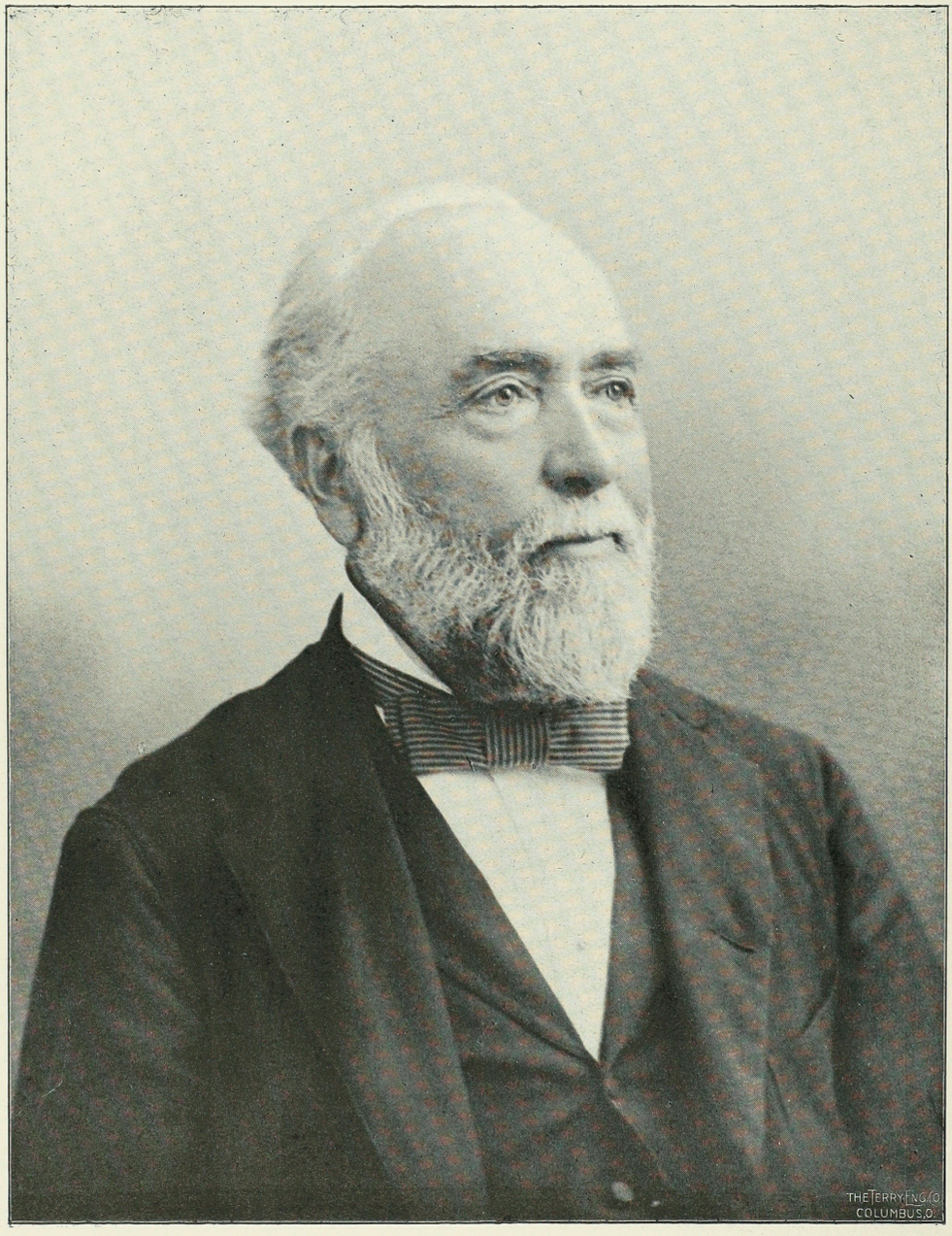

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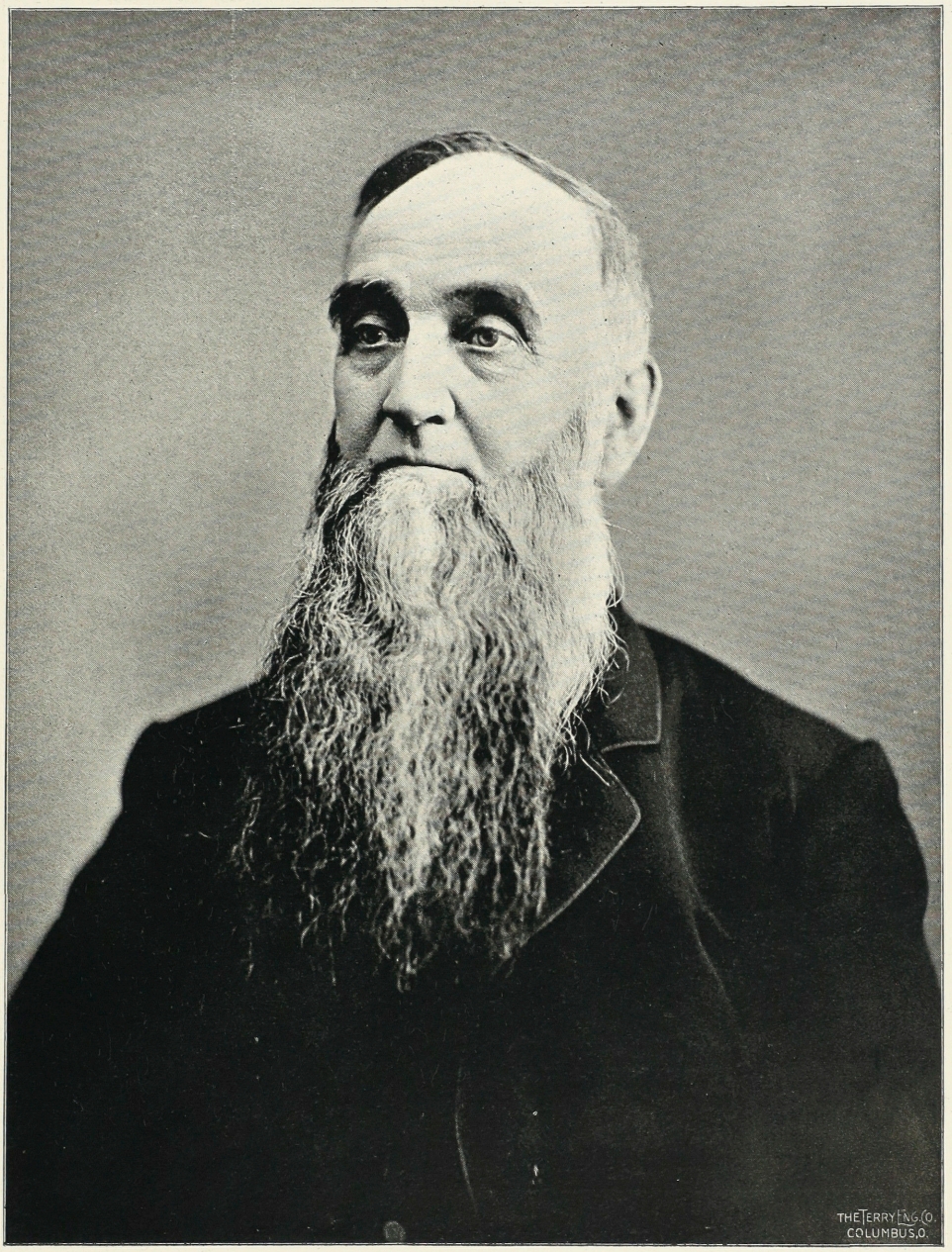

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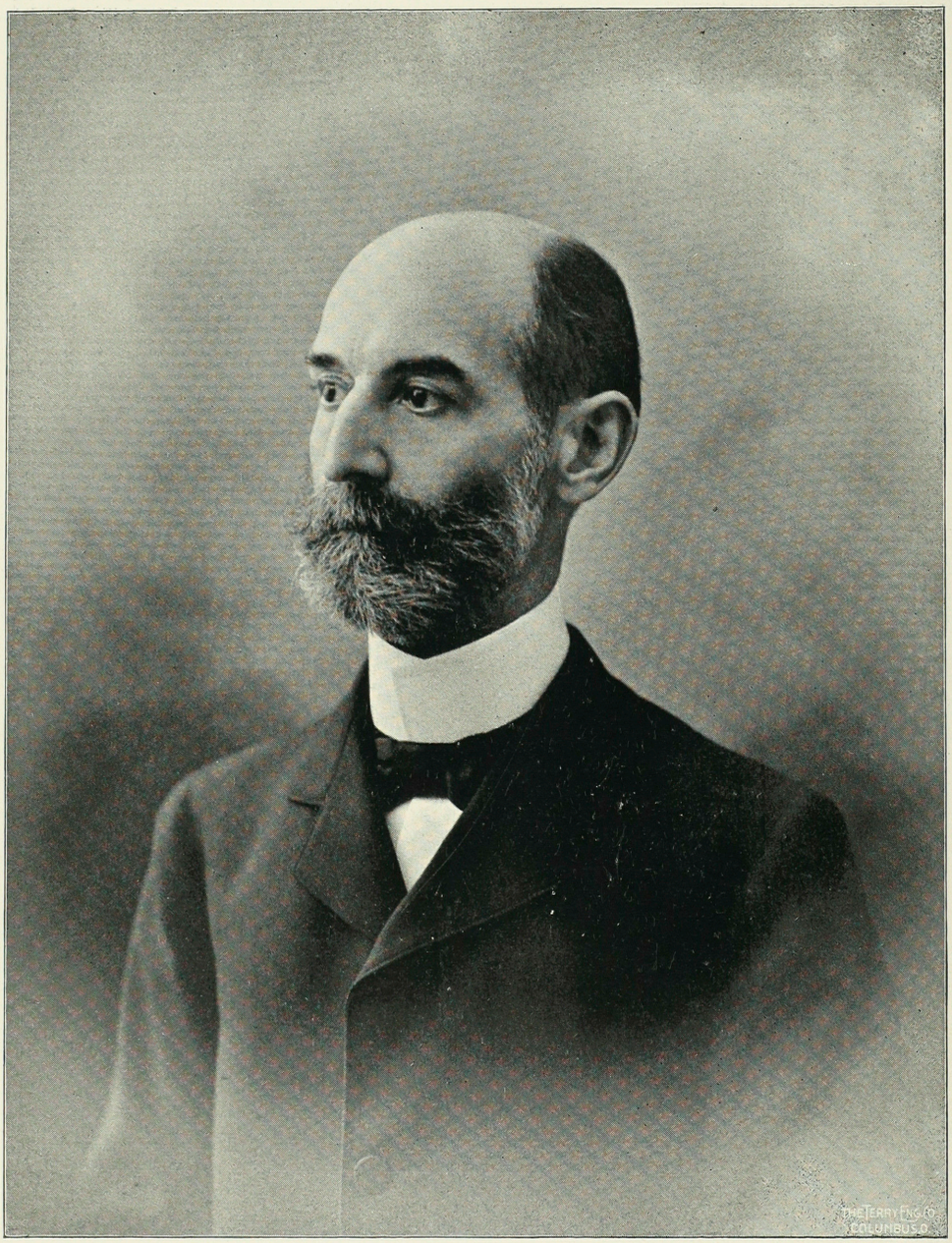

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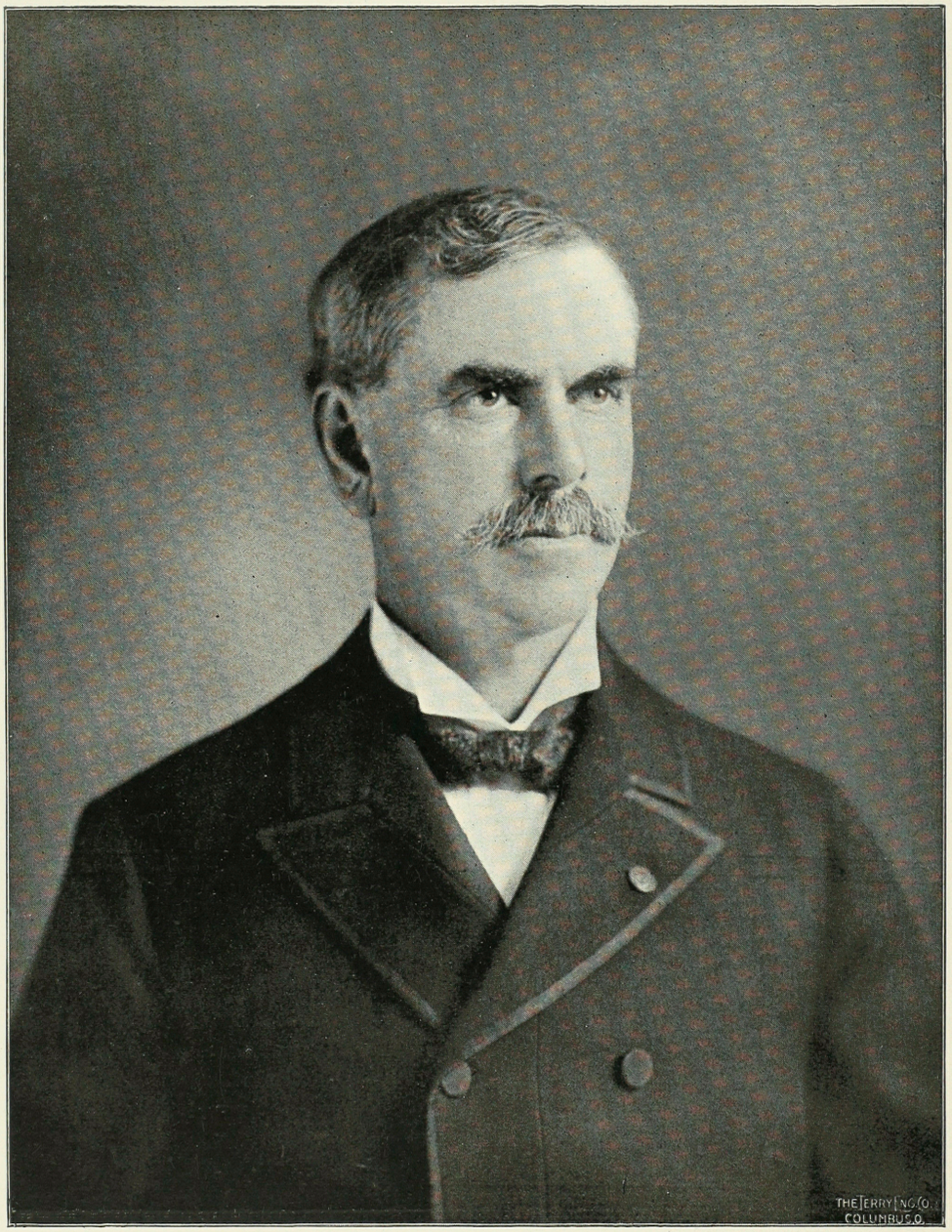

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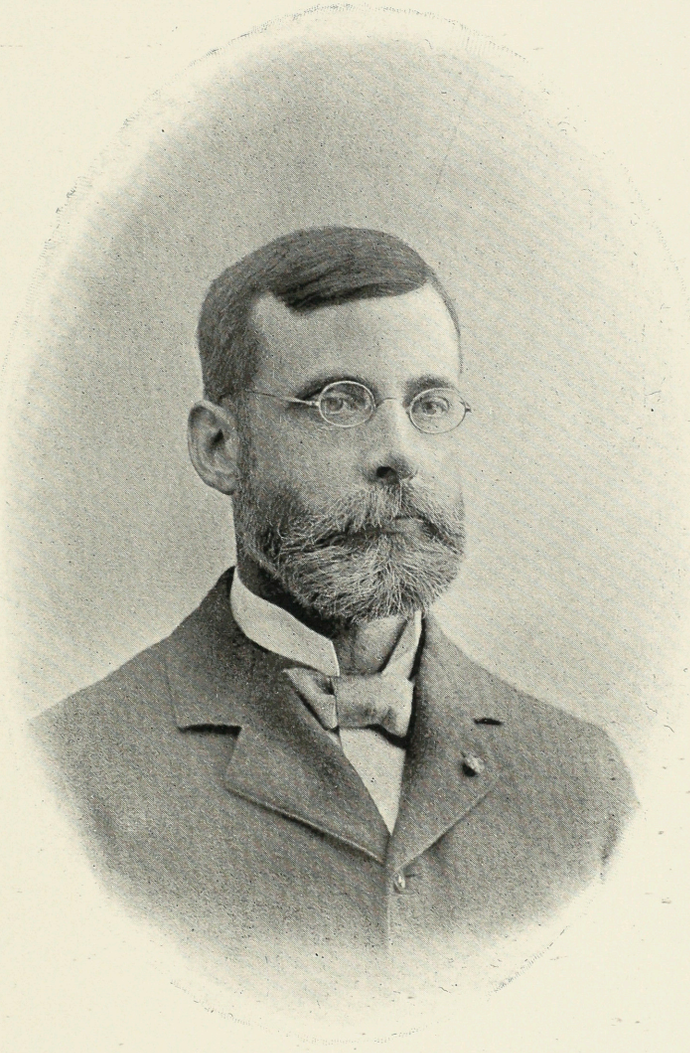

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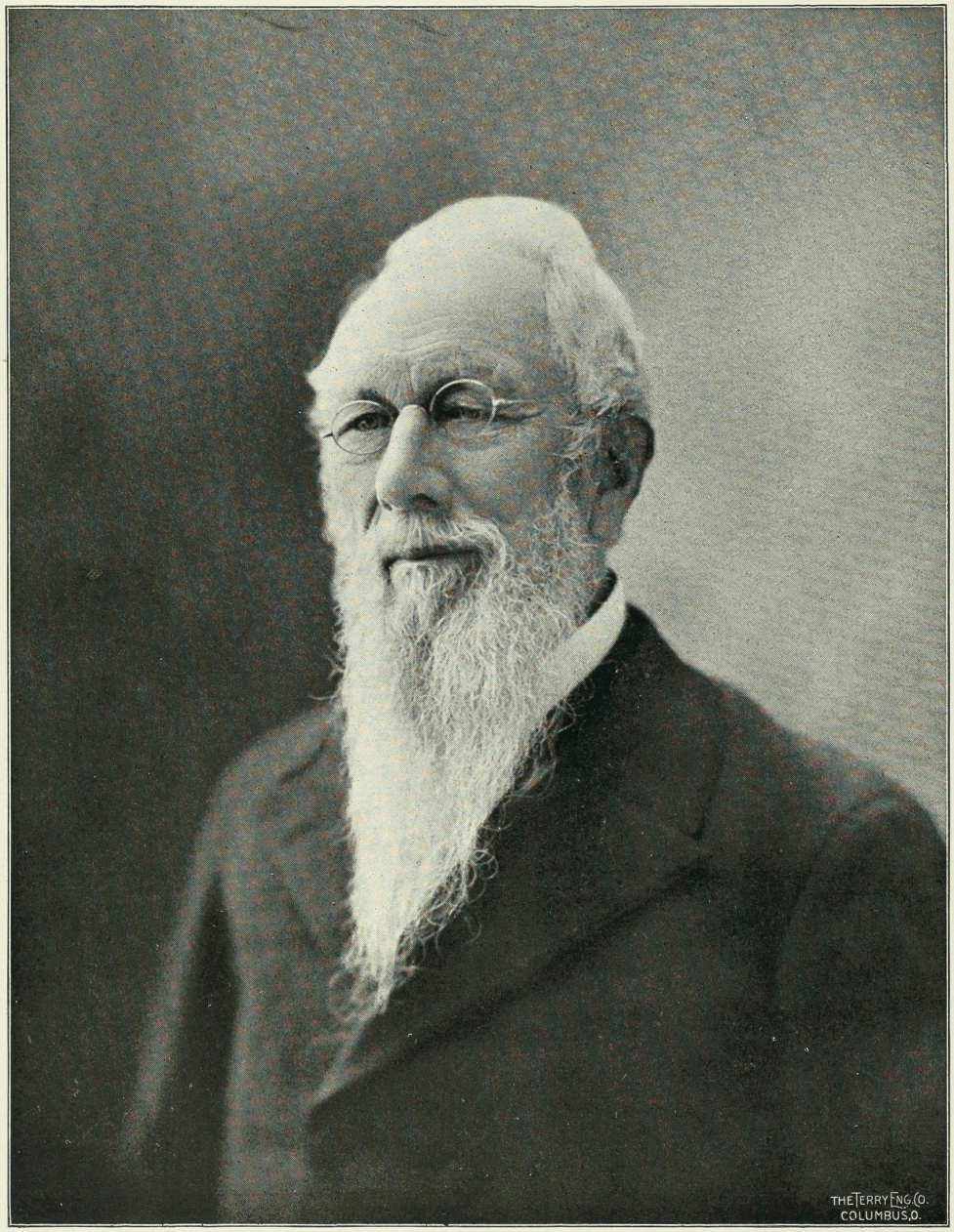

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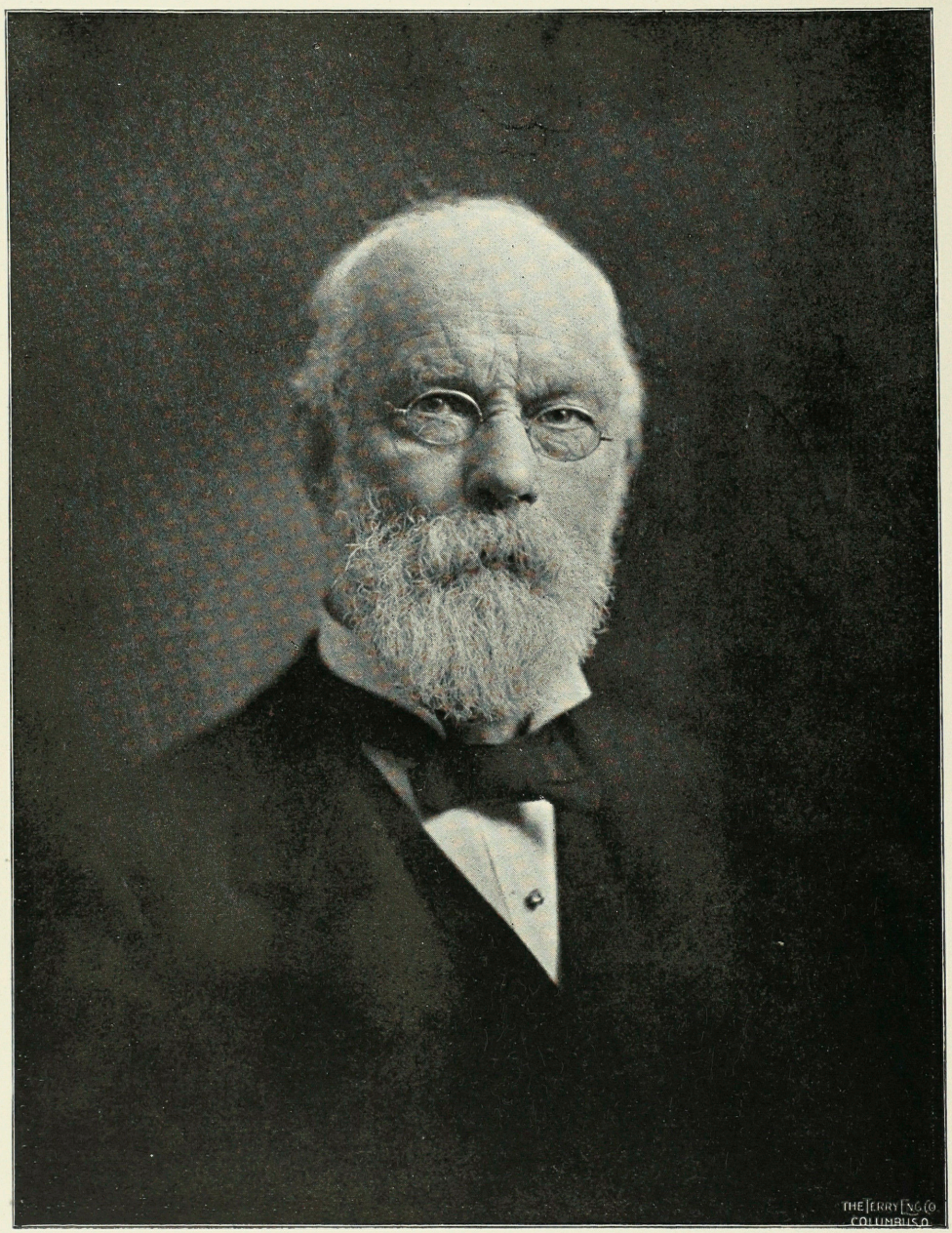

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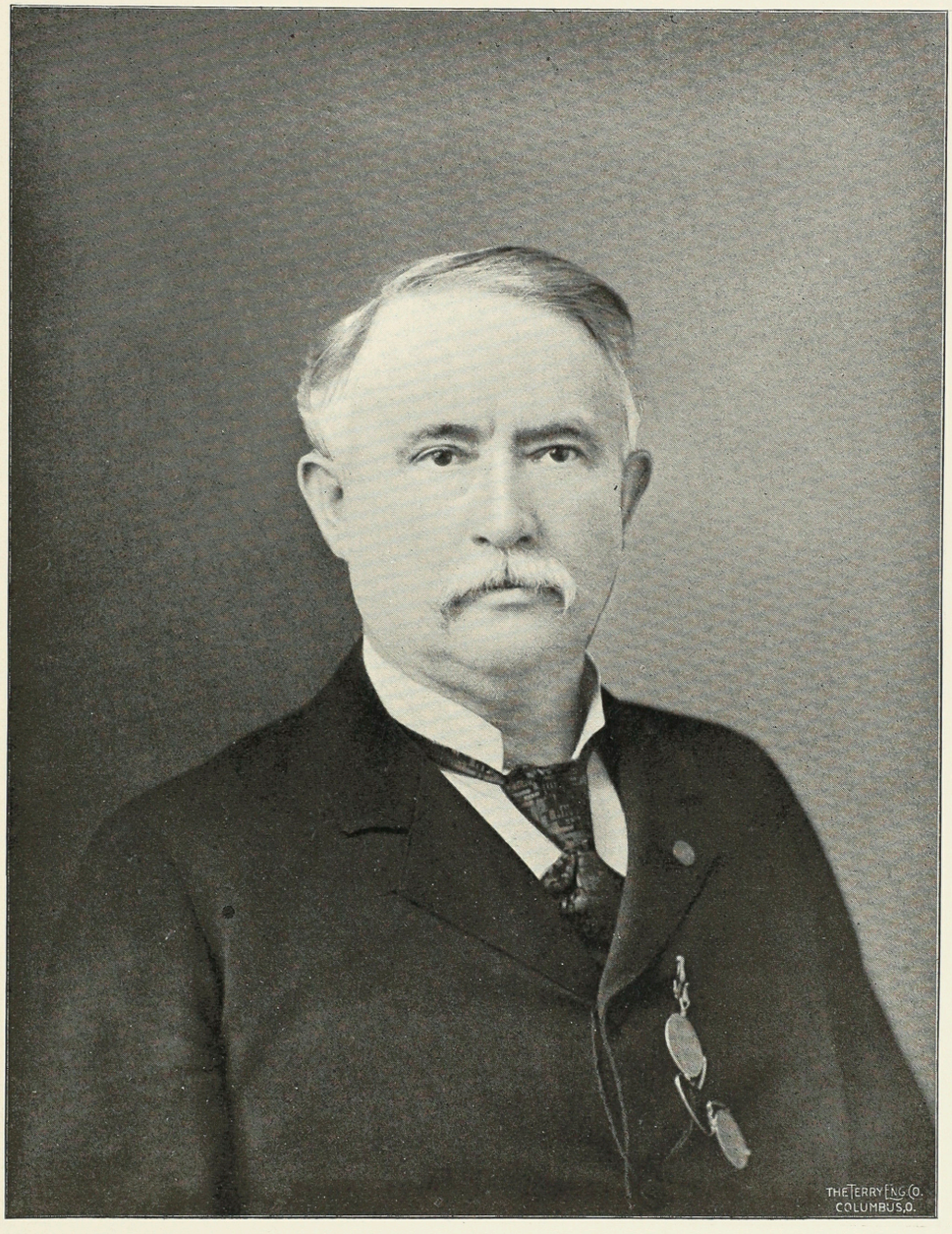

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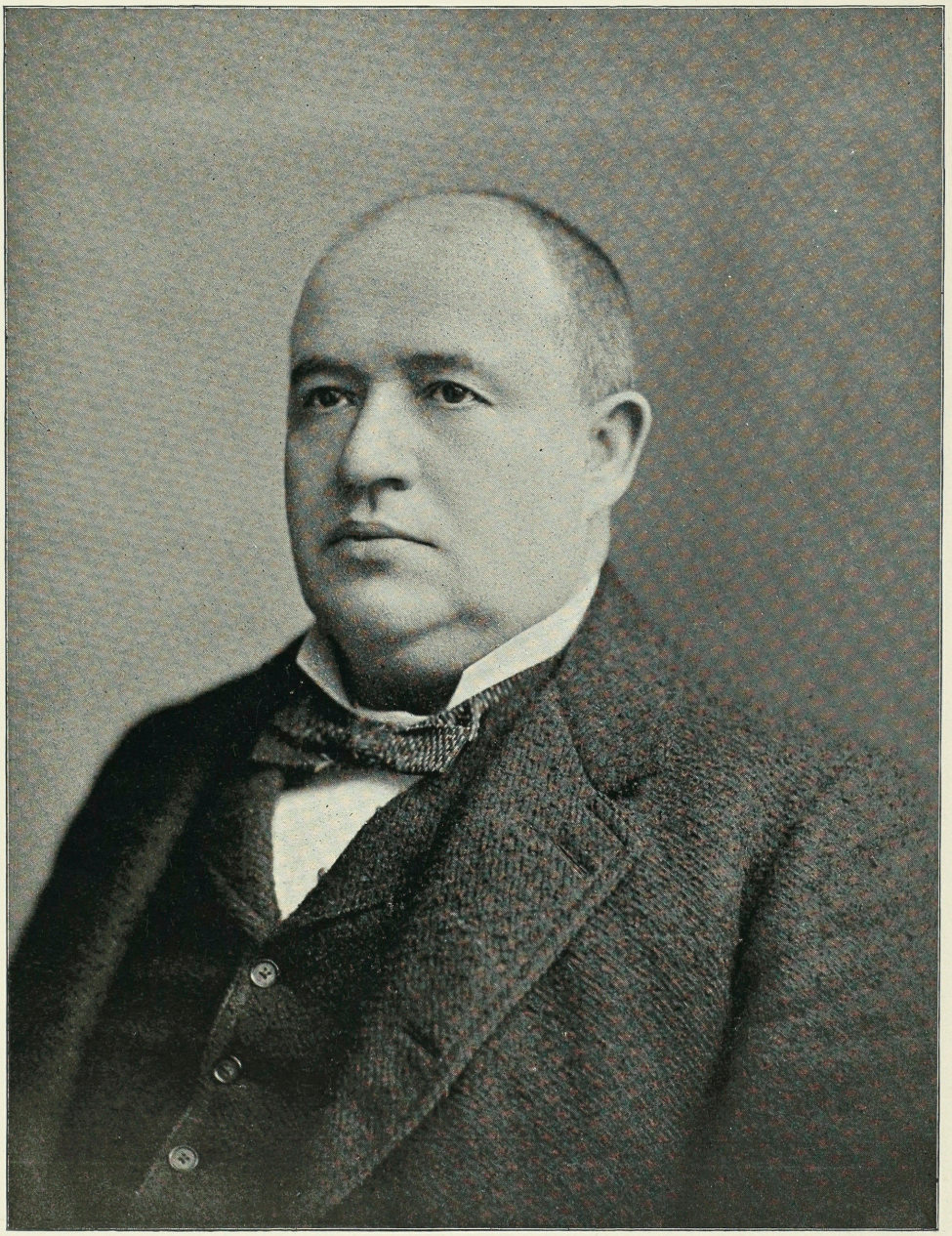

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BENJAMIN MECK.

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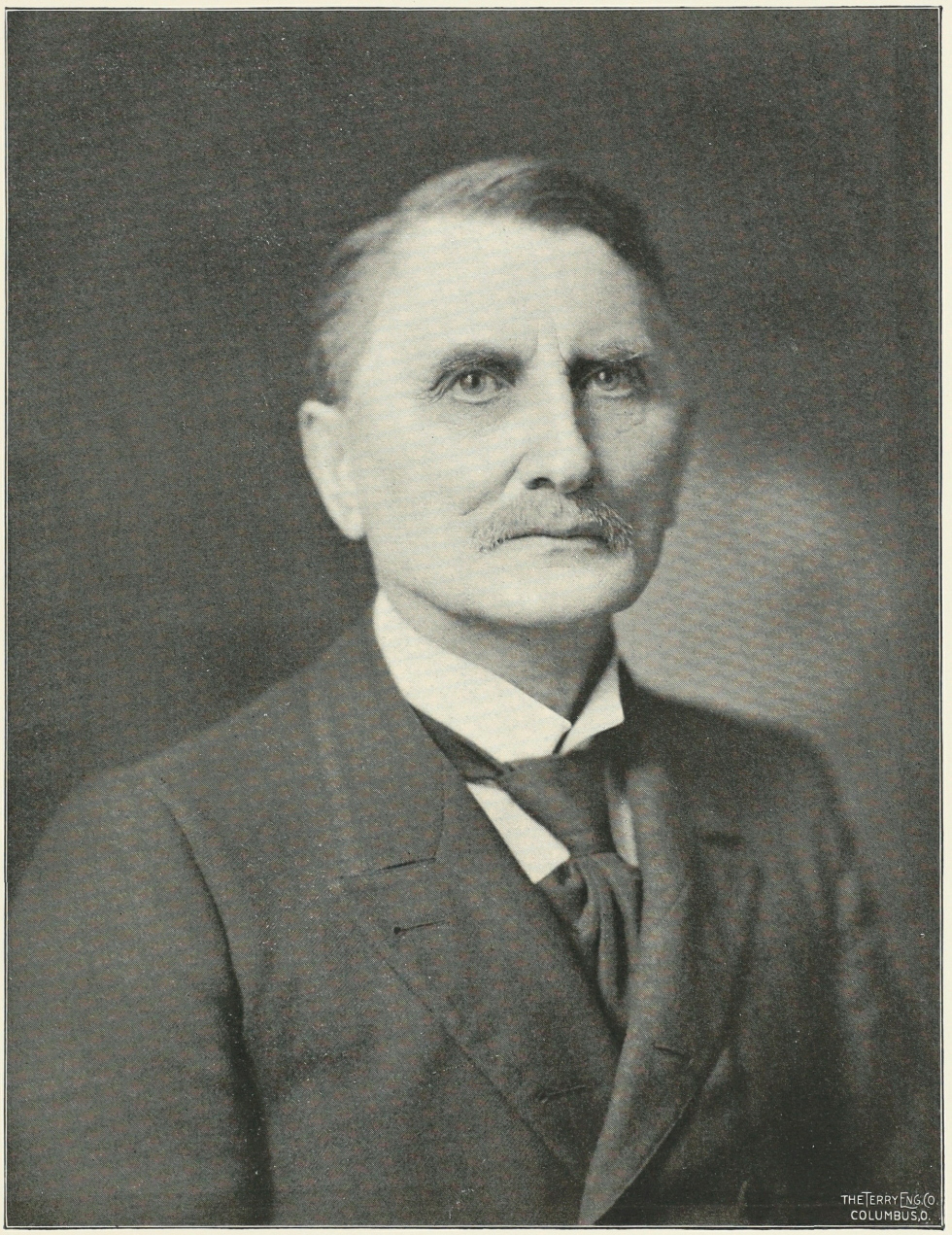

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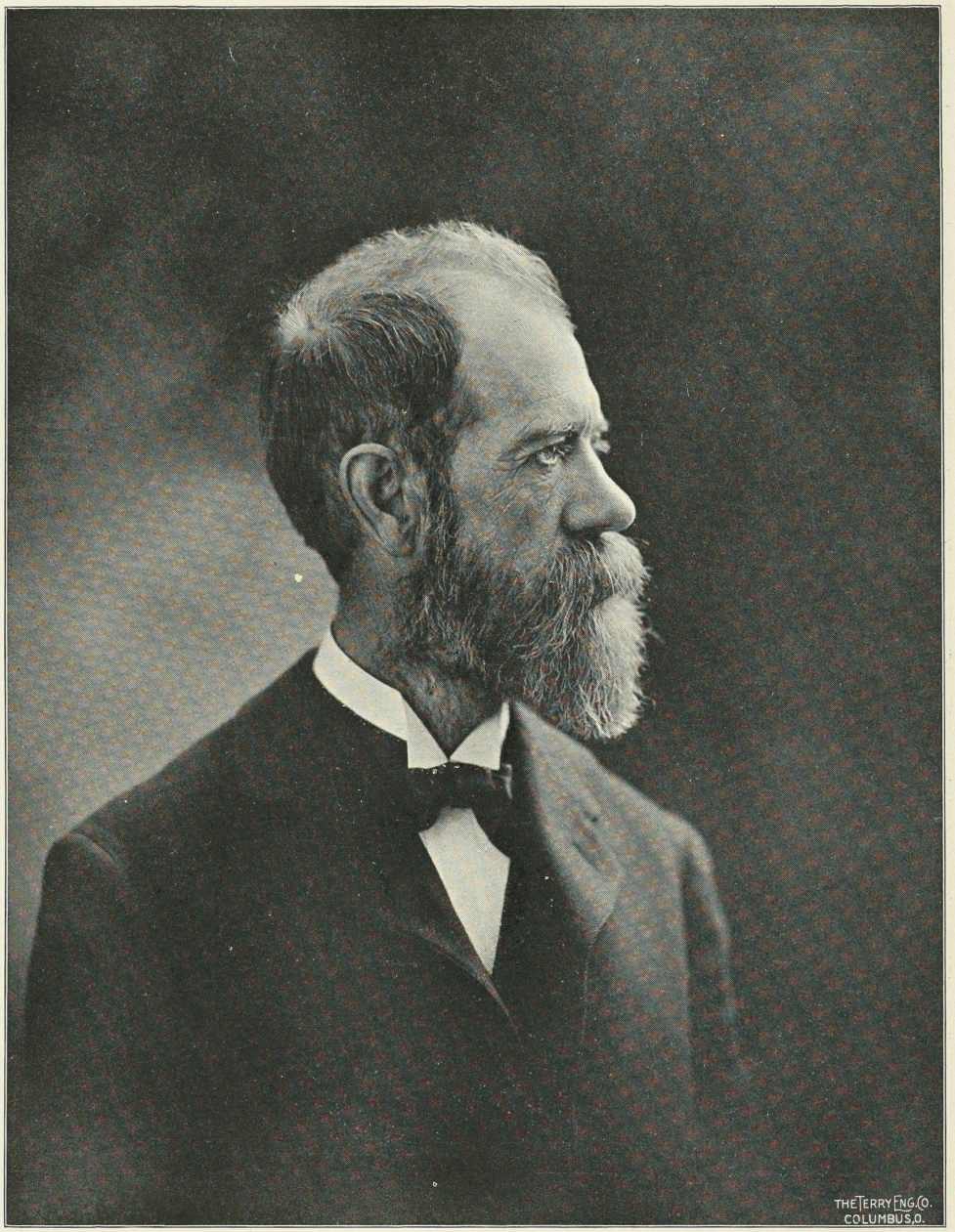

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FRANK TAYLOR.

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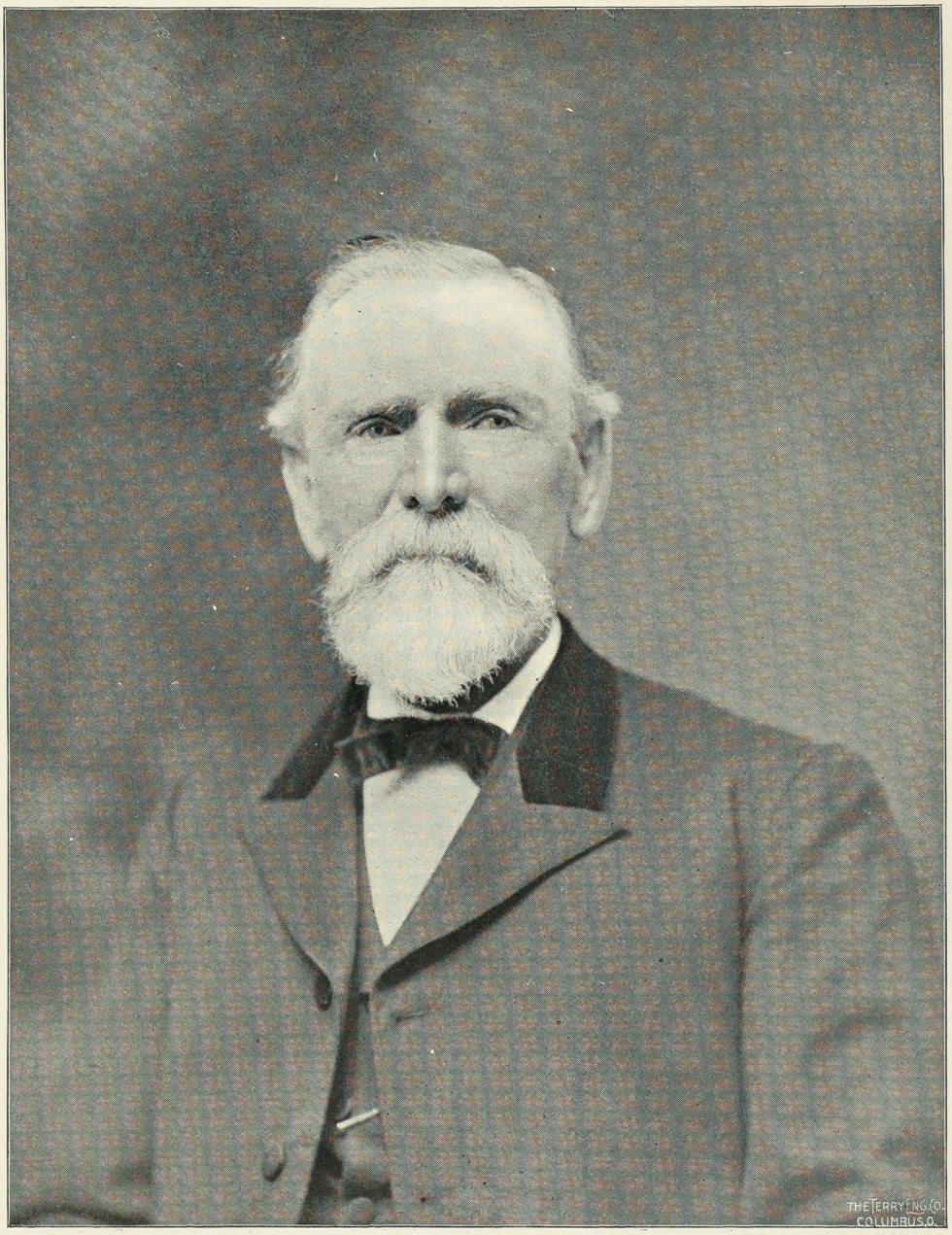

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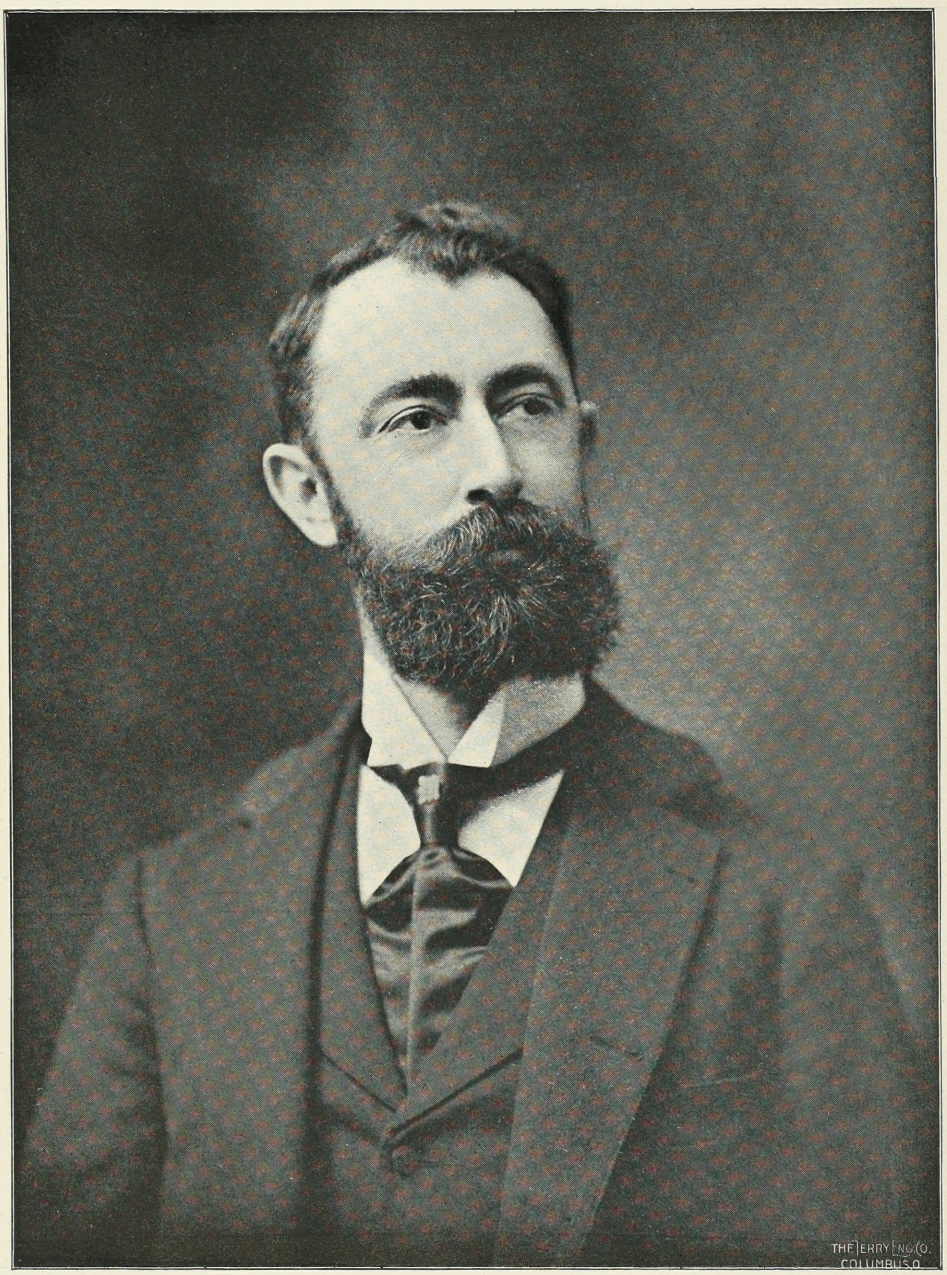
ALONZO EMERINE.



E. A. MERGENTHALER.

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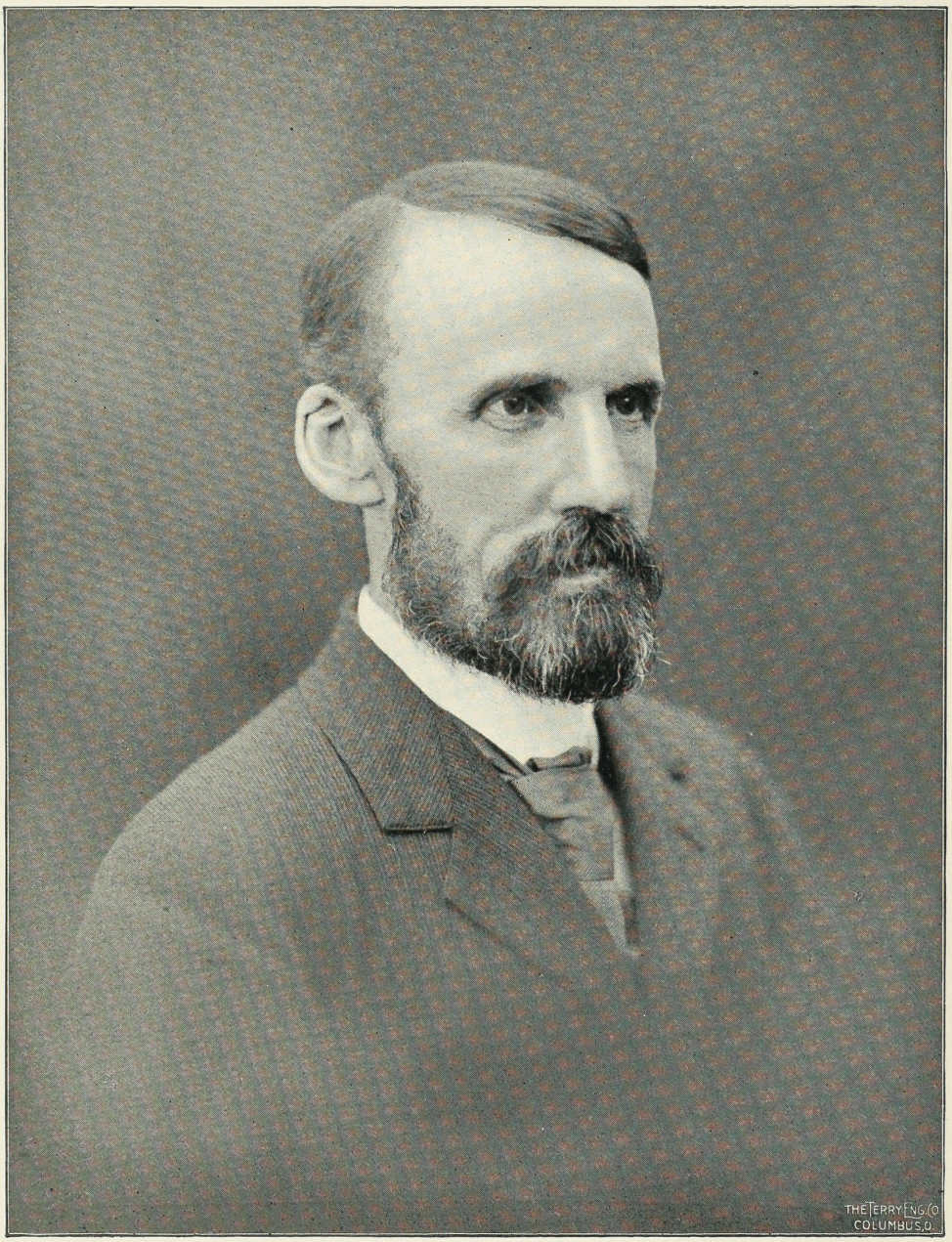

JAMES O. TROUP.

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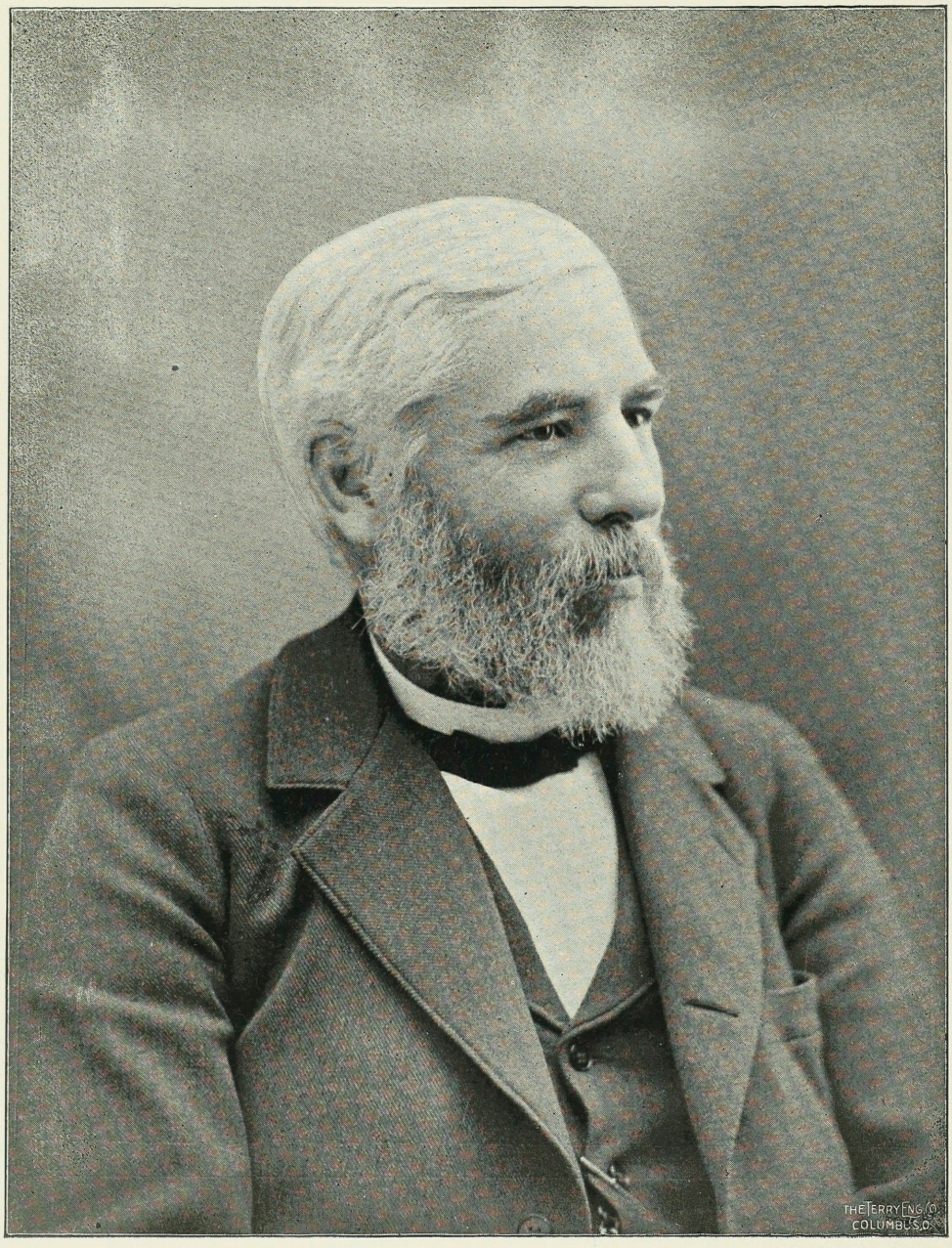

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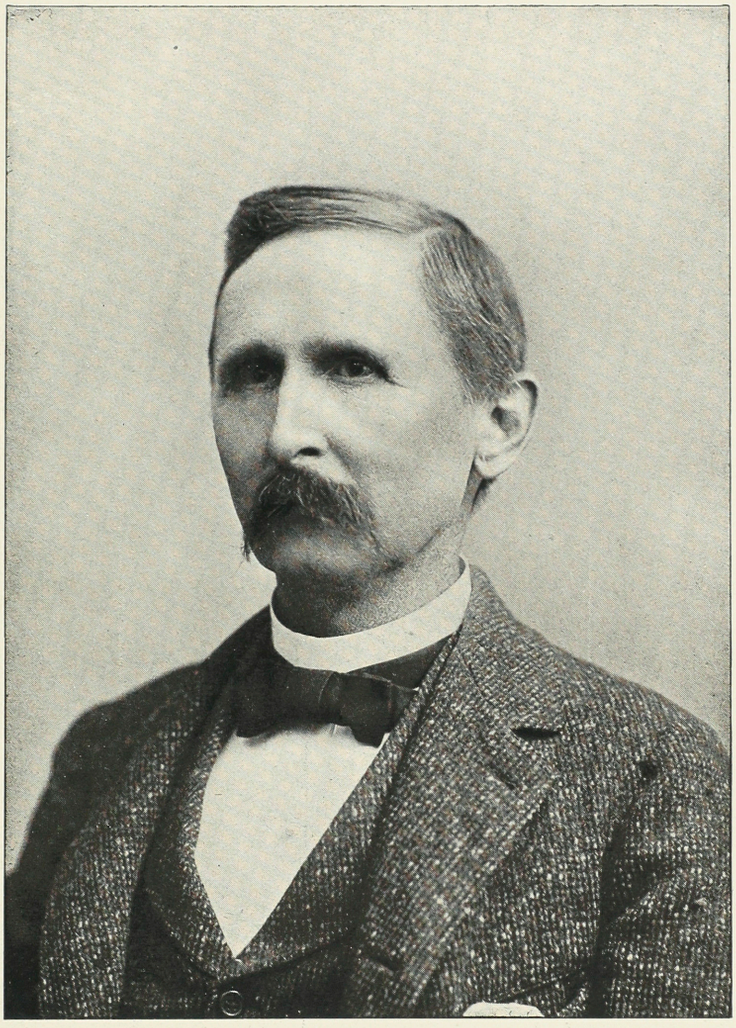

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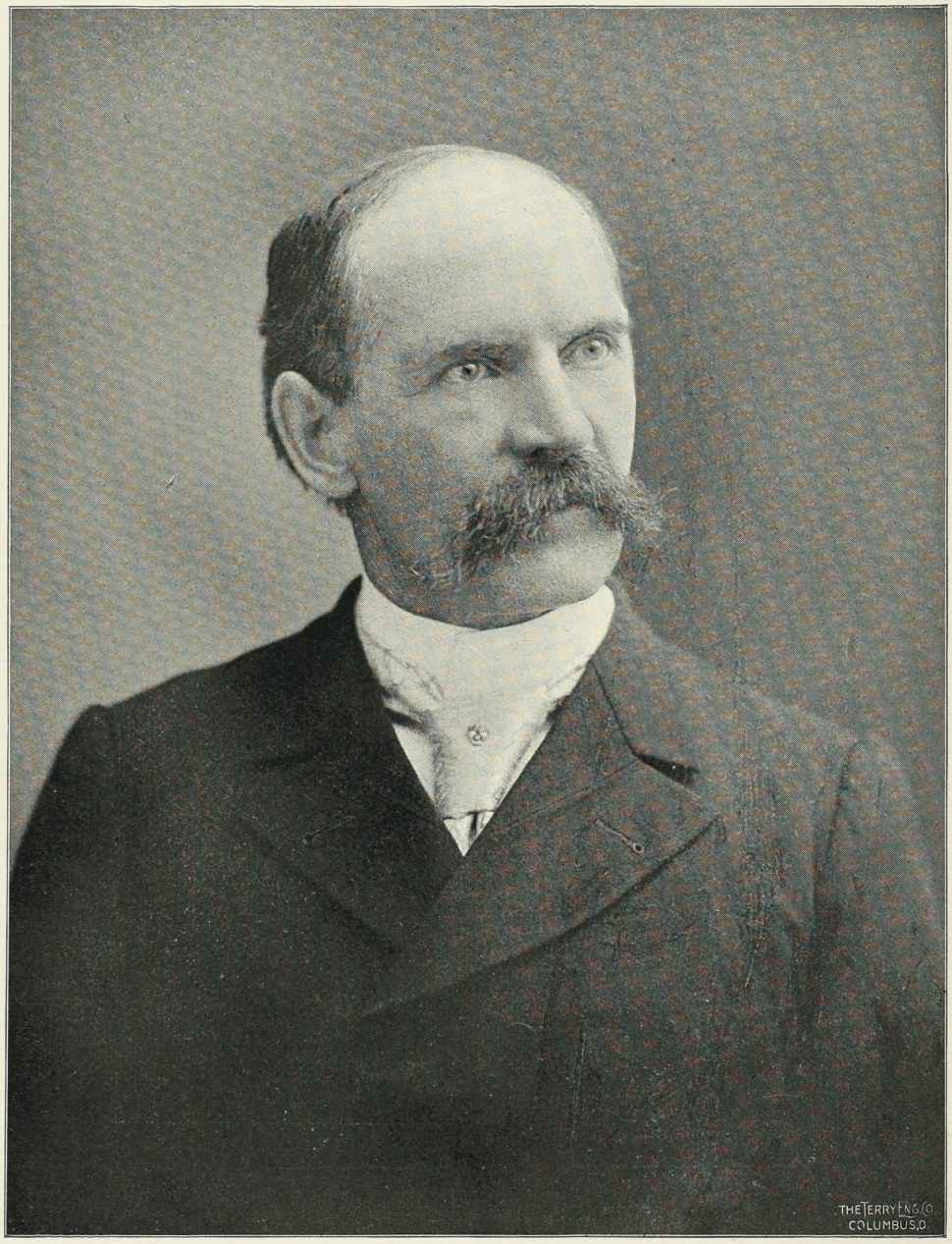

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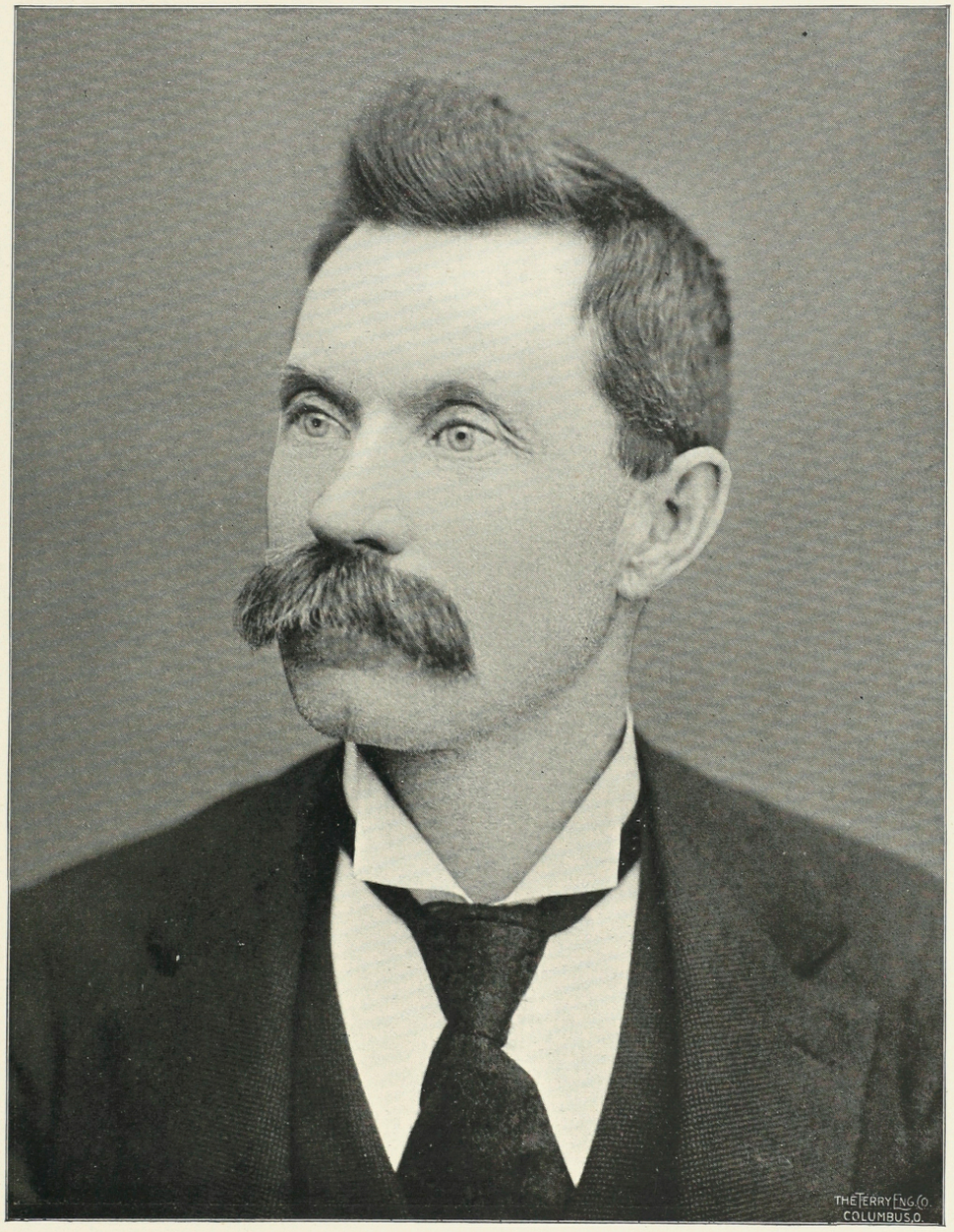

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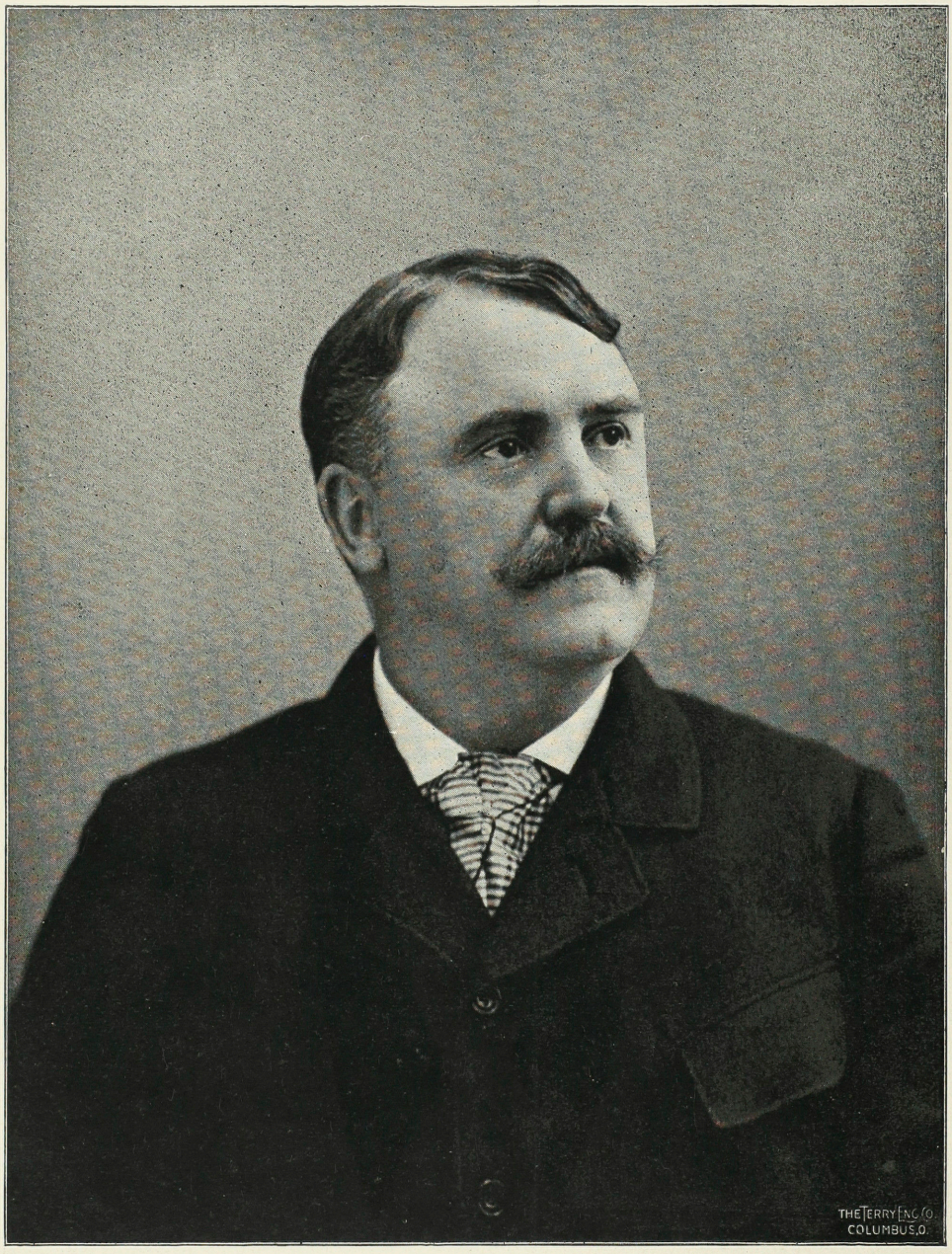

Photo by Baker, Columbus.

E. W. POE.

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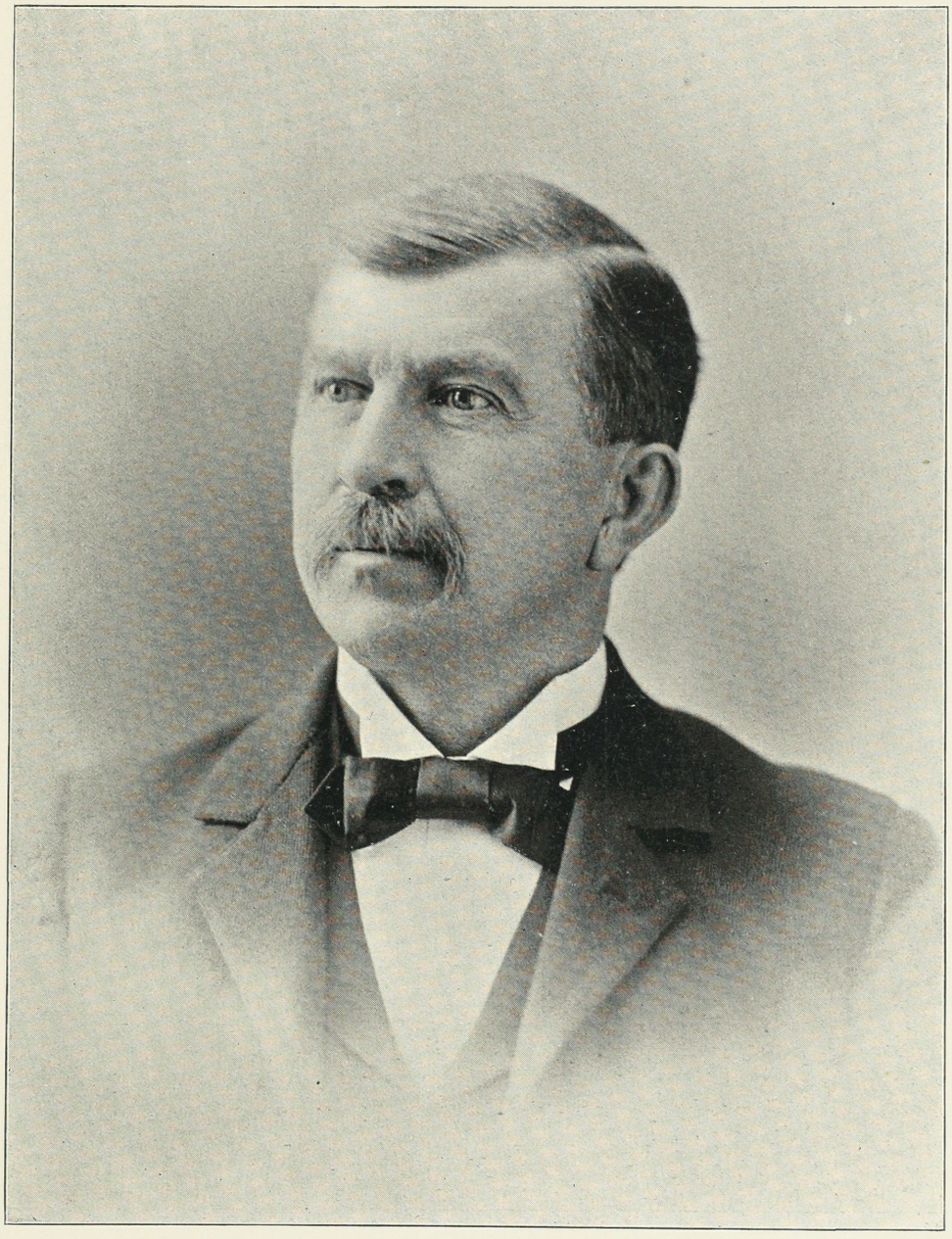

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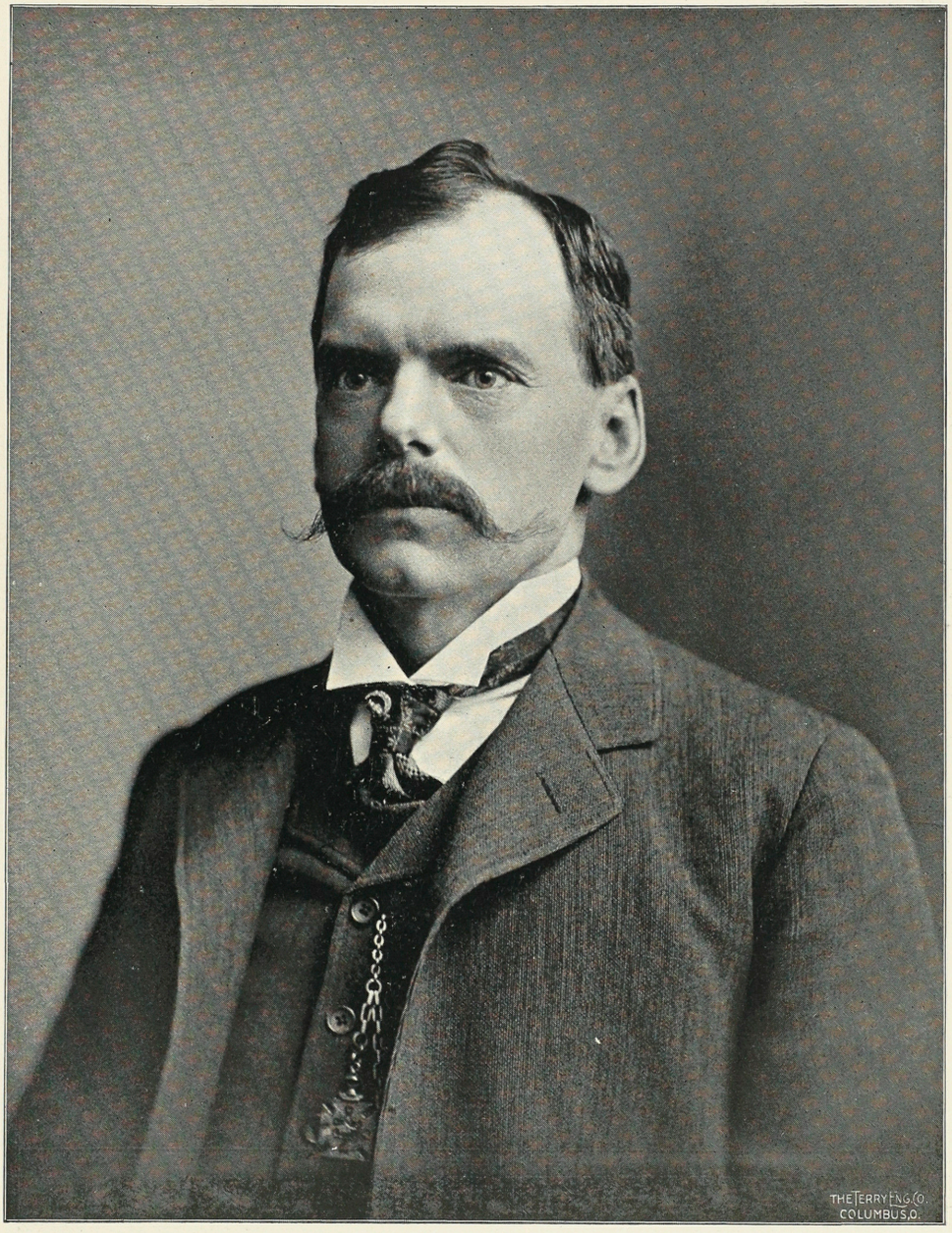

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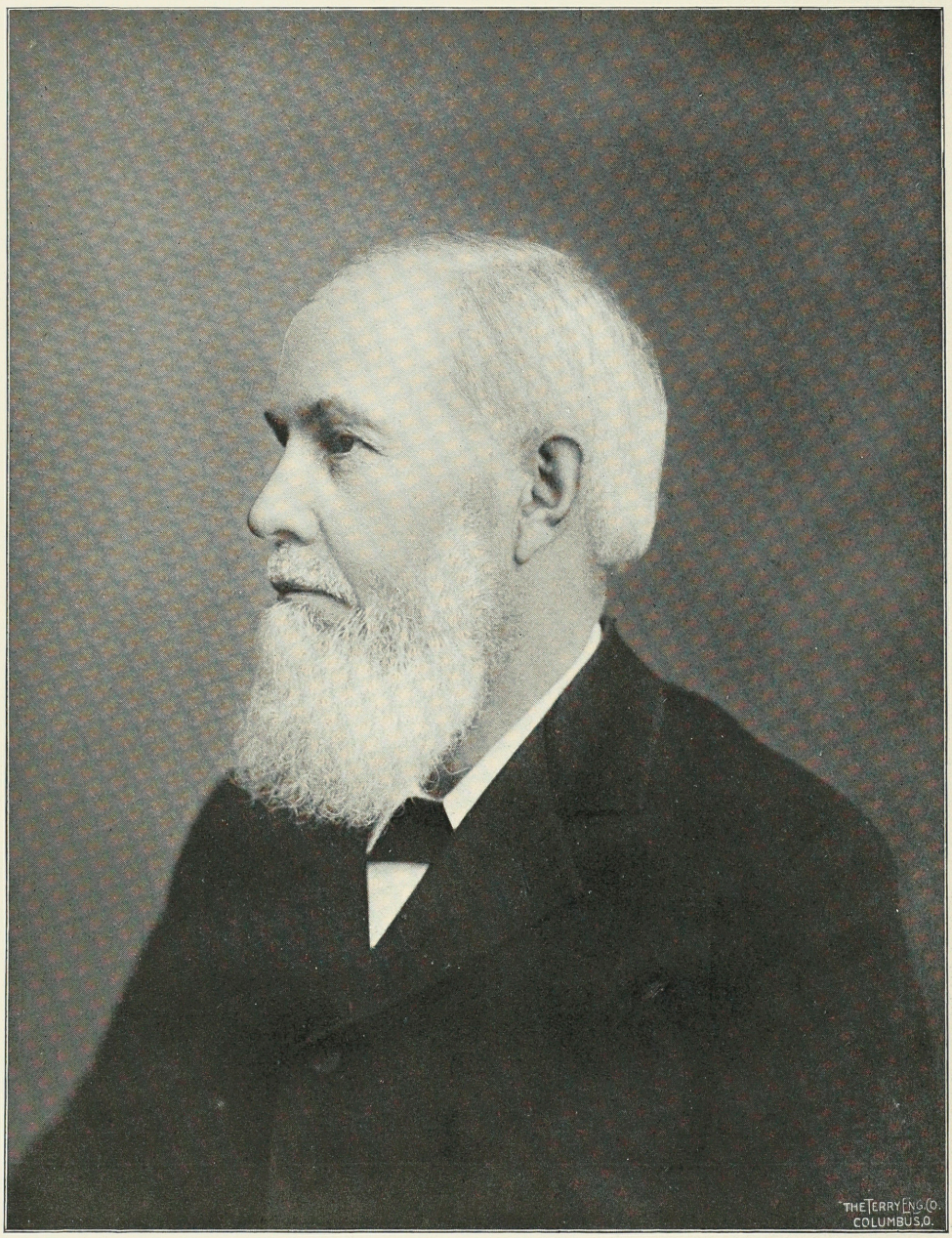

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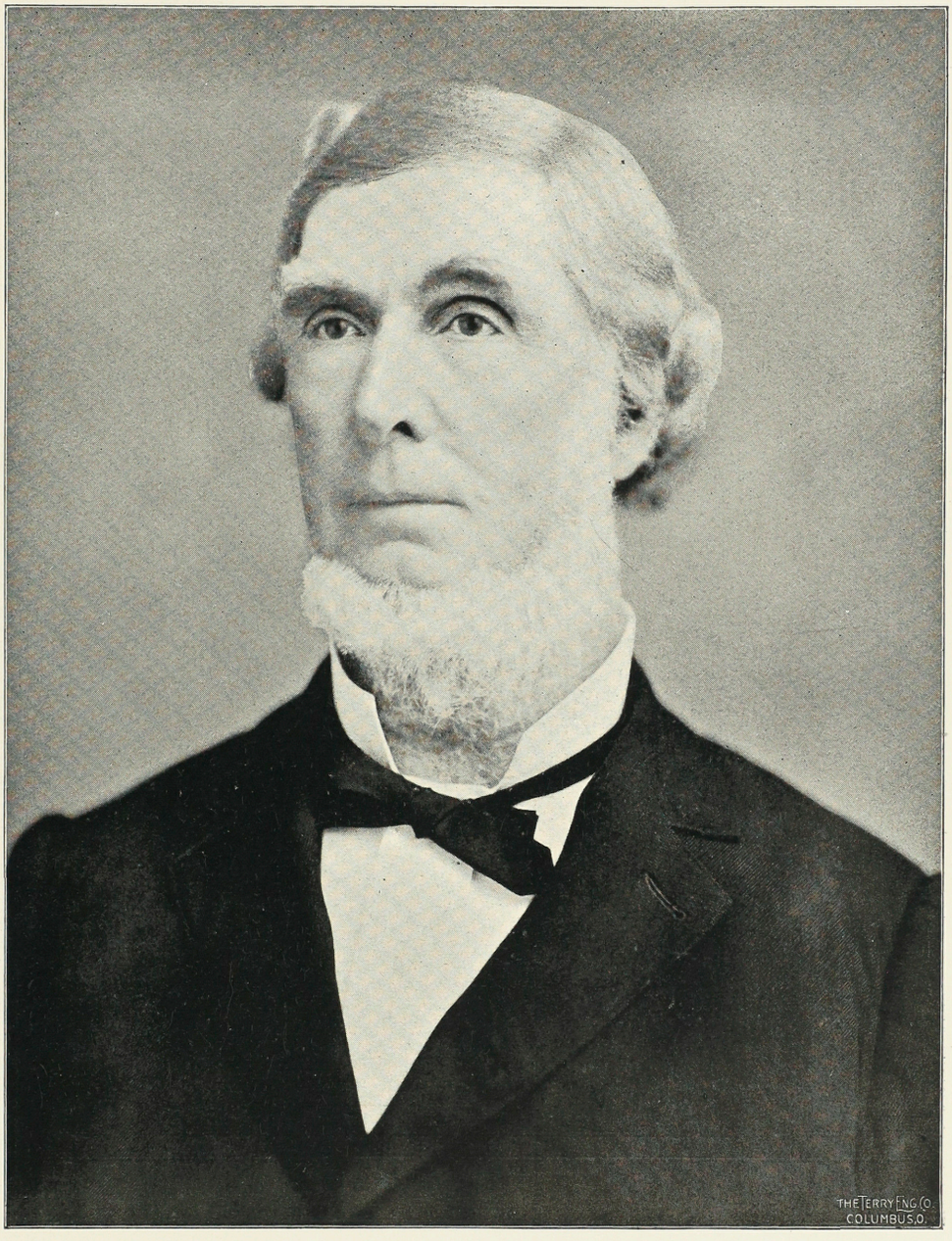

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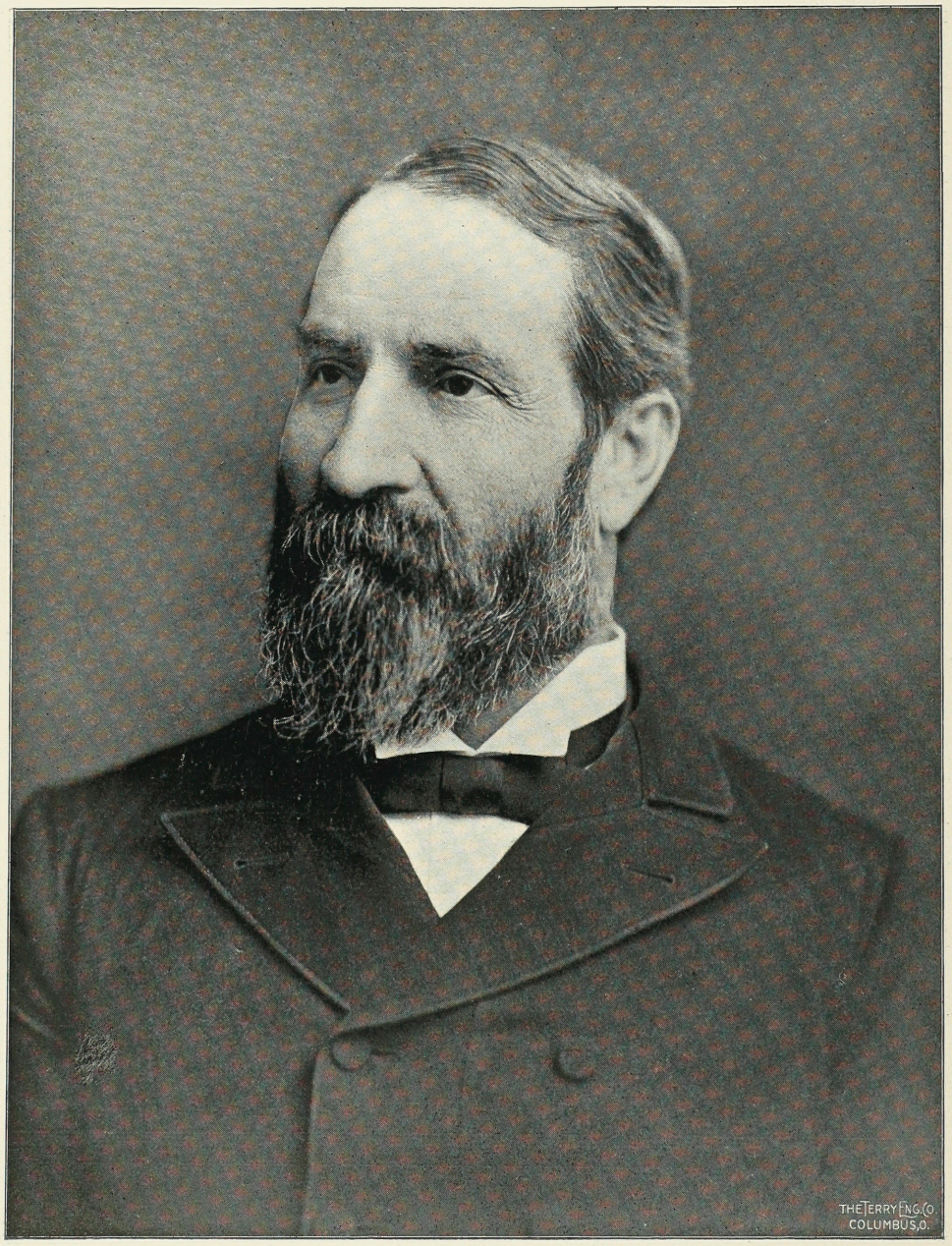

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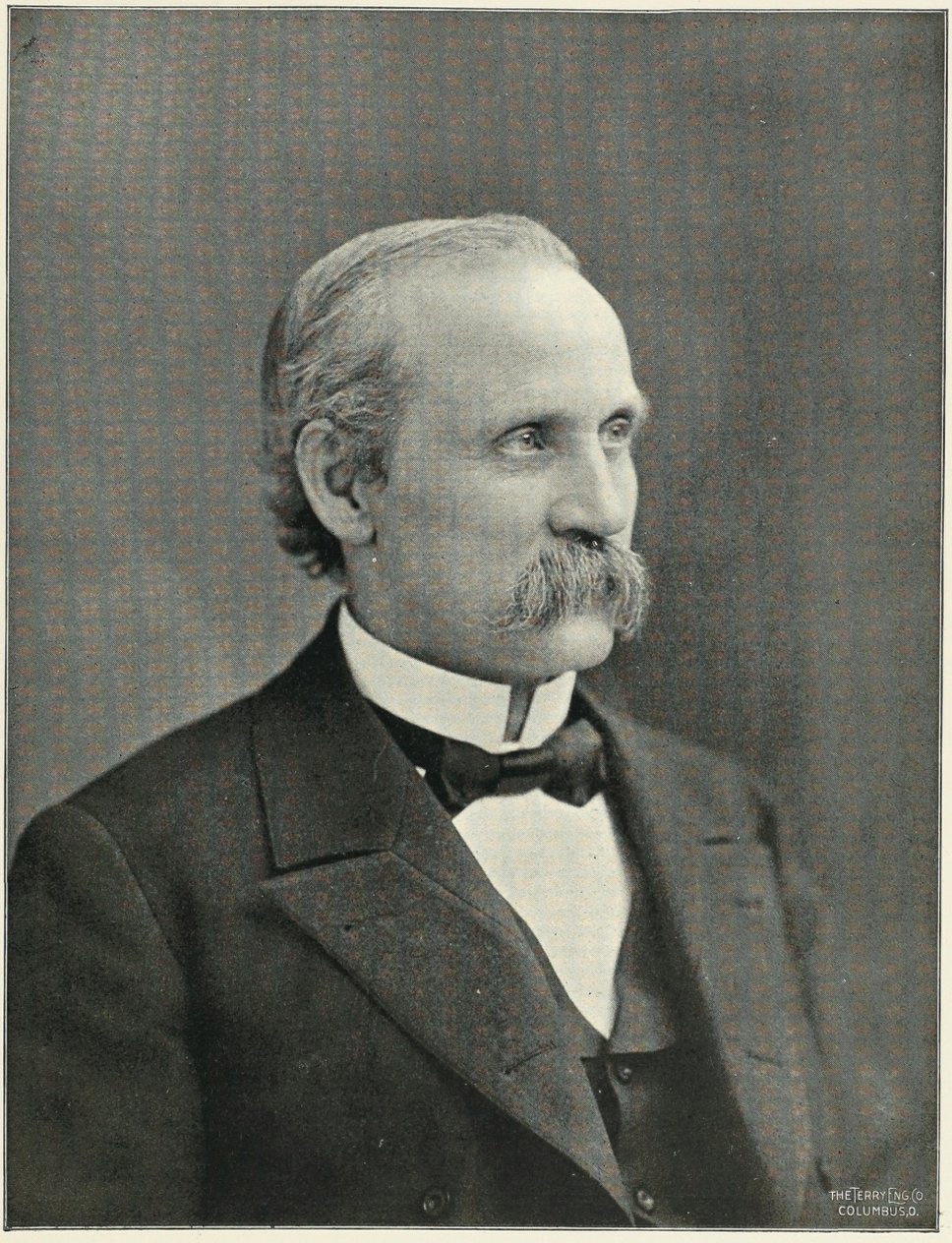

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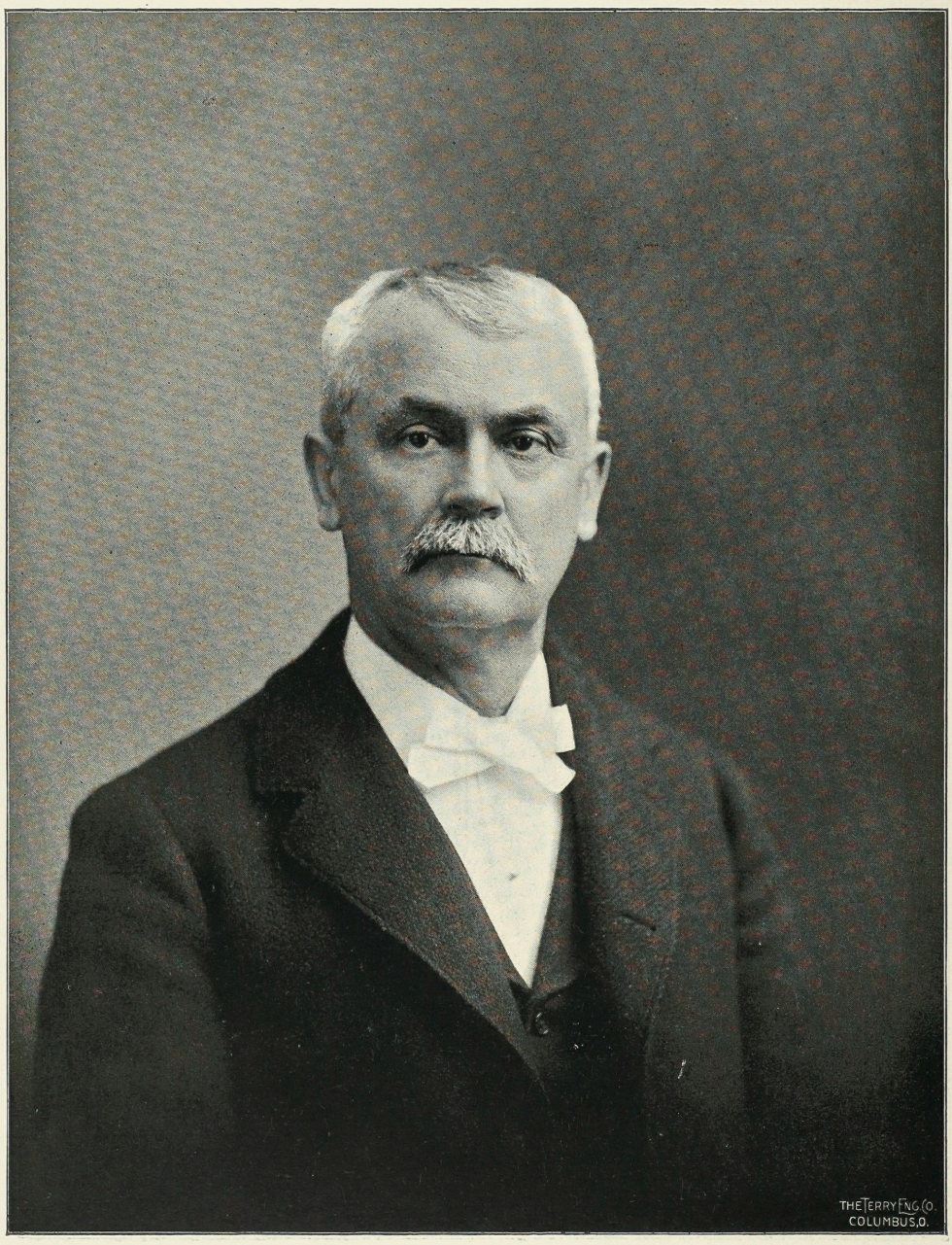

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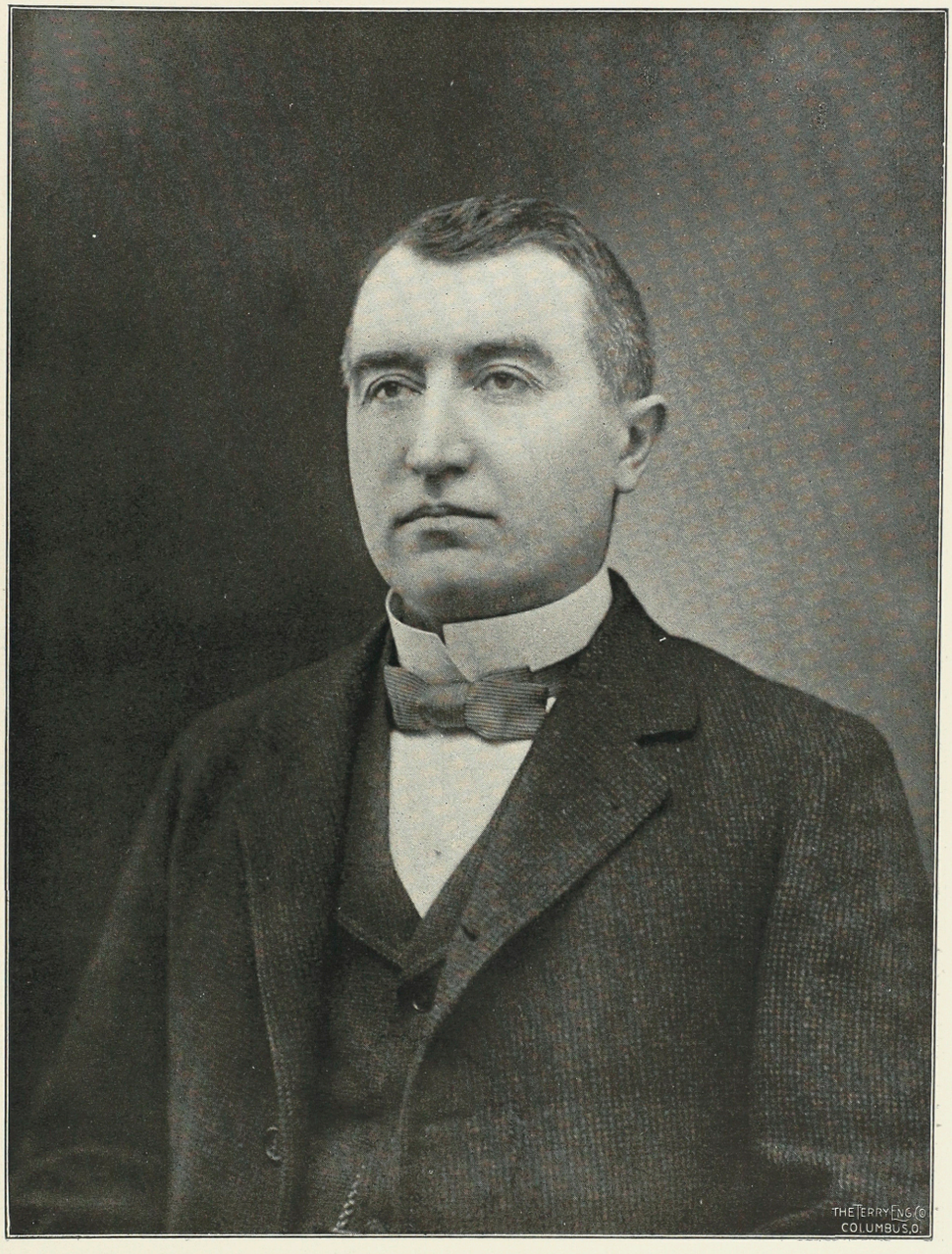

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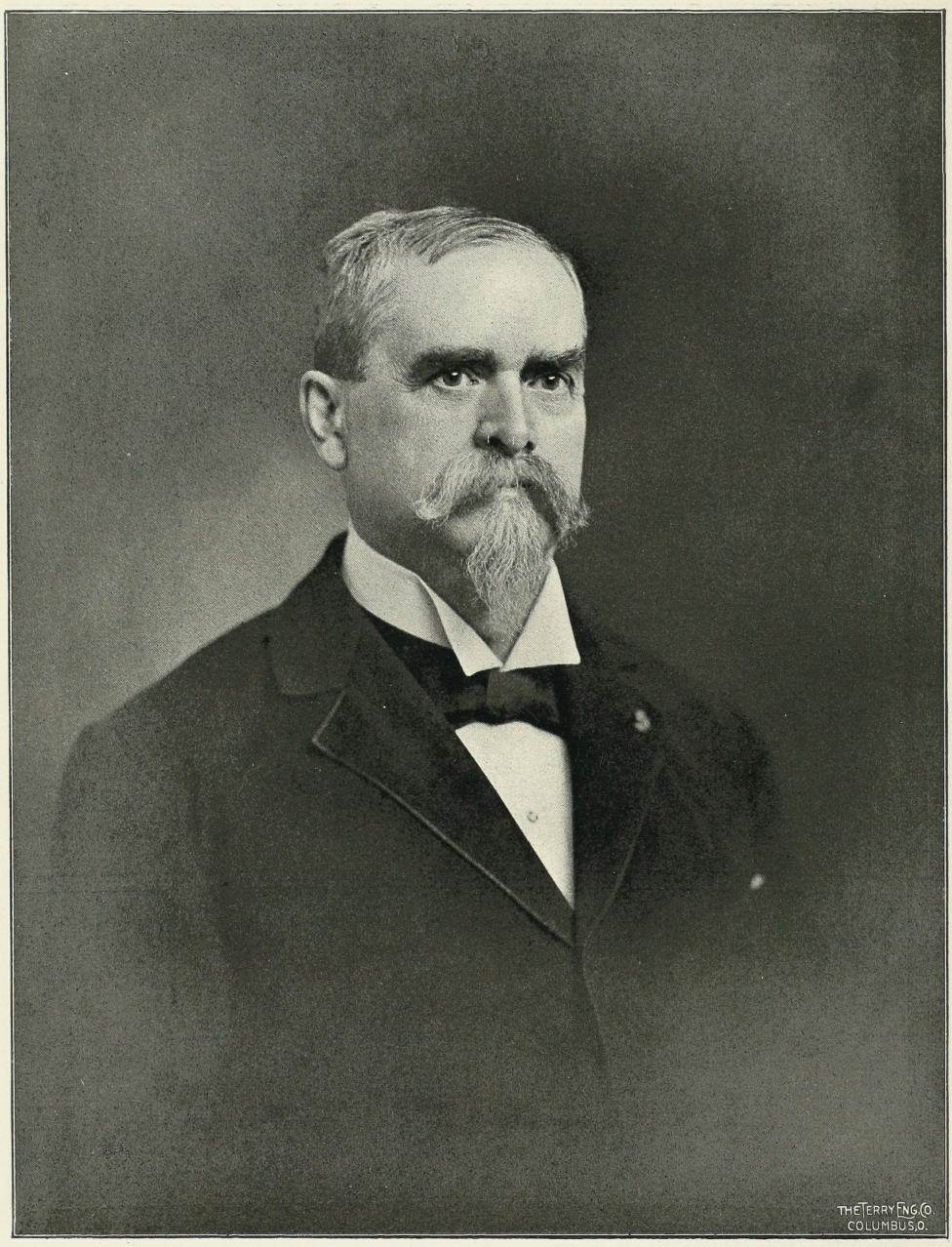

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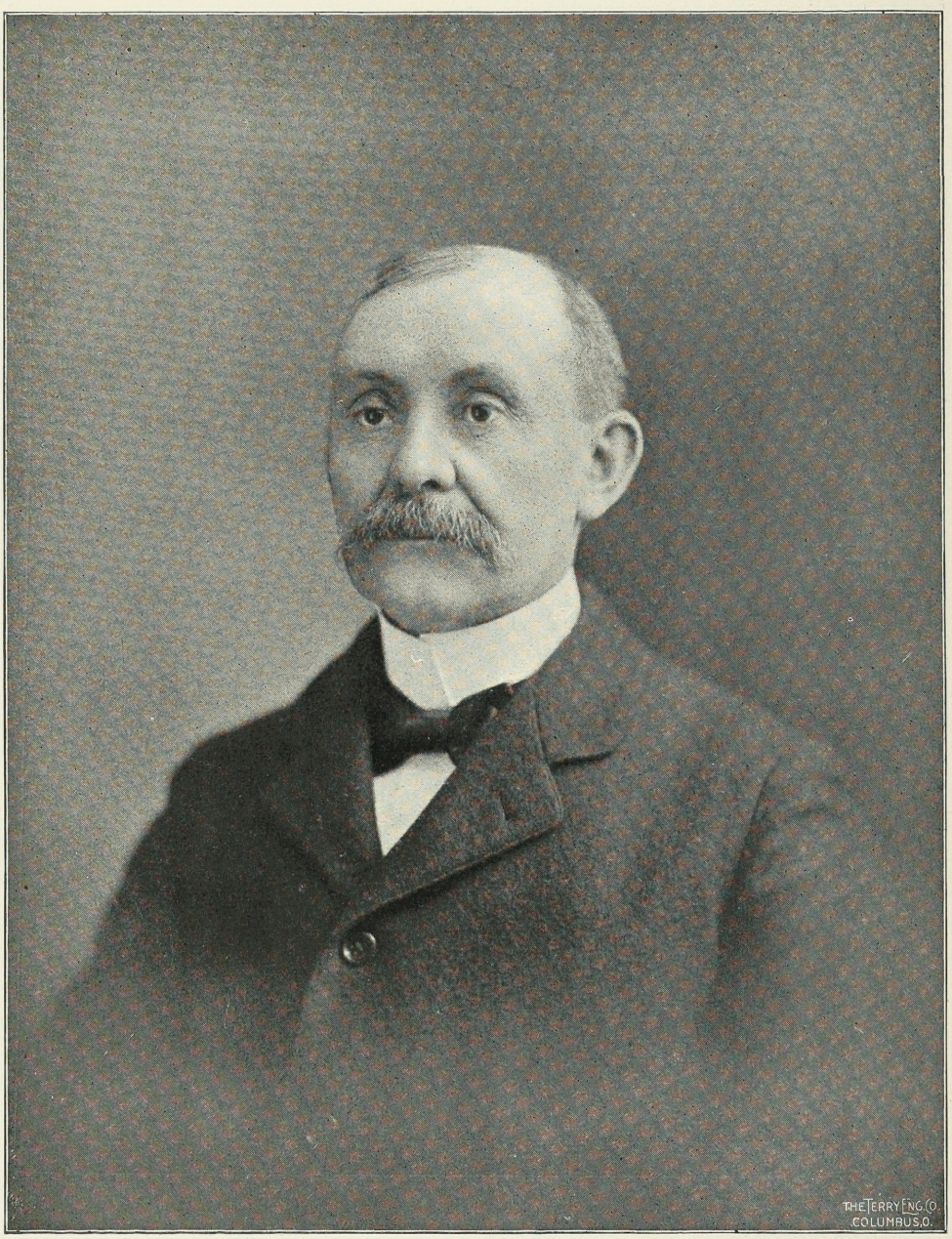

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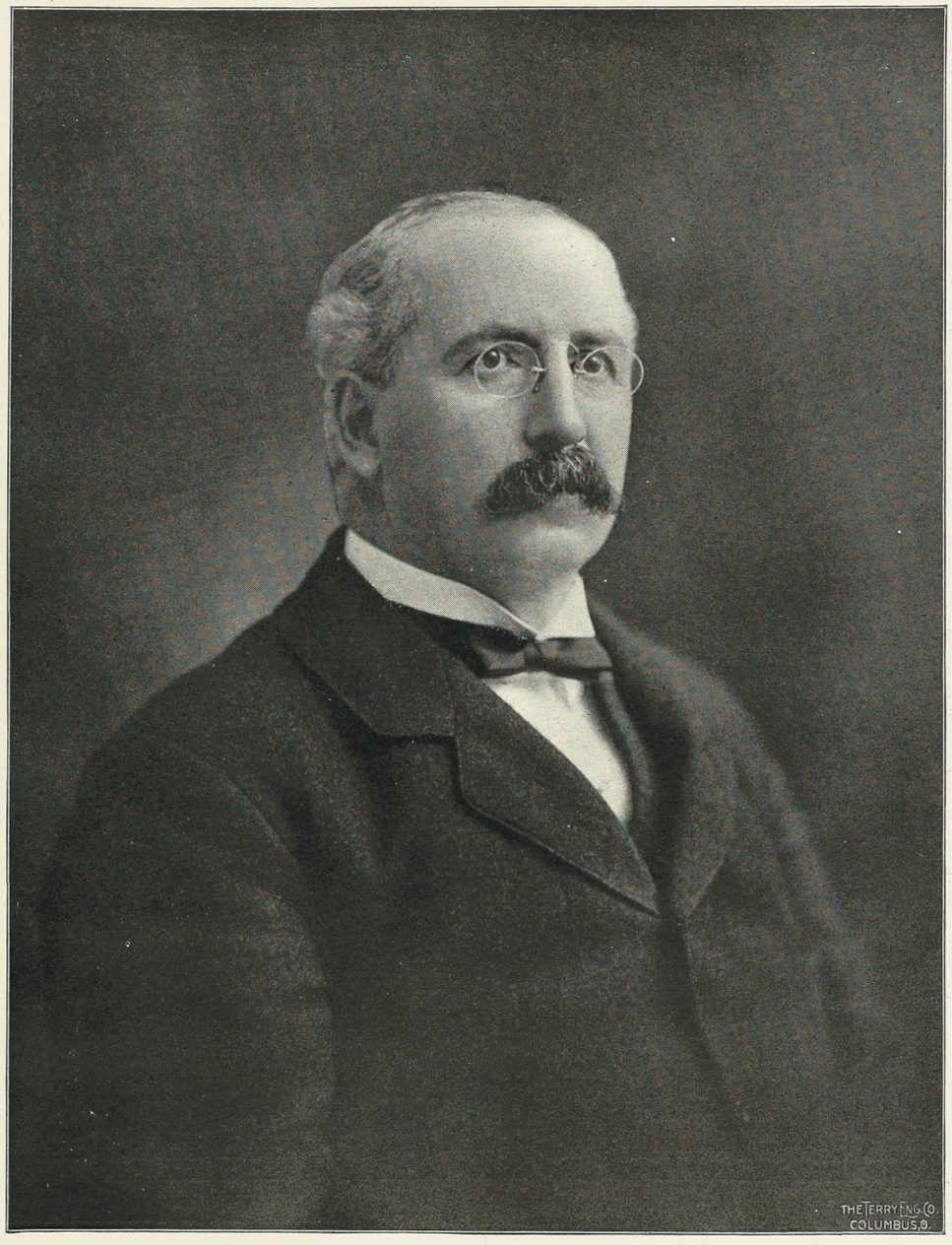

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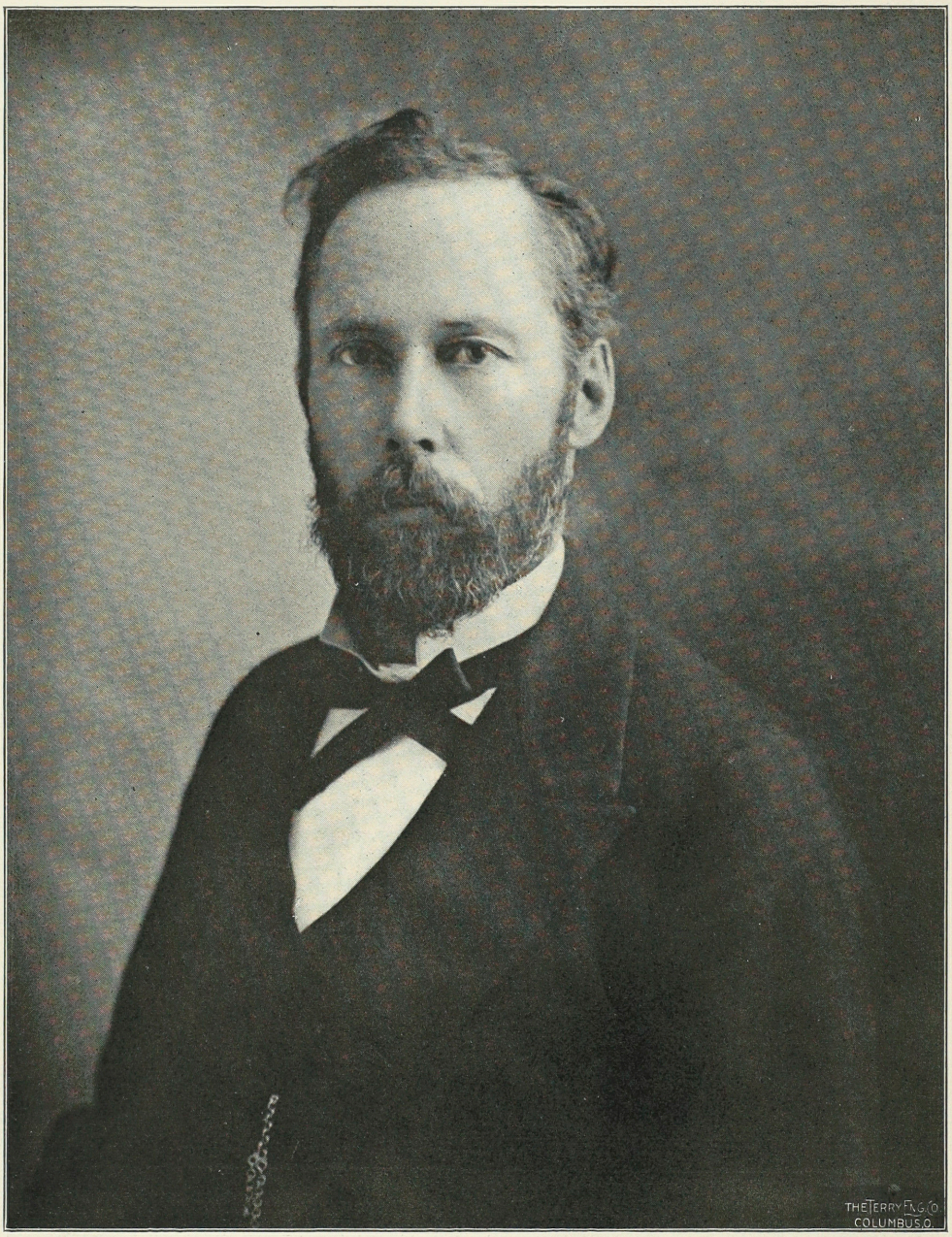

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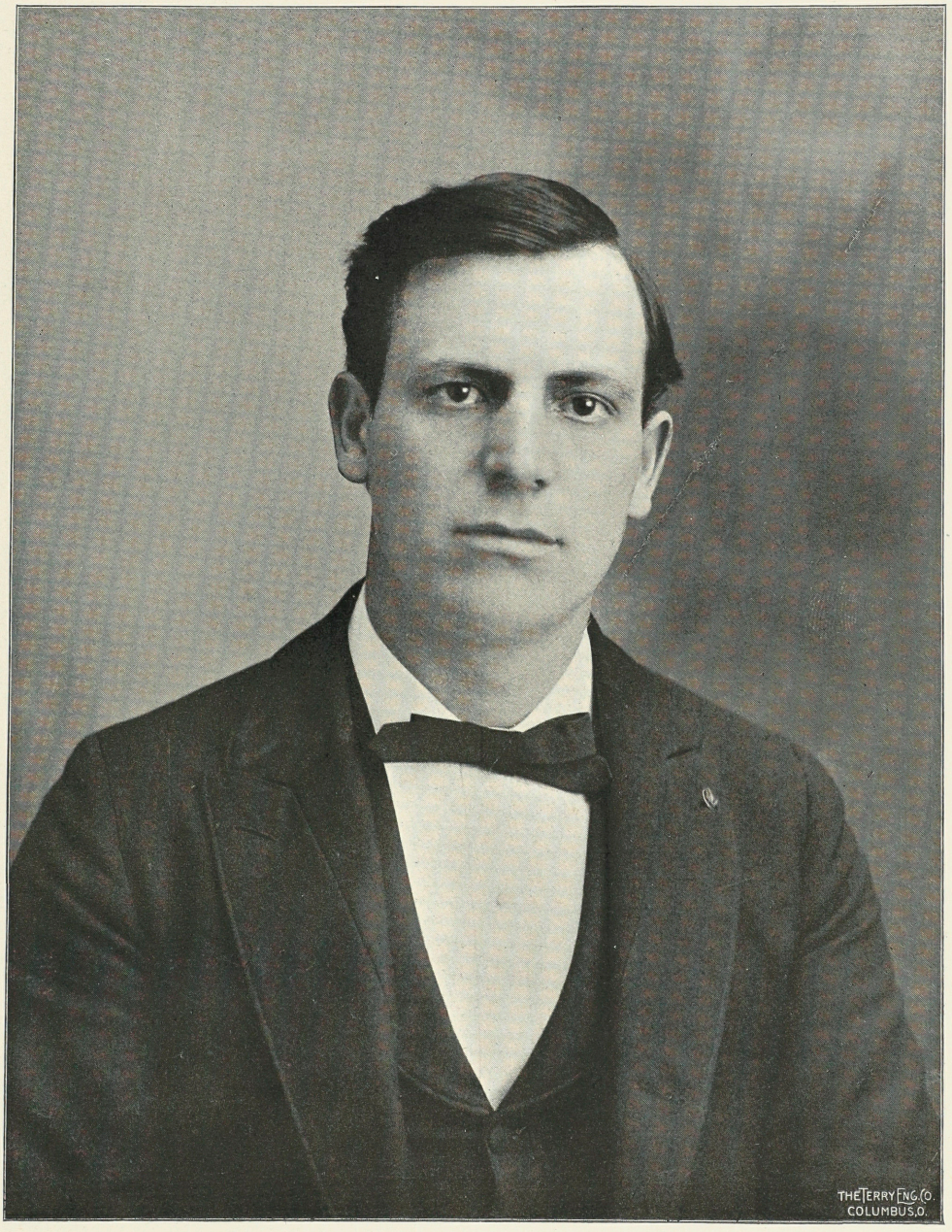

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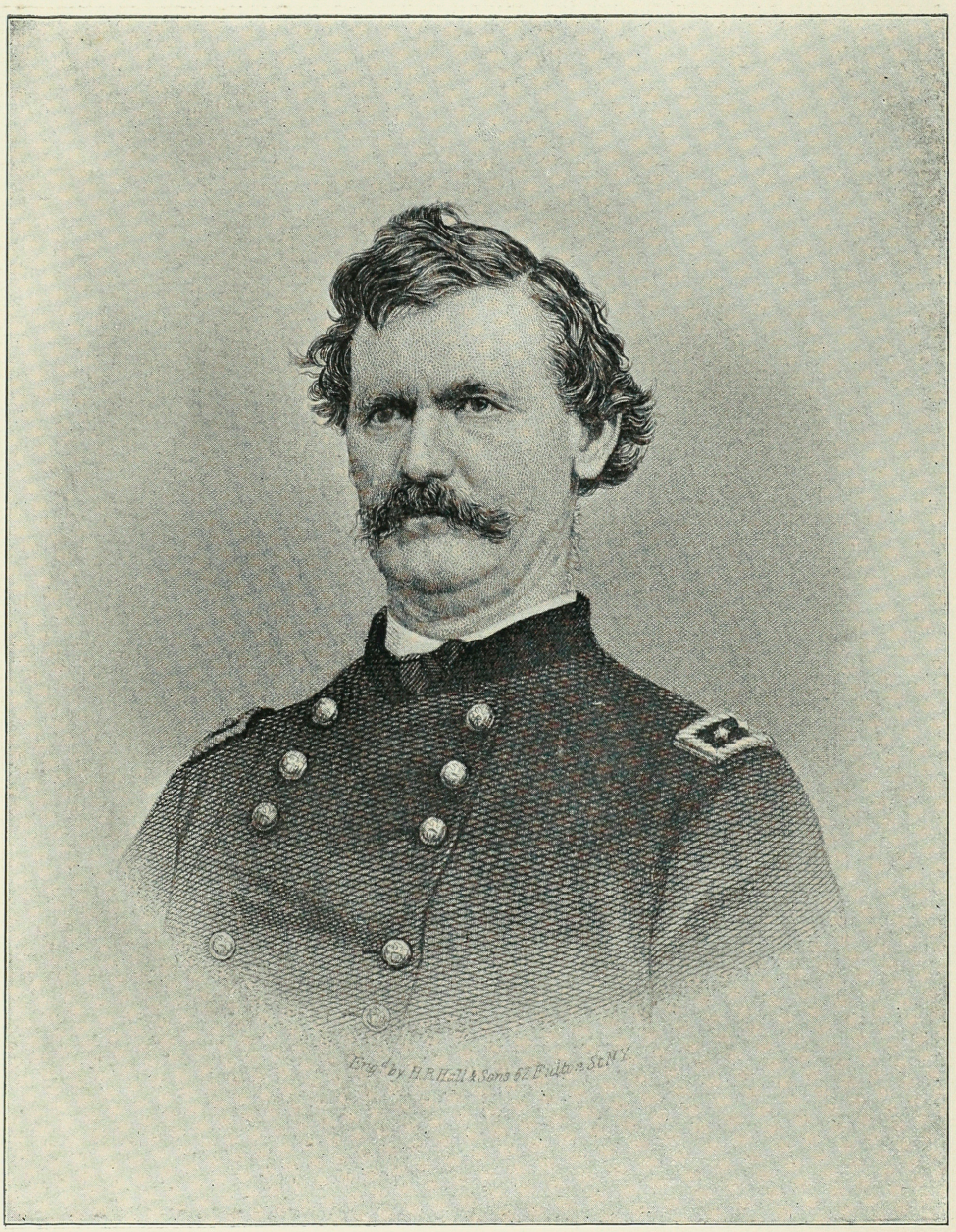

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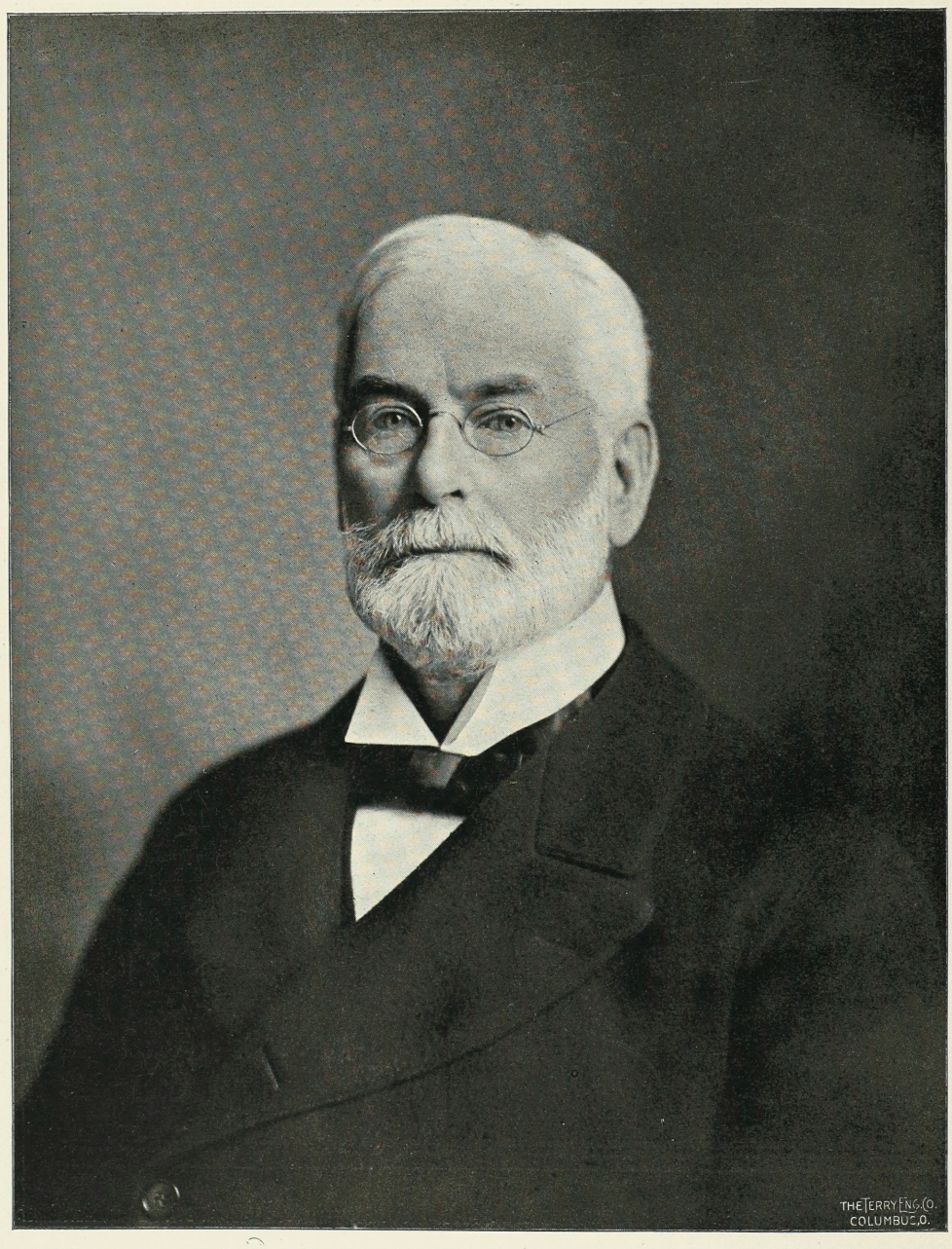

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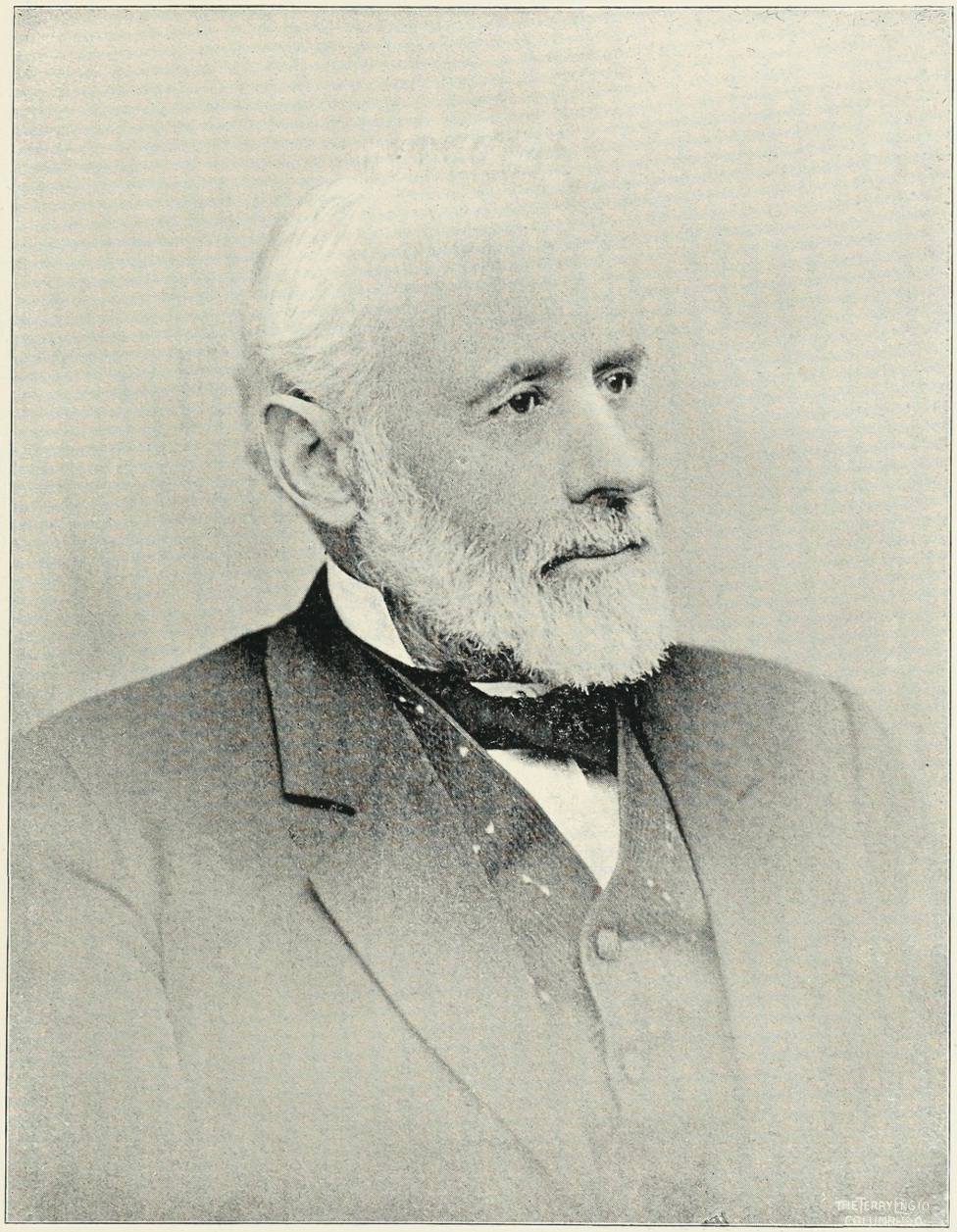

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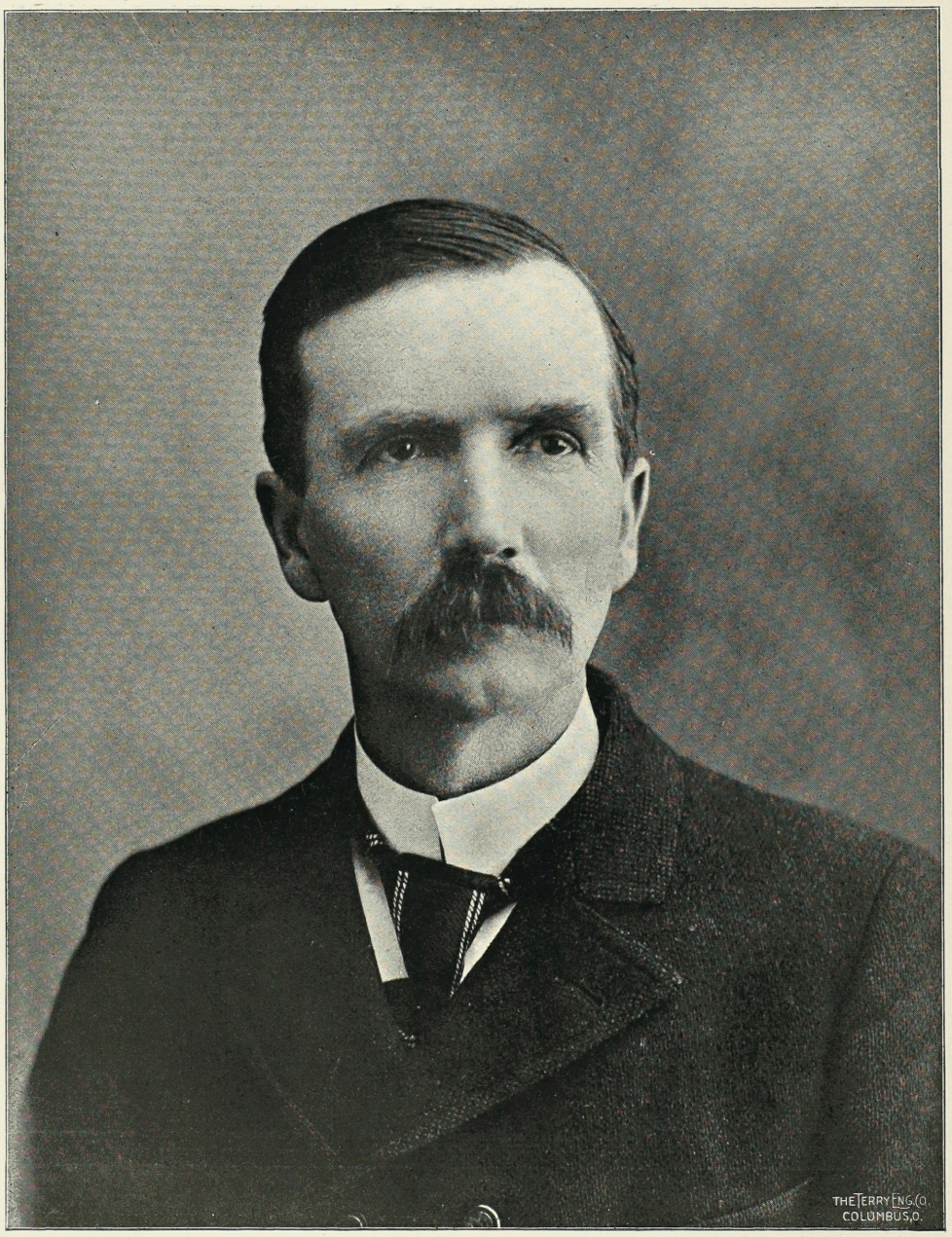

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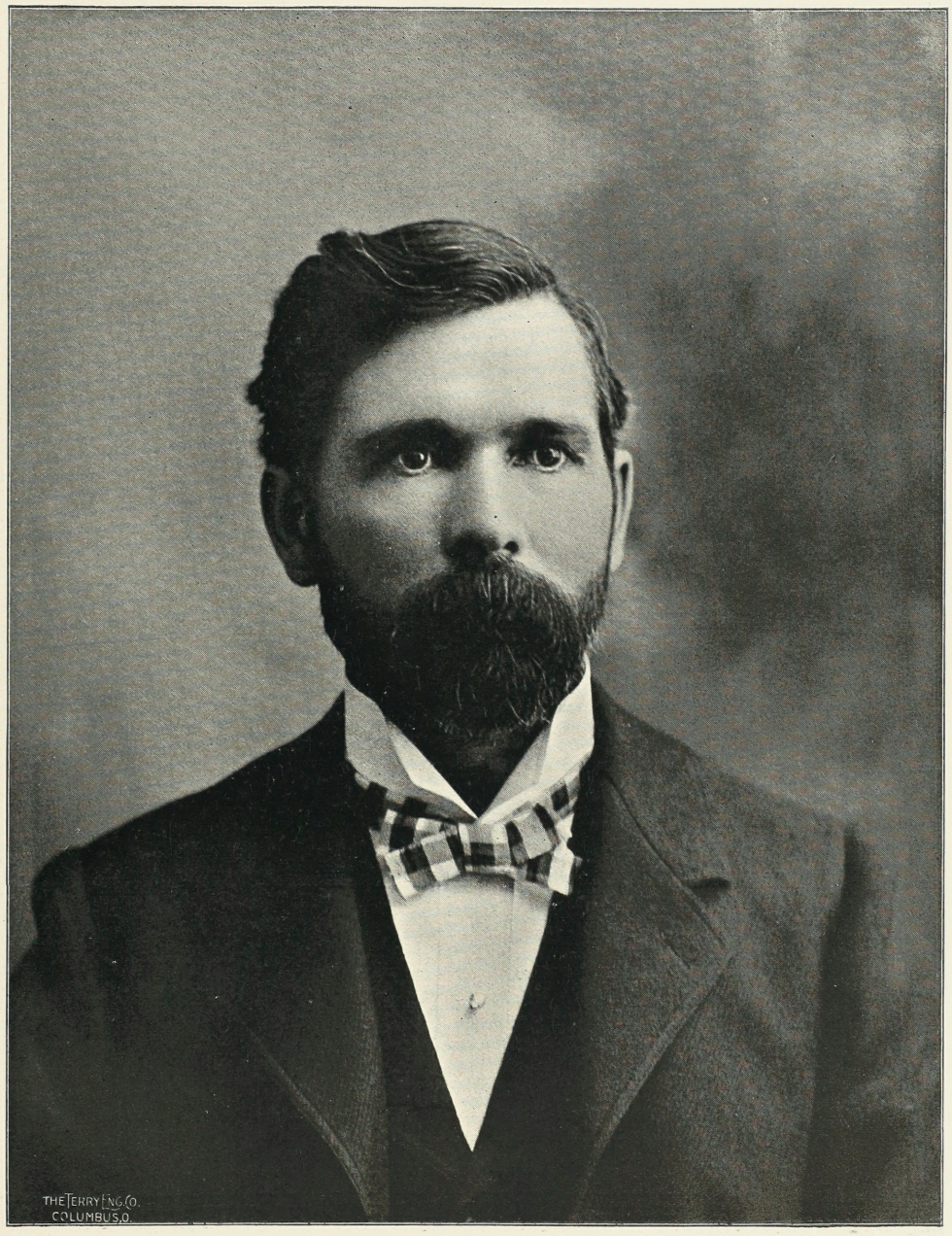
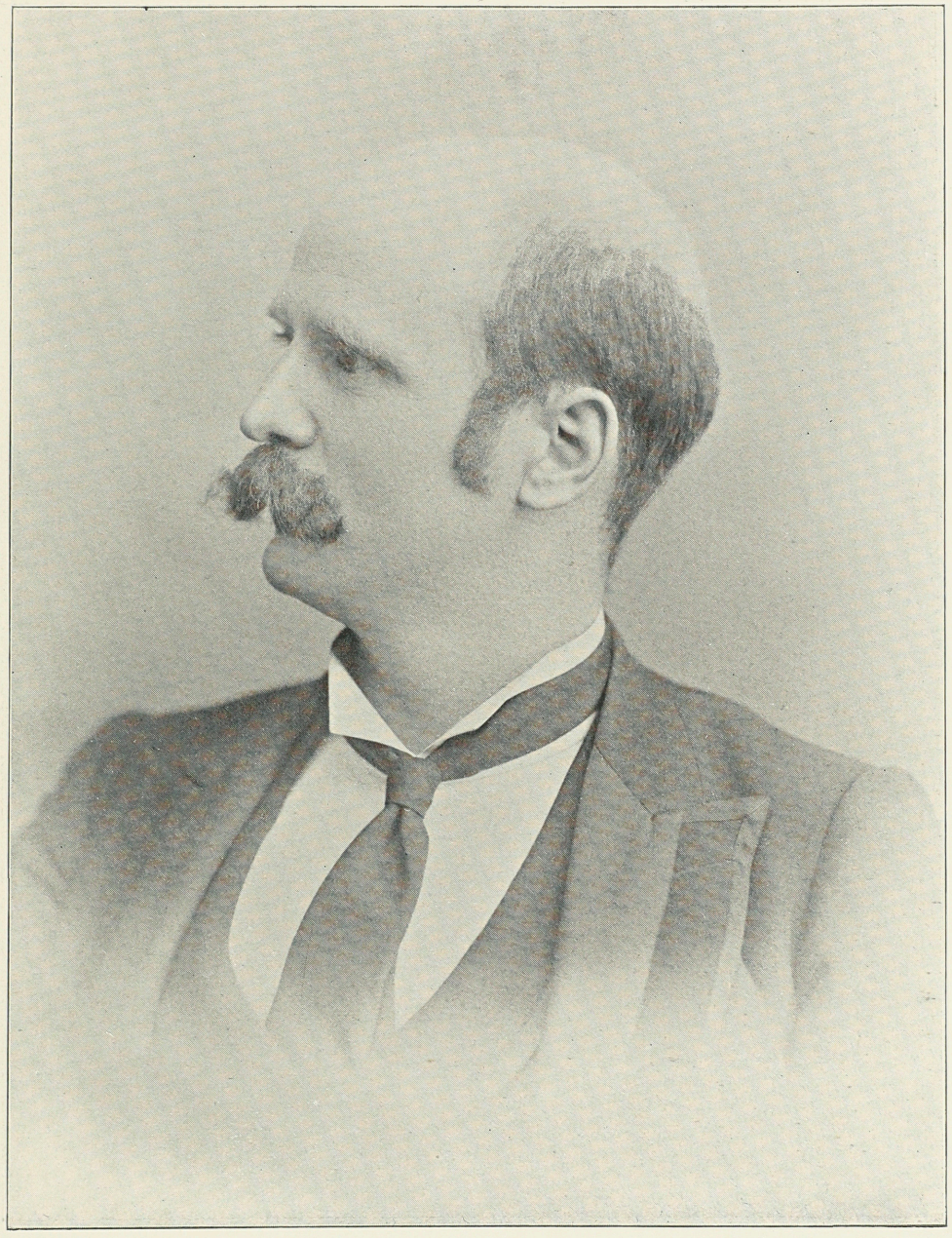


M. DONNELLY.

L. L. ORWIG.



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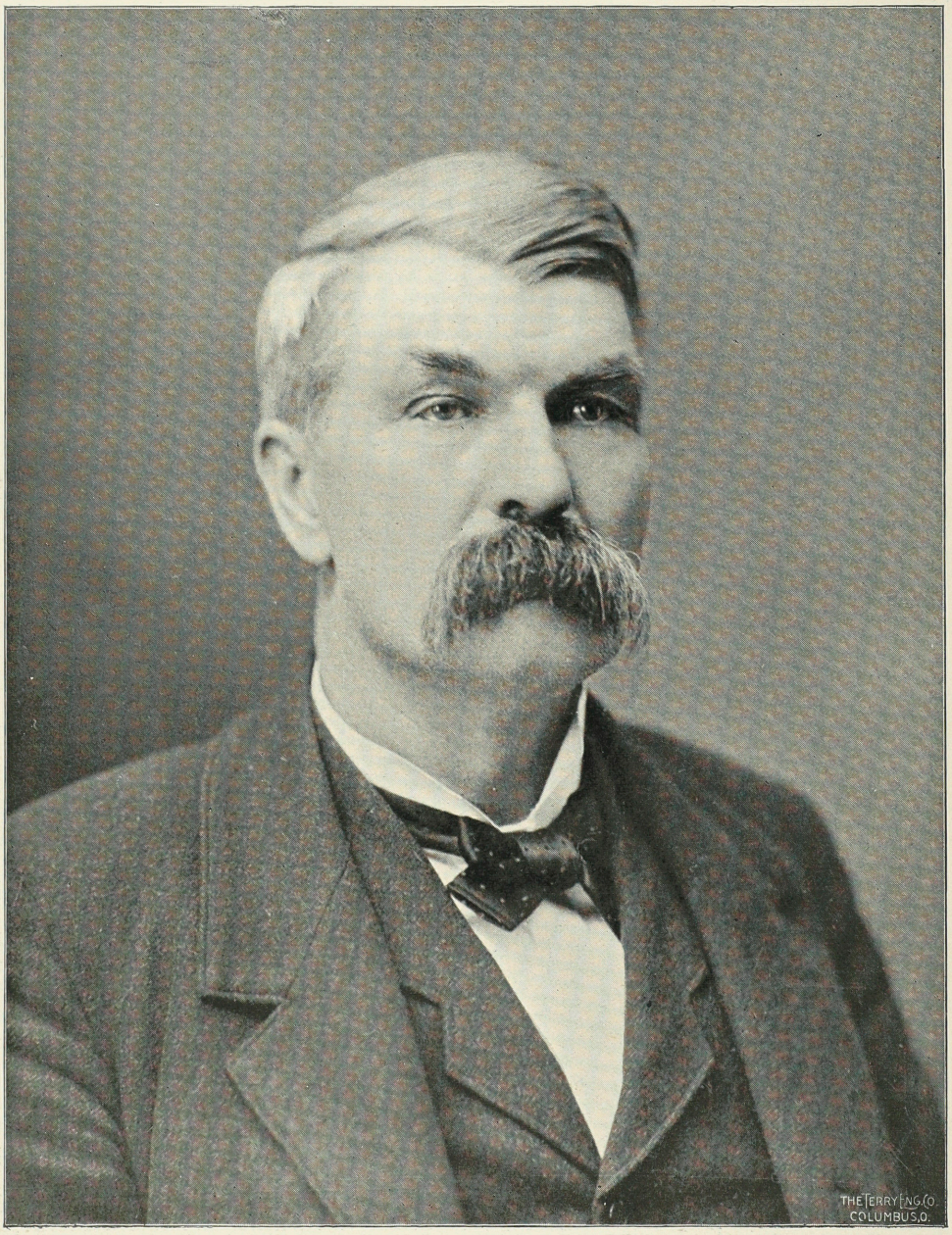

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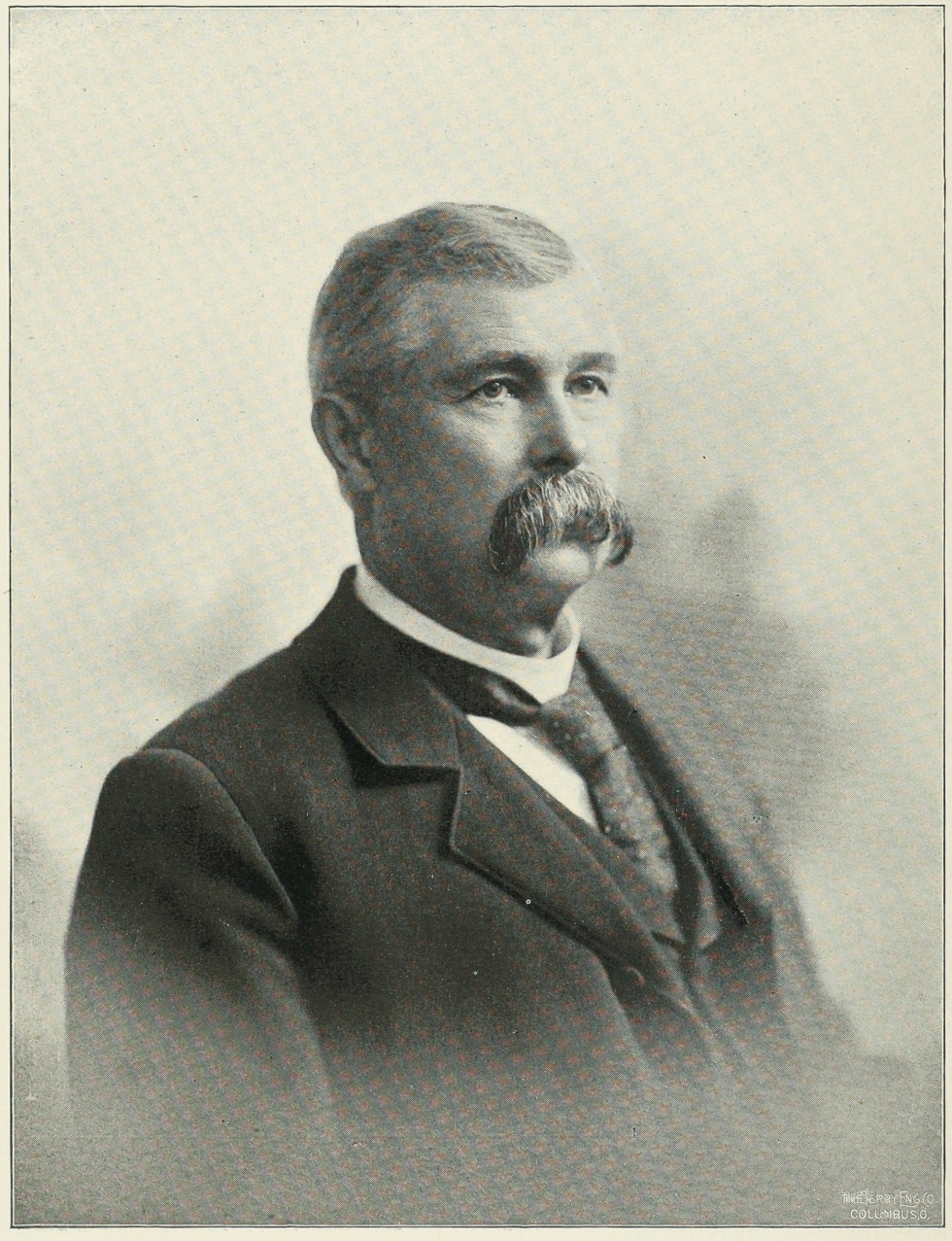
THOMAS F. HAM. FRANK S. HAM. HENRY H. HAM.



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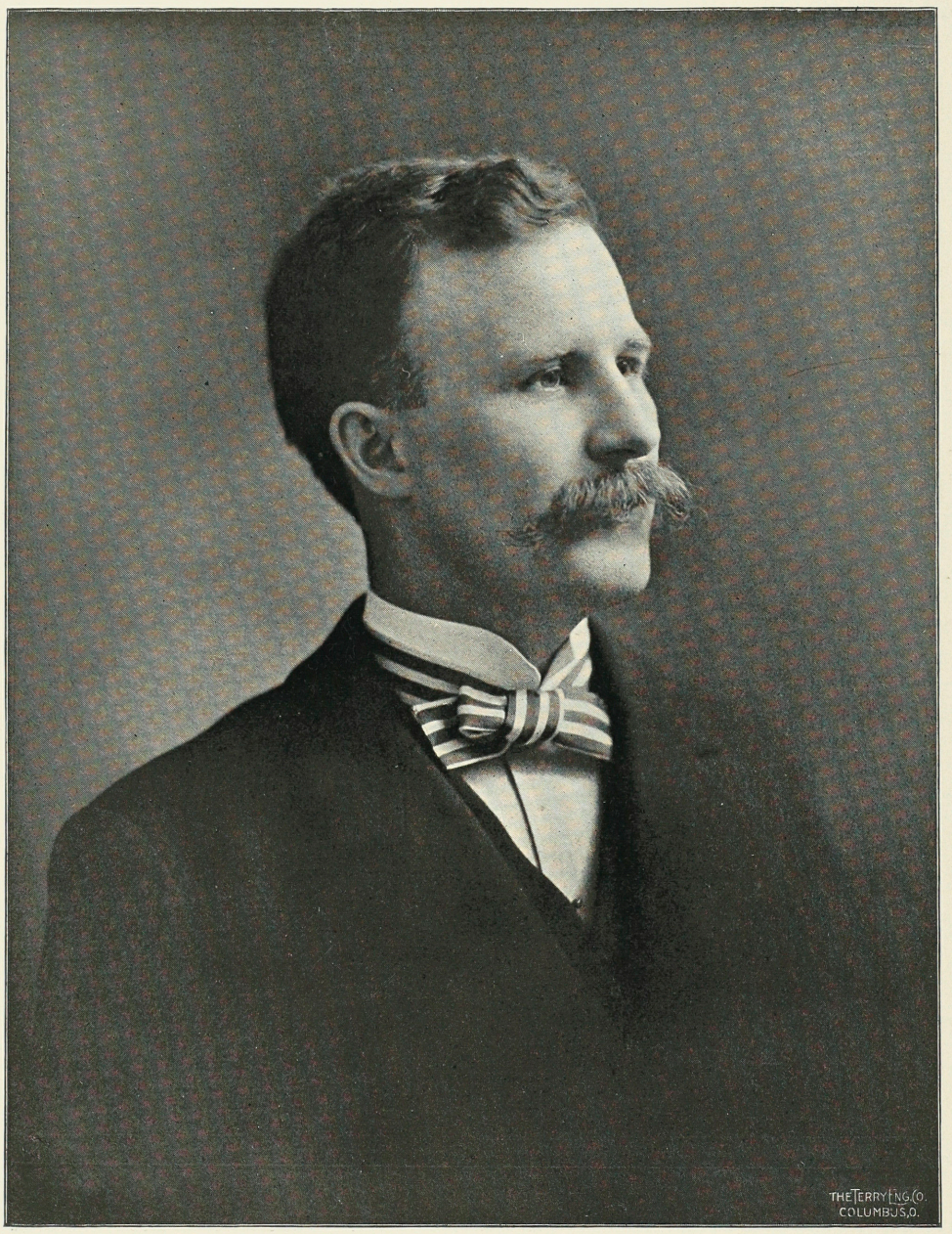
JOHN C. RORICK.

E. H. RORICK.



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ED. L. BARBER.

J. Q. FILES.

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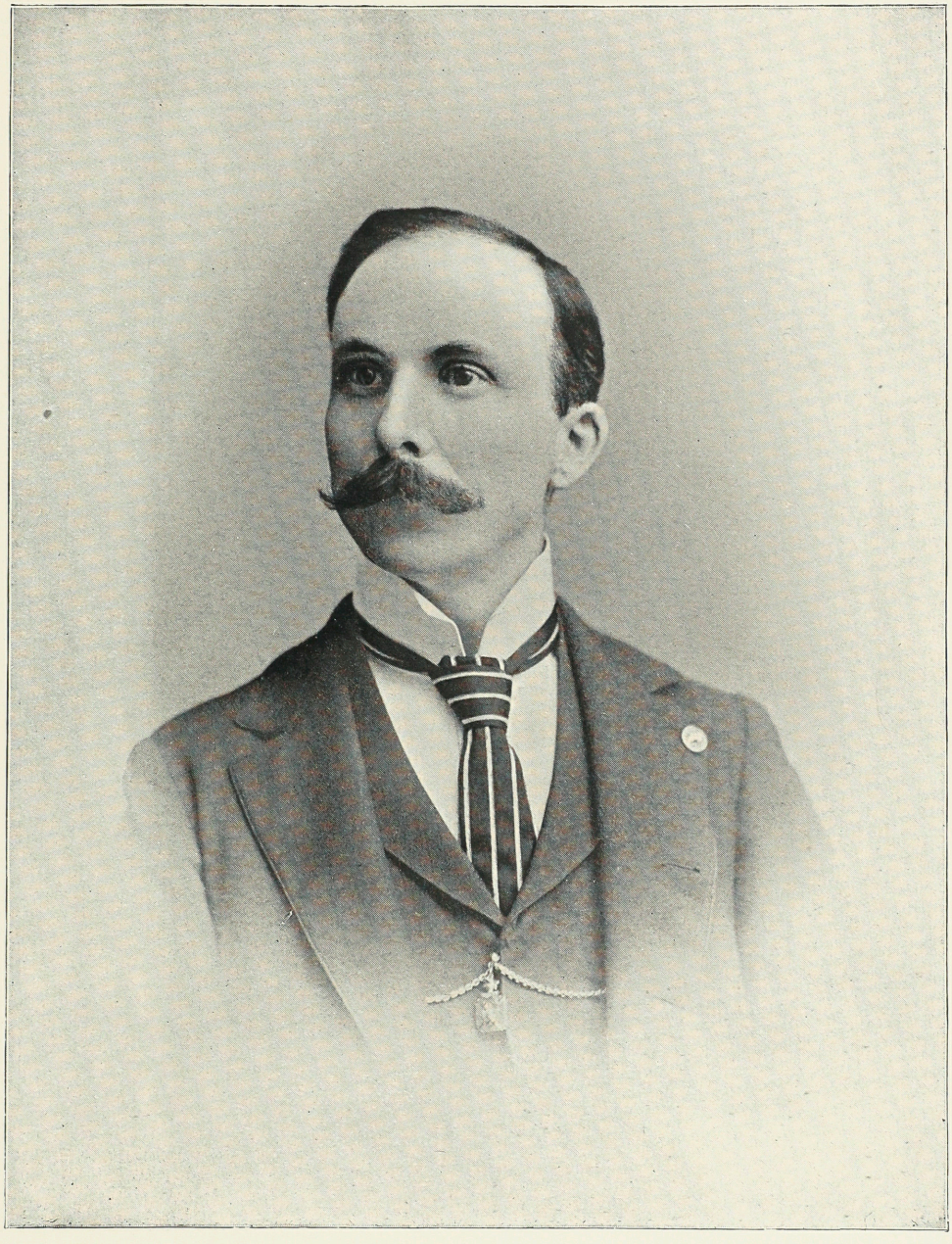

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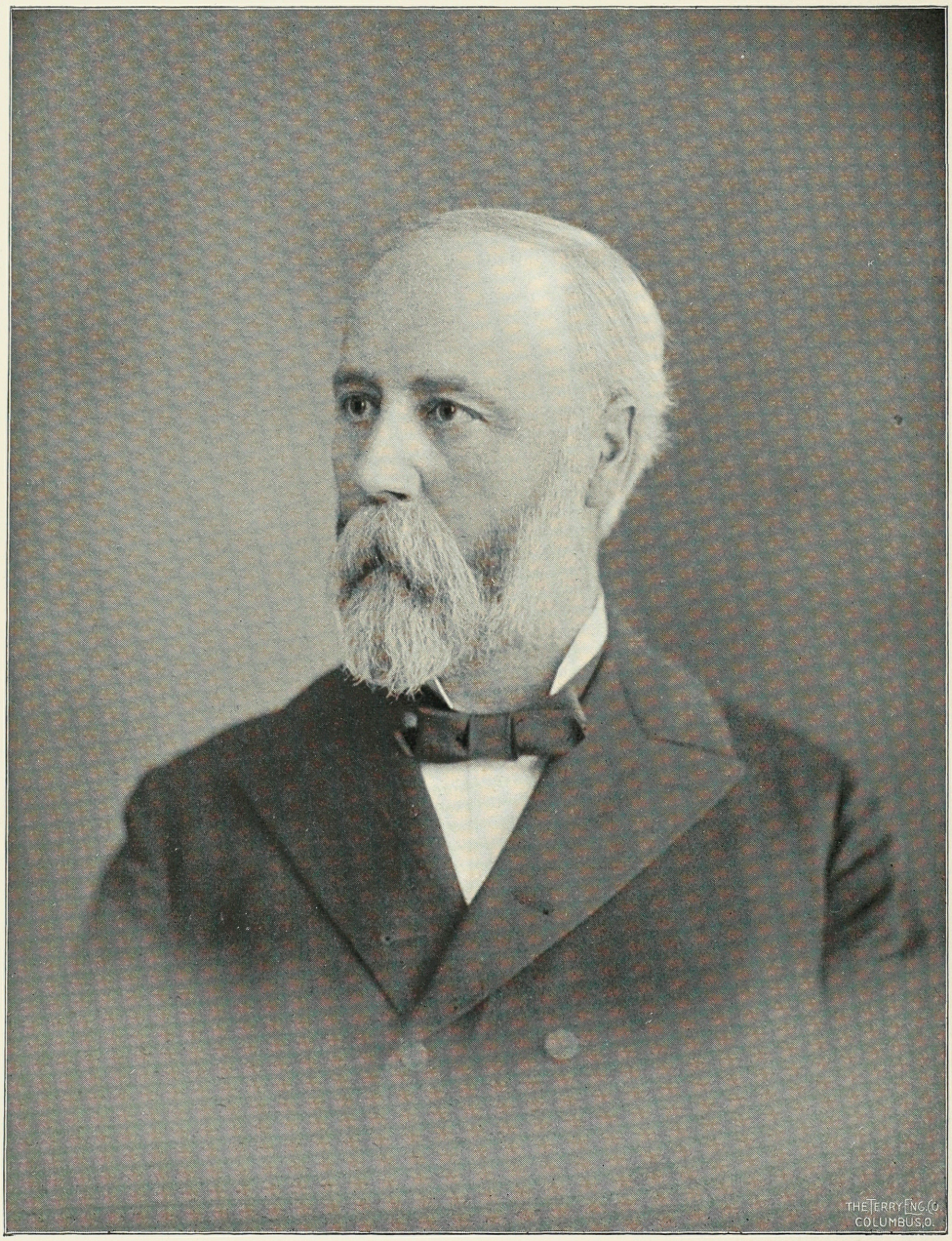

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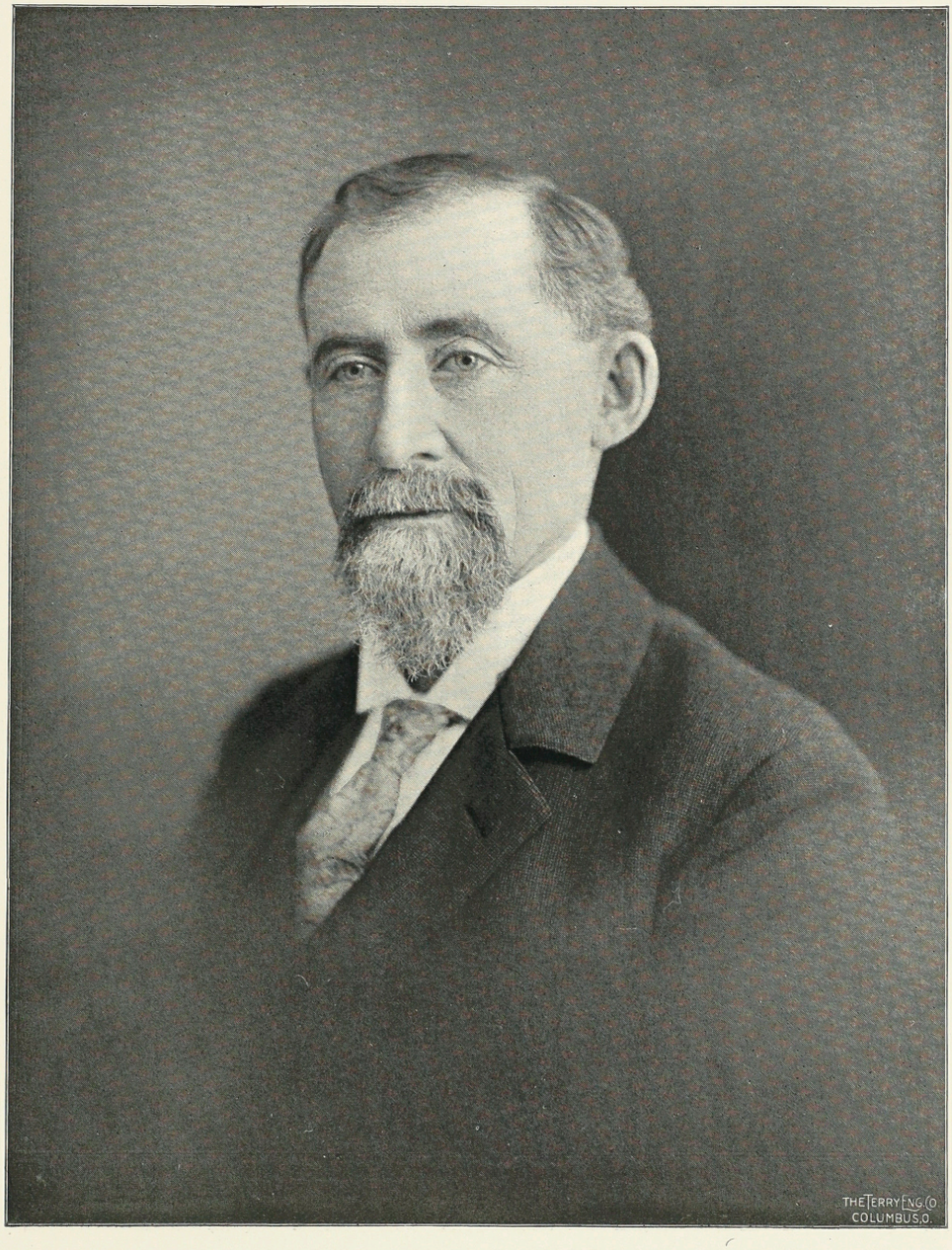

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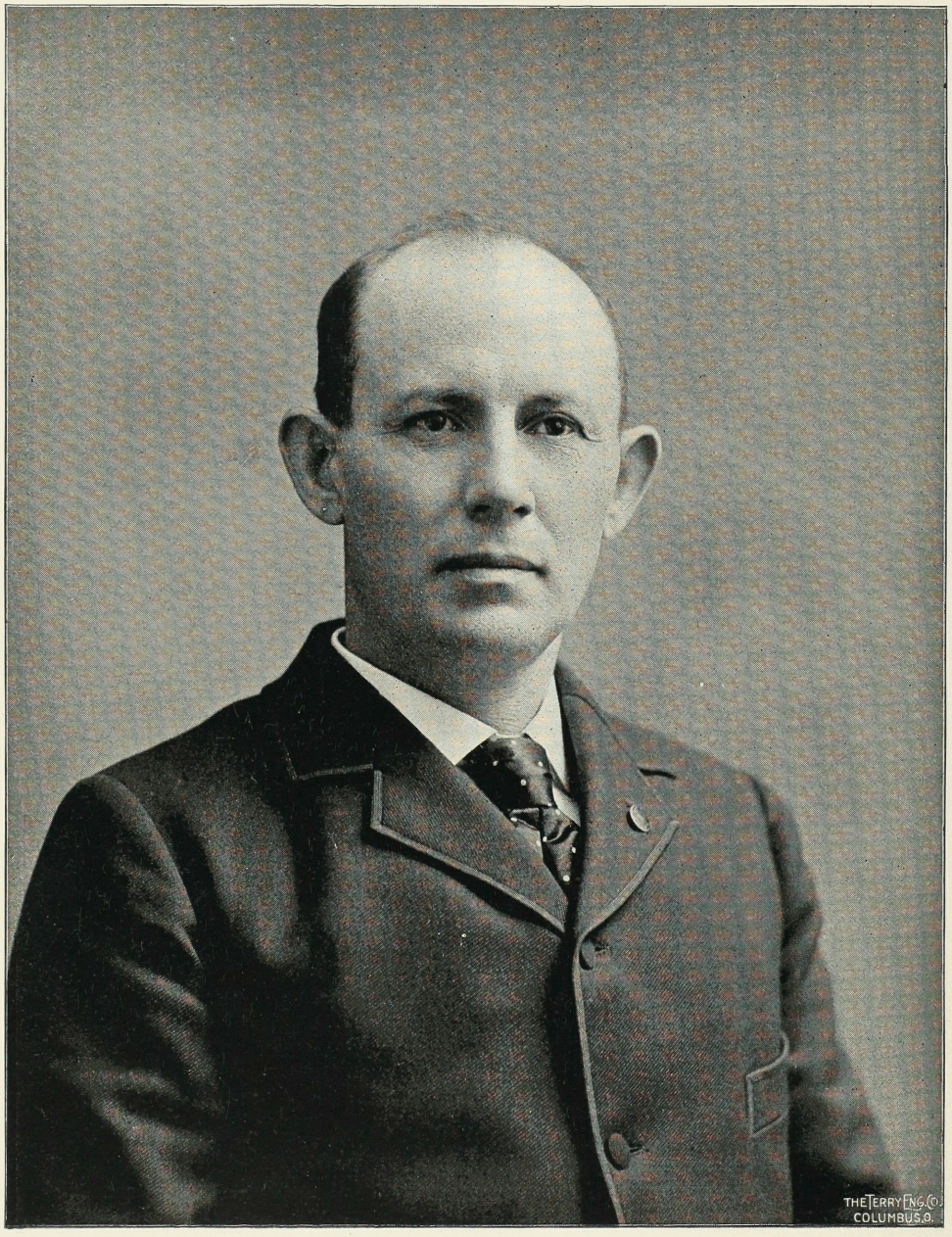

A. R. GEYER.

JOHN VOGT.

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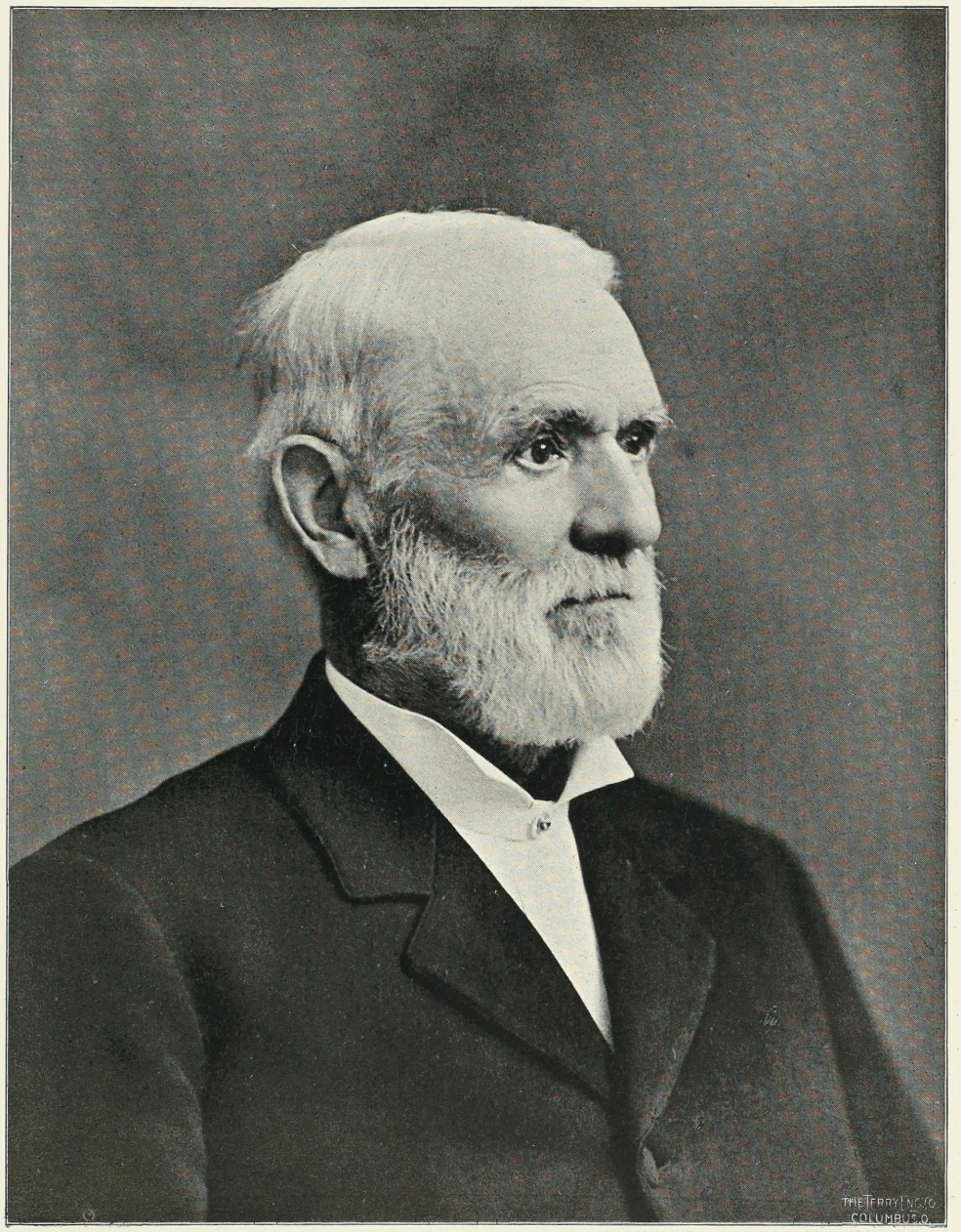
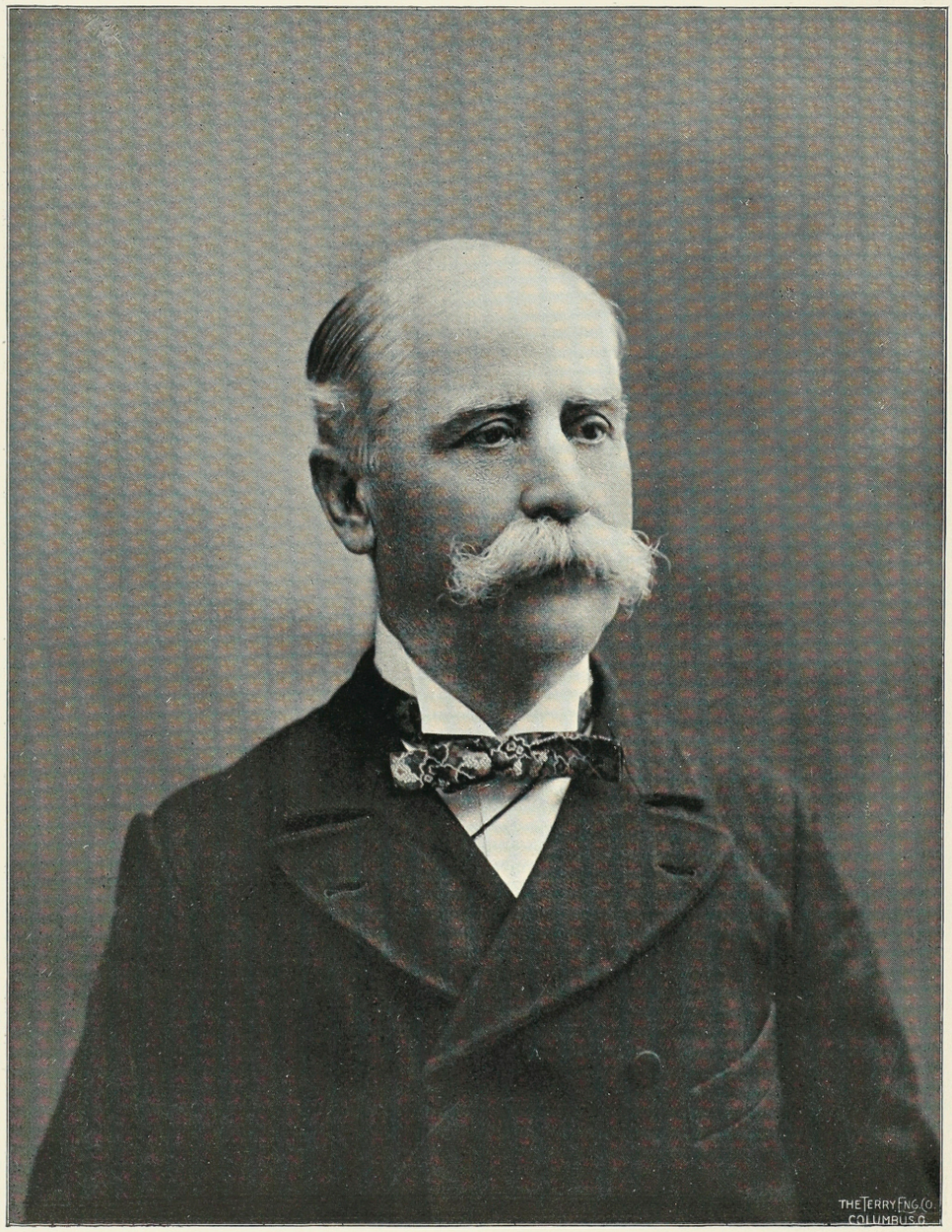


DR. A. HURD.



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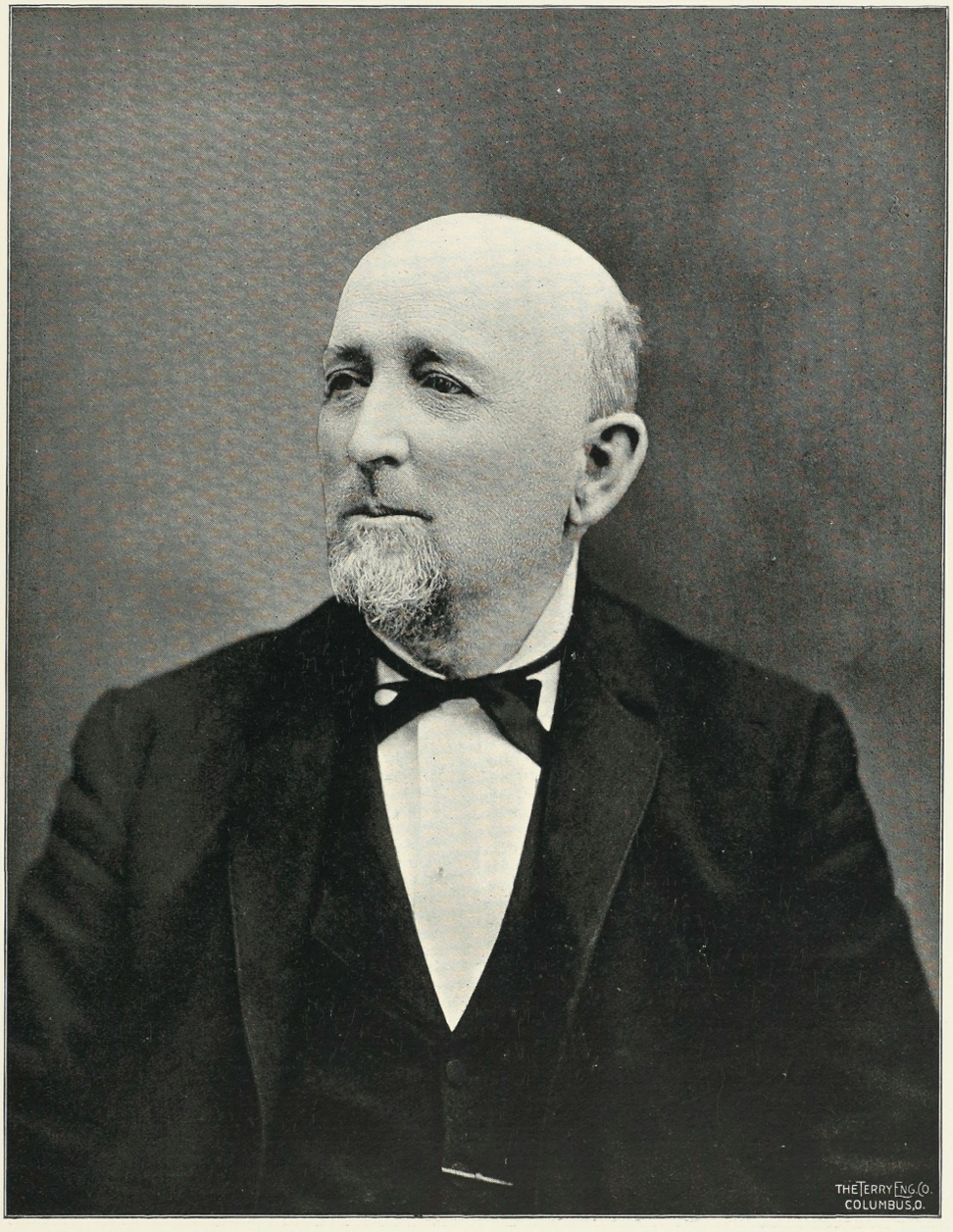

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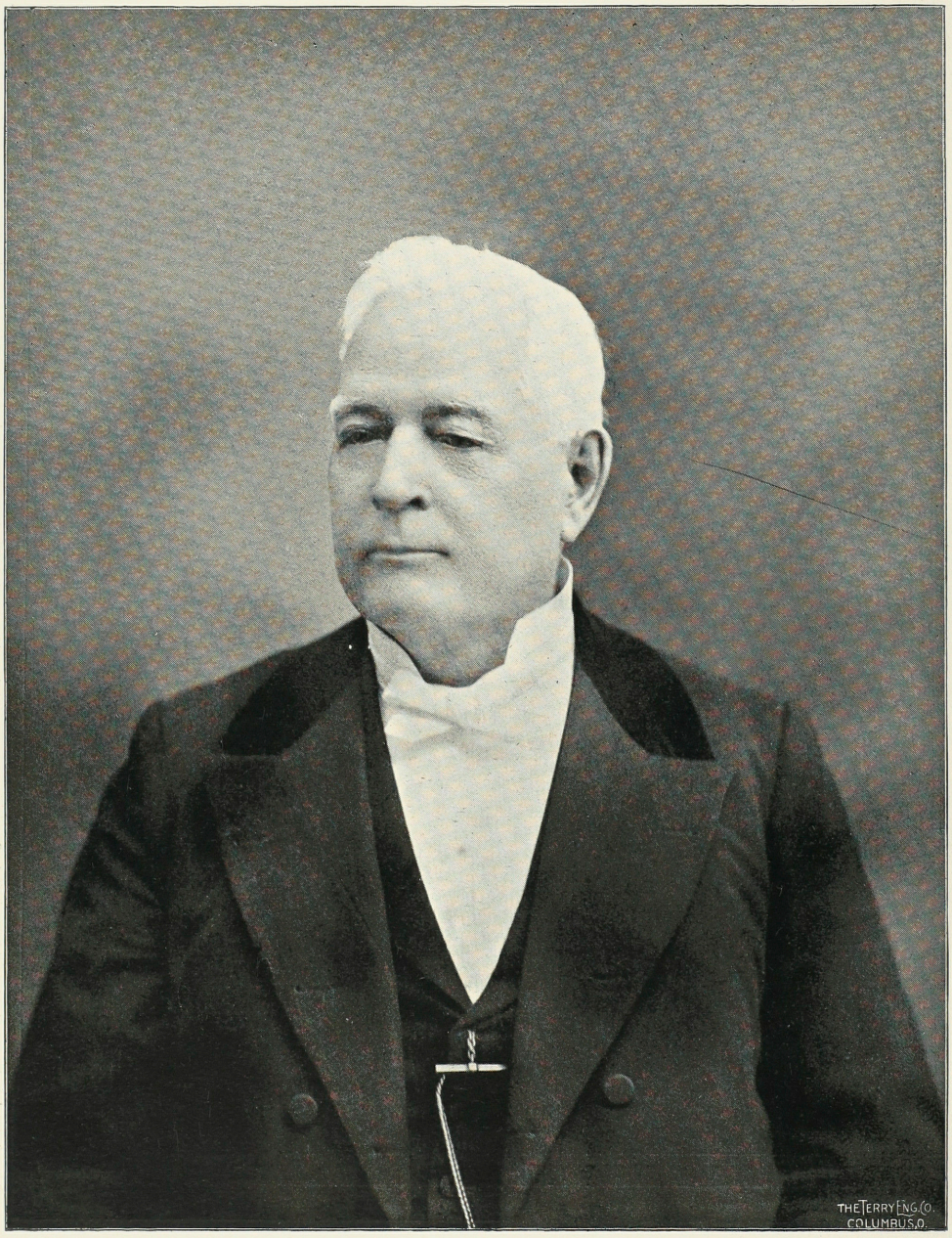

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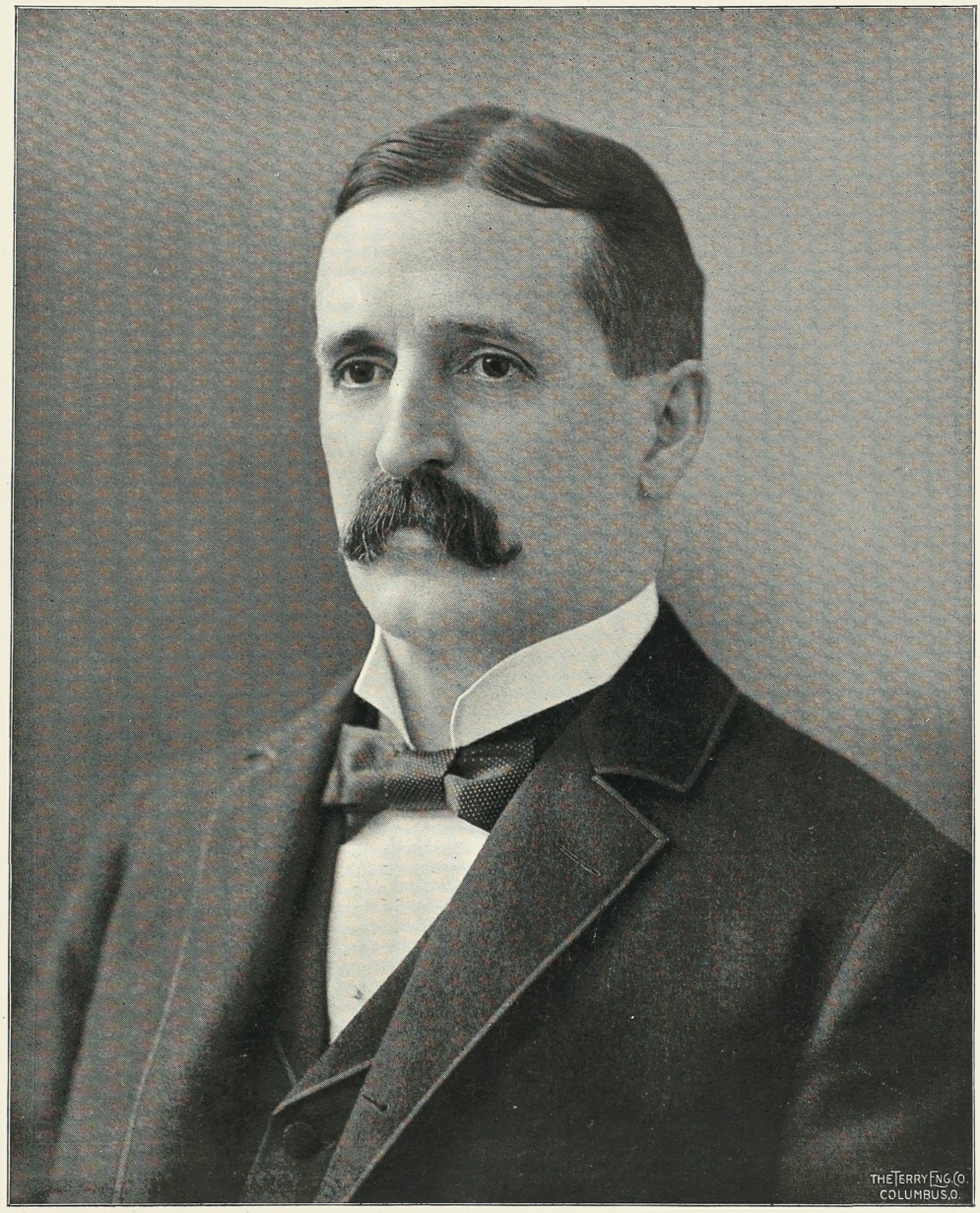
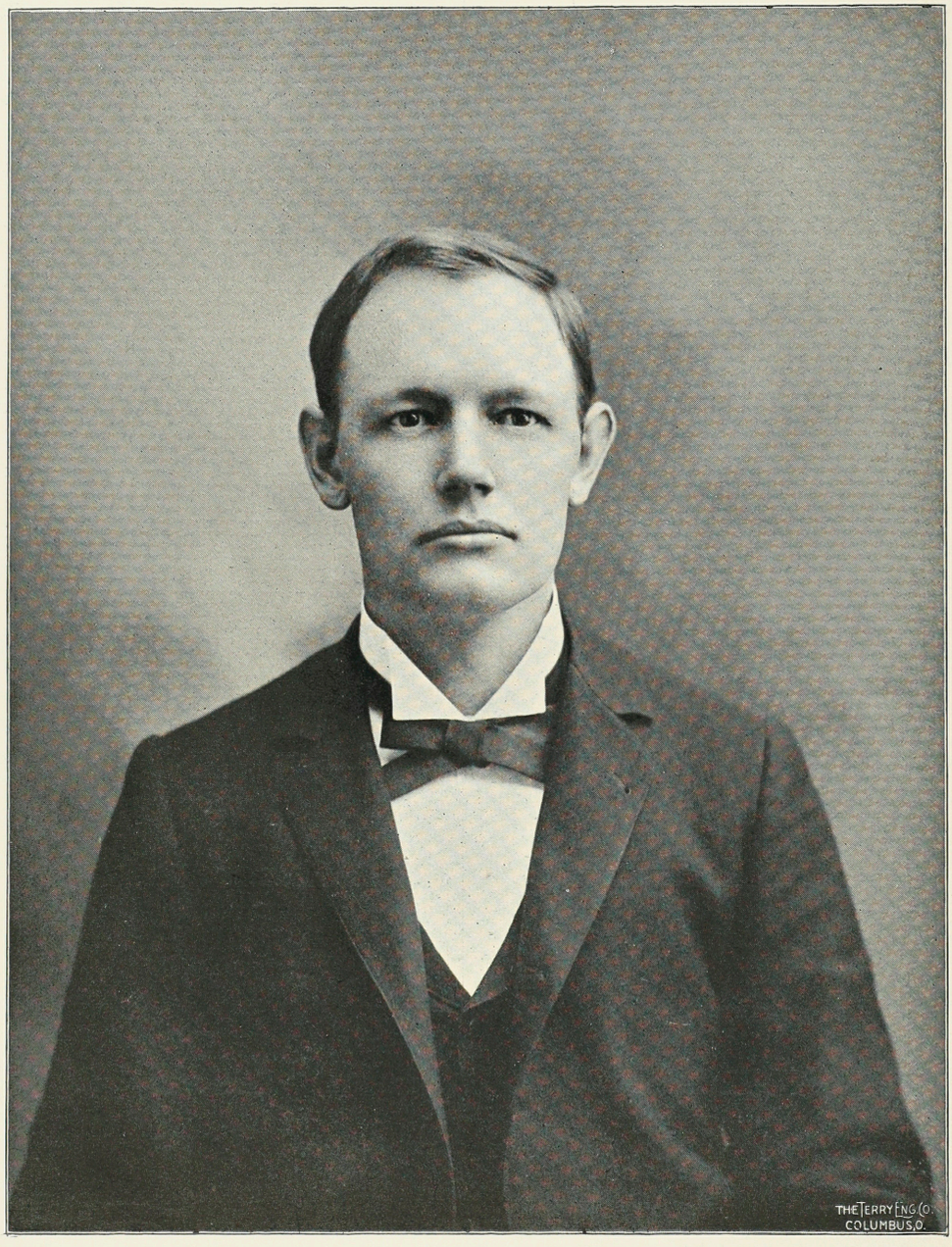


JOHN W. SCHAUFELBERGER.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

J. C. ROYER.

JUDGE W. S. WAGNER.



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JOHN D. SNYDER.

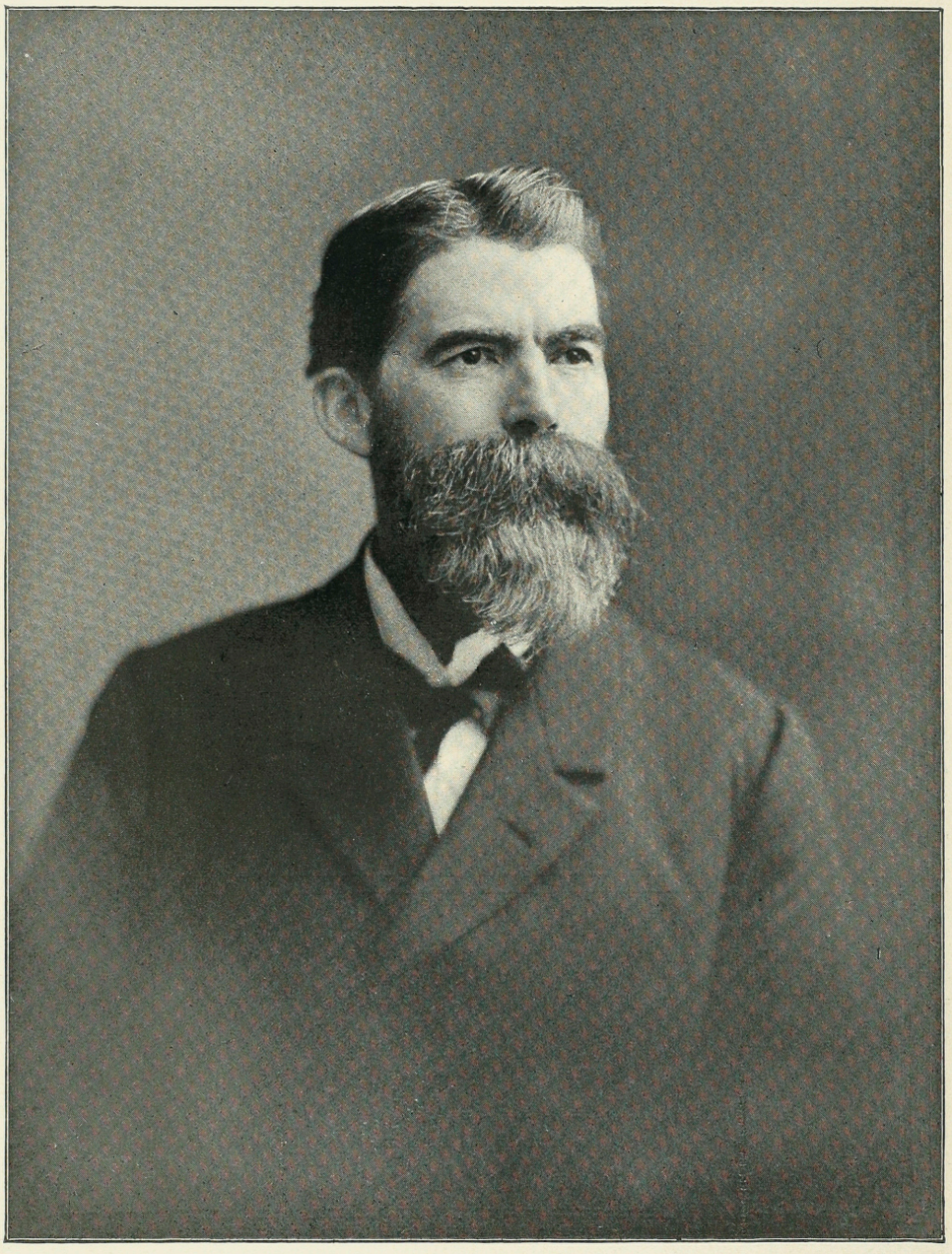


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

C. S. BENTLEY.

ISAAC D. SMEAD.

MAJ. J. C. MARTIN.

BRIGADE SURGEON, U. S. V.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

W. C. SKINNER.

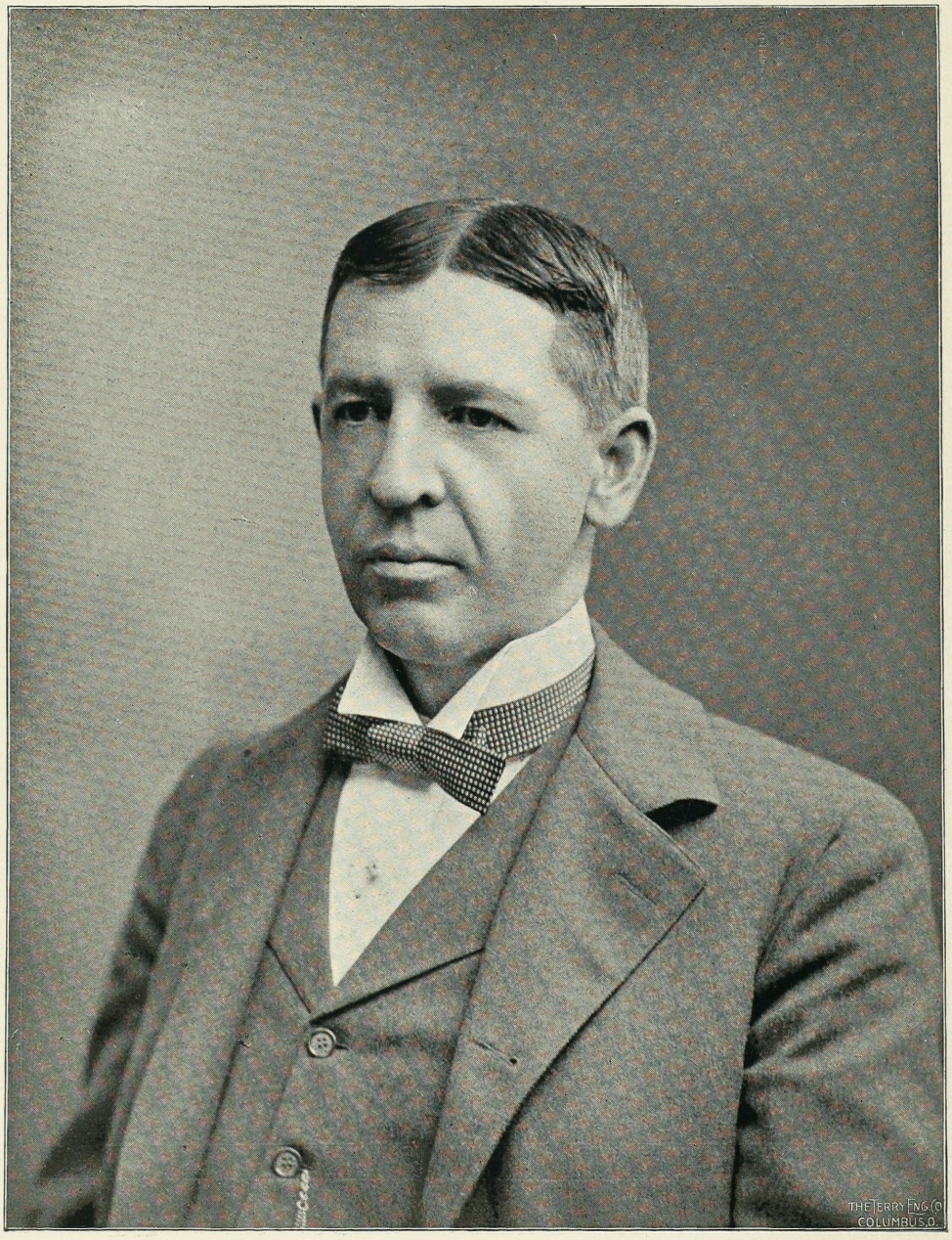
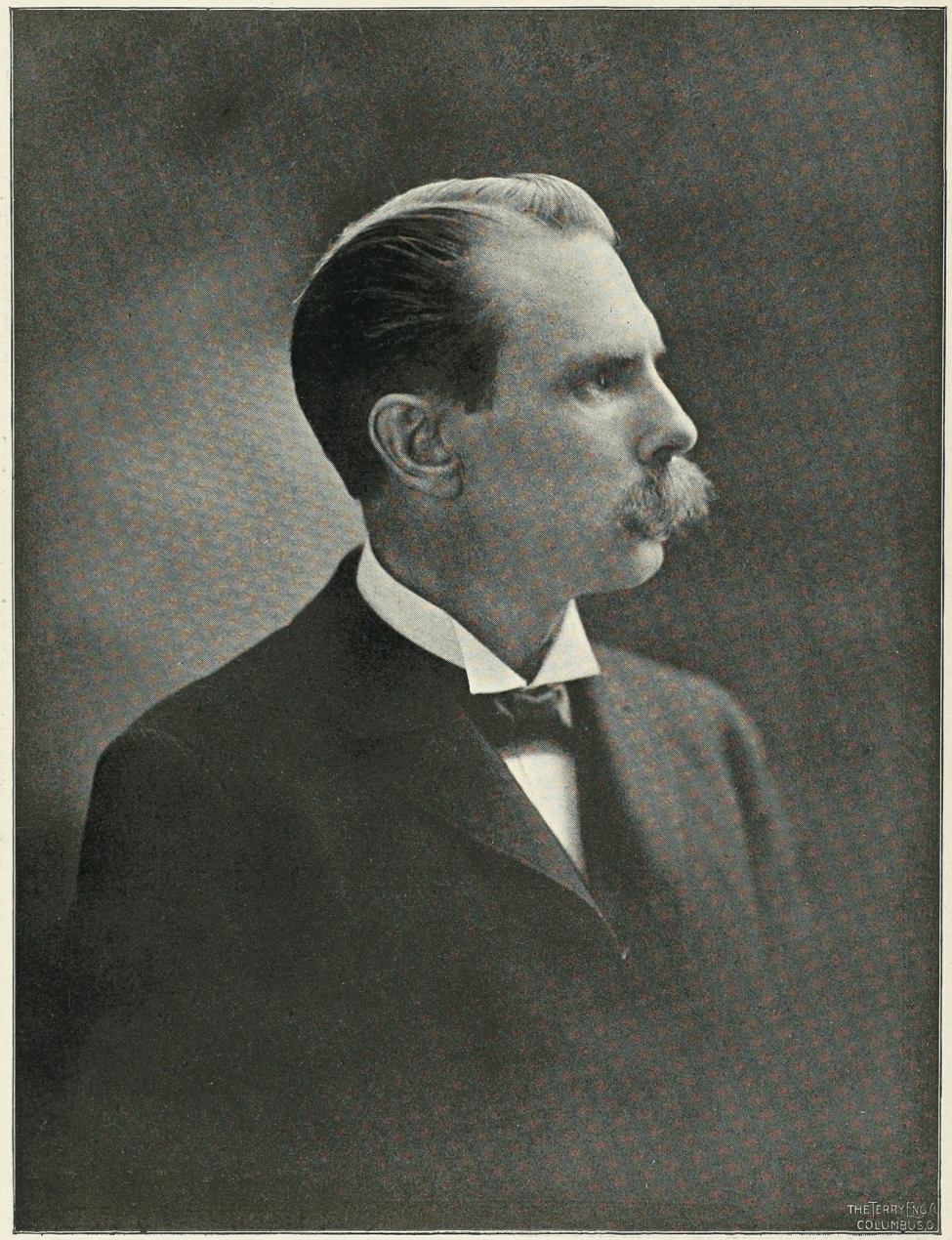


Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

FRANK G. THOMSON.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

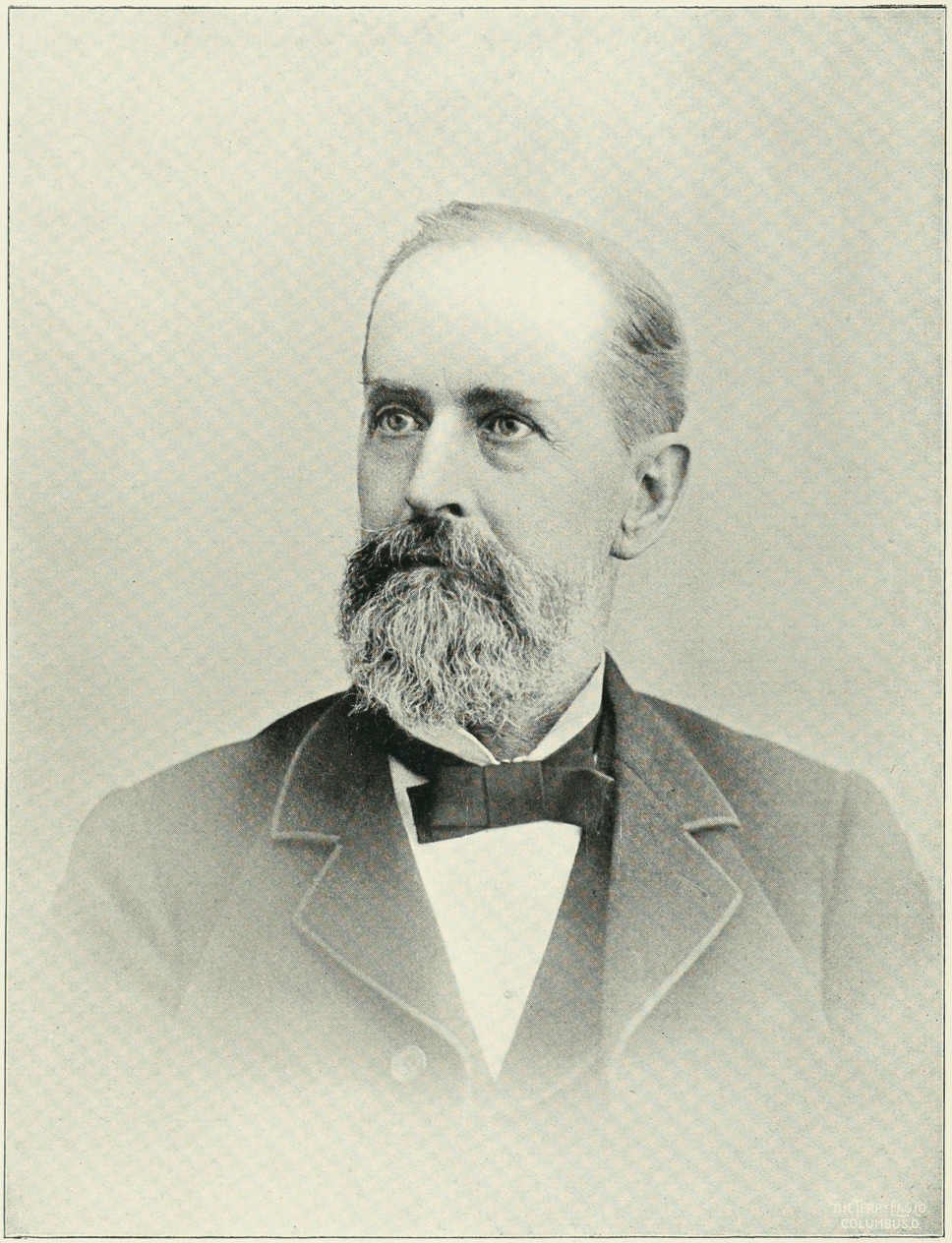
ANTHONY J. BARSCH.



M. D. AVERY.

Photo by Van Loo & Trost.

MILTON L. MOORE.



REUBEN MITCHELL.
[DECEASED.]

DR. FRANK H. RORICK.
[DECEASED.]

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, TOLEDO.

INSEPARABLY connected with the rise, progress and prosperity of Toledo during the past thirty years has been the grain commission firm of Reynolds Bros. As early as 1634 the Reynolds family made its impress on eastern civilization, through the agency of that sturdy English pioneer, Joshua Reynolds. Since that early period of the country's history the Reynolds family has been more or less conspicuous in the development of the arts, sciences and commerce of the Western Hemisphere. There were many descendants of the Joshua Reynolds in the war for independence. Near the beginning of the present century, branches of the Reynolds family, with that fearless independence, which brought them first to these shores, left their eastern home and sought fame and fortune in the great and at that time unknown west.

The Reynolds family settled in Toledo in 1868, coming here from Jackson, Mich., where Wyley R. Reynolds was a successful and prosperous business man. The firm at that time was composed of the three brothers, Wyley R., William B. and Sheldon C., who was the youngest. The first named was the father of C. L. Reynolds, one of the members of the present firm. The Reynolds Brothers owned what was at that time considered the finest flouring mill in the west, the present Armada mills, having purchased the plant on coming to Toledo, from Lynn & Bucher. After operating the Armada mills for a number of years, the firm embarked in the grain and commission business and later sold out their flour mill to F. N. Quale, of Toledo. Mr. Wyley R. Reynolds, who was at the head of large banking and business interests at Jackson, Mich., retired from the firm and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Charles L. Reynolds, nephew of Col. S. C. Reynolds and cousin of Fred J. Reynolds. William B. Reynolds lived at Norville, Mich., and was quite a prosperous miller and business man. He died in 1878, and was succeeded in the firm by Fred J. Reynolds, who had purchased his uncle's interest. It is but an epitome of the history of the Reynolds firm to say that for years they have been the largest buyers and shippers of cash wheat and corn in the United States. They are to-day and have been for a number of years the largest handlers of wheat and oats in this section of the country. During the past thirty years the firm of Reynolds Bros. has been conspicuously identified with the development of the commercial interests of Toledo. It was largely through the influence of Colonel Sheldon C. Reynolds that the Wabash road was first secured for Toledo, and all three members have participated in the development of our railroad and lake traffic facilities.

COLONEL SHELDON C. REYNOLDS, Toledo. Identified from the first with the firm of Reynolds Bros., and its most influential member, has been Sheldon C. Reynolds, whose name in Toledo has been for upwards of twenty-five years synonymous with splendid executive ability and successful achievement. In commercial and financial circles Mr. Reynolds has been and is a recognized authority. The First National bank, during the period he occupied the presidency, attained a standard of stability it had never before known. Besides his banking and grain commission business, he is largely interested in a number of railroads, including the Wabash and Wheeling & Lake Erie, in both of which he is director. He is president of the Lake Erie Transportation company, the banner ship of which bears his name, "The S. C. Reynolds." These are but a few of the interests in which he is interested.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Essex county, New York, November 29, 1835. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Duchess county, New York, September 15, 1793, and died December 10, 1853. He served during the war of 1812–15. Mr. Reynolds' mother was born September 6, 1794, and died July 20, 1851. Mr. Reynolds' boyhood was passed upon a farm, and his educational advantages were limited to attendance at the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to Bridgeport, Vermont, where for two years he resided with his sister. It was during this time that the principal portion of his education was received. In the winter he attended the village schools, while his spare time in summer was devoted to studying under the direction of his sister. At the age of sixteen he commenced his business career by entering the employ of his brothers (W. R. and W. B. Reynolds), engaged in the general dry goods business at Jackson, Michigan. After three years of service, marked by economy and good management, he purchased the business interest of his brother, W. R. Reynolds, and became a partner with his remaining brother, under the firm name of W. B. & S. C. Reynolds. This relationship continued for one year, when W. B. sold his interest to W. R., and the firm became known as W. R. & S. C. Reynolds. For the succeeding fourteen years the firm remained unchanged. During this period Mr. Reynolds constantly displayed the natural business talent which has since, in wider fields of commercial activity, made him so successful. Year by year the extent of the firm's business transactions increased and extended beyond the line of their original enterprise. During the latter years of the business in Jackson the yearly transactions of the firm reached a sum

above half a million dollars. In 1869 W. R. and S. C. Reynolds disposed of their business interests in Jackson, and in the same year W. R., W. B. and S. C. Reynolds purchased the Armada flouring mills in Toledo and commenced the manufacture of flour, under the firm name of Reynolds Brothers. At this date the subject of this sketch removed his family to Toledo and took full charge and management of the mills. No change occurred in the personnel of the firm until 1872, when W. B. Reynolds sold his interest to his remaining brothers. From the time the Reynolds Brothers took control of the Armada mills until they disposed of it in 1875, the venture was a complete success. Previous to their proprietorship the largest yearly product had not exceeded 20,000 barrels. In 1875 Reynolds Brothers sold this mill property, at which date S. C. Reynolds embarked in the grain commission trade, a business in which he has become well known in the commercial world by his extensive operations. Associated with him at the commencement of this venture was Charles L., a son of W. R. Reynolds. Later on Mr. Reynolds' son, Fred J., and J. H. Bowman, were added to the firm. Since the formation of the house, Mr. Reynolds has been virtually sole manager and conductor of its business. In 1875 2,000 carloads of grain were handled by the firm, while in 1885 it reached the amount of 85,000 carloads—a larger quantity, as is believed, than was handled by any other man or firm in the United States. Mr. Reynolds was the first grain merchant to bring grain to Toledo from the west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He is a member and the largest stockholder of the Produce Exchange, and was among the first to start the movement which resulted in the erection of the Produce Exchange building, one of the finest buildings in the city. In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, but has never taken active part in political affairs. Until recently Mr. Reynolds has taken comparatively no relaxation from his engrossing business duties; but in 1884 the state of his health induced him to take an ocean voyage. He returned greatly benefited by the trip, and has since purchased the beautiful steam yacht, The Sigma, an occasional trip in which forms his principal recreation. On November 16, 1856, Mr. Reynolds married Miss Martha A. Simpson, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Four children have been born to them, of whom only one son, Fred J., born August 25, 1857, is living, the others having died in infancy.

CHARLES L. REYNOLDS, Toledo. Charles L. Reynolds, a member of the firm of Reynolds Bros., was born in Jackson, Michigan, in 1851. He came to Toledo twenty-five years ago, and has since been connected with the firm, and its success is due not a little to his rare good judgment and business tact. Like his cousin, Fred J. Reynolds, he received his education in the public schools, and on coming to Toledo was thoroughly schooled, so to speak, in the matter of finance and commerce by his uncle, Colonel S. C. Reynolds, to whom he has been not only a beloved pupil, but an esteemed son. In 1866 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Annie Goff. To this union was given three children—Annie, aged eighteen; Lawrence, aged sixteen, and Donald, twelve years. Beside his active partnership in the grain commission business of Reynolds Bros., the subject of this sketch is largely interested in other commercial enterprises. He is a director and large stockholder in the Merchants' National bank; director and stockholder in the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust company, also in the Produce Exchange Co., and is director and treasurer of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit company. These are but a few of the commercial projects with which Mr. Reynolds is identified. Mr. Reynolds possesses a genial and attractive personality, and is liked best by those who know him best. He is a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton, and a lover of the rod and line. Angling and other out-door sports are his favorite recreations.

FRED J. REYNOLDS, Toledo. The junior member of the firm of Reynolds Bros., and, by the way, one of the most progressive young business men in Toledo, was born in Jackson, Michigan, in 1857. Coming to Toledo when but thirteen years of age, he entered the public schools, and it is to the substantial and practical education he received there he largely credits his success in business. After graduating from the public schools he took a three-years' collegiate course at the famous educational institute at New Haven, Connecticut. Returning to Toledo in 1875 he at once entered the firm of Reynolds Bros., succeeding his uncle, William B., whose business interests demanded his attention elsewhere. He has since been identified with the progress and prosperity of a firm whose record is second to none in the country. In 1882 he was married to Miss Ida L. Stone, daughter of Benjamin F. Stone, of New York city. The result of this union has been six children, four of whom are living, namely: Harold Sheldon, aged thirteen years; Natalie, aged ten; Dorothy, aged six, and Katherine, aged four years. Besides wielding important influence on the destinies of his firm, Mr. Reynolds has been prominently connected, as herewith indicated, with the origin and progress of many social projects and industrial and commercial enterprises. In his earlier youth his great executive ability was manifested in the building up of such social organizations as the Toledo club, of which he was one of the leading spirits and one of the earliest presidents, and of which he is still a stockholder and director. In the Outing club, as well as the Toledo, he was largely instrumental in the conception of the plans which gave Toledo organizations of which she is proud. He is also one of the most influential members in the Country club, recently organized. The more prominent industrial and commercial enterprises with which Mr. Reynolds has been and is still associated may be mentioned the following: President and director of the Toledo Produce exchange; vice-president and general manager of the Toledo & Michigan Belt Railroad company; vice-president and director of the First National bank; director and large stockholder in the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

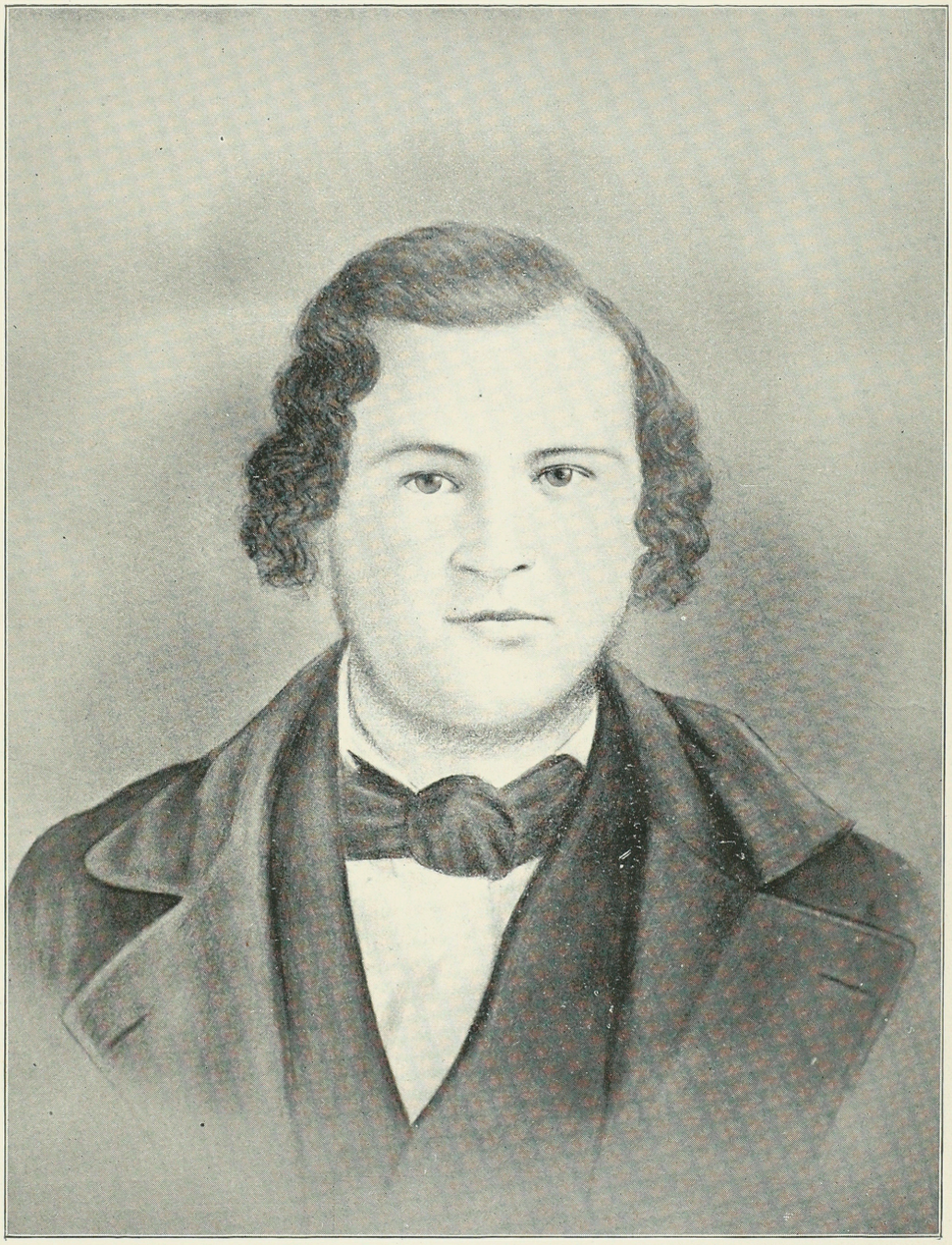
DENNIS COGHLIN.

BIOGRAPHY.

DENNIS COGHLIN, Toledo. If successful biography depended solely upon an intimate and personal acquaintance with the subject, the life-story of Coghlin would be apt to go unwritten for want of a capable historian. A man of many friendships and wide acquaintance, he is also a man of much caution, little given to self-discussion, slow to repose confidence, and most careful not to lay bare his secret hopes, aims and ambitions. If one were asked to name the qualities which most contributed to his success, shrewdness and foresight would at once suggest themselves as most prominent; and that shrewdness has been strikingly illustrated throughout his entire life, in the knack which he possesses of seeming to speak with perfect freedom and yet imparting to the flattered and eager listener, little or no information about his own private or business affairs. Prosaic and uneventful as it may seem at first glance, there is rich material for the writer in the story of his life, but that story must be written from a general knowledge of the man's characteristics and accomplishments, rather than from an intimate acquaintance with his "innerself." Despite the fact that at all times and in all places, he is an enthusiastic and aggressive Irishman, Mr. Coghlin represents a distinctive American business type. He is the natural product of Celtic keenness, encouraged and fostered by American freedom and American institutions. The ability that brought him riches here would have borne but little fruit in the land of his birth—unhampered citizenship, an equal fighting chance in the great American struggle for wealth and position, brought success that would have been impossible in any other land or under any other conditions.

His early life was an emphatic refutation of the old saying that he who is Jack of all trades is master of none, for at one time or another his head and his hands have found successful occupation in a score of diverse callings. By turn farmer, trader and contractor, he gradually worked his way through a long list of mercantile pursuits that included the manufacture of soap, the sale of dry goods and furs, boots and shoes, hardware and groceries, and even the proprietorship of a newspaper, an operator in wheat, and in each and every new branch to which he turned success came through dogged persistency and a natural turn for doubling his money. Always reticent and self-contained and under no circumstances even moderately demonstrative, he is still a man of deep feeling, and pronounced likes and dislikes. He never forgets a favor—though he never or seldom asked for one—and with equal certainty he never forgets and sometimes never forgives a wrong. A firm believer in the maxim that "All things come to him who waits," he derived a genuine satisfaction in overcoming the obstacles thrown in his path early in life, and in later years has reached a position of importance in his own city unrivalled by any other of her citizens. Mentally checking off the magnificent buildings erected by Mr. Coghlin, summing up the great tracts of valuable real estate which he has acquired, and summarizing the varied financial interests which he has created in Greater Toledo, it is instructive to look back a bit, and trace his growth with the growth of the city which owes so much to him, and to which he owes his prosperity. Mr. Coghlin did not enter Toledo on a Pullman Palace car, not only because his financial condition would not permit it, but for the very good reason that Pullman Palace cars did not exist in those pioneer days. Neither did he come by slow stage coach. He walked—trudged in from Monroe, Mich., the advance guard for the little family which was pushing its way on to the city destined to be its future home.

Timothy Coghlin, father of Dennis, sailed from Ireland on the vessel City of Dublin, April 15th, 1836. He left his home—in the courts of West Maith, 55 miles from Dublin, and five miles from that beautiful Athlone, on the famed River Shannon, for the same reason that thousands of other Irishmen have left their native land. Under the cruel conditions existing then, and still existant, it was impossible for him to earn much more than a mere living for his little family, either as a farmer, stonemason or carpenter—three avocations to which he had devoted his life. The journey to America was a journey to the Promised Land. The Coghlins came searching for work, and the subject of this sketch, at least, found it—for he has been a working man day in and day out from the very time that he first set foot in America. The City of Dublin was a slow-sailing vessel and the dreary, monotonous journey across the ocean consumed six weeks and four days—the family arriving in Quebec on June 7, 1836. Little time was lost by the father in searching for employment, and from Quebec they proceeded at once to Montreal, where he secured a place in one of the great stone quarries. Coghlin, too, became a wage-earner almost immediately, his duties being nothing more elaborate than carrying water to the men in the quarries, but still helping out the none-too-fat family purse. But Canada was too closely akin to the home of oppression and tyranny, to please Timothy Coghlin, and in the summer, at the very first opportunity, he made his way across



EDWARD MARTIN.

EDWARD M. COGHLIN.

the St. Lawrence with his little family, stopping first at Oswego, and finally crowding on to Syracuse. The great New York Central railroad was then in progress of construction and Timothy Coghlin's strong arms had a share in its building. The family remained in Syracuse until September of 1836 and then went on to Detroit. In October of the same year, the future capitalist and millionaire, Dennis Coghlin, arrived in Toledo, walking, as has been said, all the way from Monroe, Mich. His father had been attracted here by the building of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, upon which he quickly found employment. There was little promise of a future great city about Toledo at that time. It was a great sprawling wilderness of hills and hummocks, with a few small buildings scattered sparsely over its uneven surface. The "city" proper was clustered closely about the neighborhood of Summit street (as it is to-day), and the principal hostlery—"The Indiana Hotel" it was ambitiously called—in which the Coghlins found rest and refreshment the first night of their coming, occupied the summit of a hill not far from the site now occupied by one of Mr. Coghlin's finest buildings. The Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. had erected, some five miles from the city proper, where they were erecting the first bridge across Grassy Creek, several small houses for the use of their employes, and into one of these (a little home almost lost in the wilderness, with only two others anywhere within walking distance of it) the Coghlin family moved. It was not an easy life nor a luxurious one that they led, but they were given health and energy and ambition and were content in the possession of those blessings. One of the happiest incidents of their location in that uncultivated territory was the fact that it brought Mr. Coghlin into contact with the Martin family, one of whom, Ellen Agnes Martin, who, afterwards, became his wife, and Edward Martin, her brother. Mr. Coghlin's friendship for the latter ripened into an almost brotherly affection, and the pair were inseparable in boyhood and remained firm friends for sixteen years afterward, when Martin went to the west during the gold craze, and lost his life crossing the plains to California.

It may also be truly said that Mr. Coghlin's regard for his helpmeet and companion is of the idealistic order. He most generously and rightly gives Mrs. Coghlin equal or even greater credit than himself for whatever good there may be in him and for his success in life, advising and counselling her in his affairs, and with that unerring judgment that some women possess, which almost amounts to an instinct. She is almost universally correct in her advice and forethought.

Timothy Coghlin remained in the employ of the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R.—despite the fact that they were sometimes very "slow pay"—up to the time of his death in 1842, just eight years after his arrival in Toledo. Coghlin, the elder, was a man of rugged qualities, a plain man, but a thoroughly honest one, who always commanded the respect of his fellows. He became, before his death, one of the prominent citizens of the struggling village. Dennis Coghlin remained upon the farm for four years after his father's death, in the meantime acquiring some land, which he disposed of at a good price when the time came for him to take the all-important step of "moving into the city." His first work in Toledo was as contractor, and his first contract was the grading of St. Clair street from Cherry to Monroe. He was successful as a contractor, and from that drifted into speculation in furs. Thence, by easy stages he opened a grocery store on Summit street, sold that out and went into the dry goods business, took up boots and shoes, tried hardware—always making a little money, and always getting a little further on toward fortune. The account of his business ventures in these earlier years is of little interest save as showing the remarkable versatility of the man, and his ability for making a "go" of everything that he undertook. His greatest strides toward wealth, perhaps, were made at the time of the war, and from that period on to his association with the Buckeye Brewing Co. and a dozen other Toledo institutions, the history of his career is familiar to everyone in Toledo.

Mr. Coghlin was married on February 27, 1849, by Rev. Philip Foley, in St. Francis de Sales church, then a little frame building half-way between the present church and school, which the Catholics of the village had bought from the Presbyterians. Politics, too, had a charm for him in those early days, and at one time, previous to, and succeeding his occupancy of the collector's office at this port, he was the sturdy champion of the younger Democracy, and a participant in many memorable contests that called for active use of both brains and brawn. In this latter life, however, there was too much empty glory and too little gain to suit Dennis Coghlin, and he wisely abandoned it for the more steady pursuits that afterward brought him fortune. Only those who know the man can fully appreciate the magnitude of his accomplishments. Success came to him, not through any personal or material advantages, but rather despite the fact that he enjoyed neither of these. He was nobody's protege. He did not possess that personal magnetism which attracts valuable business friendships. All that he got, he fought for, inch by inch, and credit is due Dennis Coghlin, and Dennis Coghlin alone, for every dollar he has added to his fast increasing store. One of the striking features of his life is this fact that in every stage of it he has forged on alone—contracting no obligations, receiving no material assistance, piling up no debts of friendship to be paid in the future. Many times he has been associated with other men in varied business ventures, but he has always been independent of them at the same time. About the only instance on record in which he went empty-handed to another for help, is furnished in a characteristic story of his boyhood. It was just after the Coghlin family had found a home on the edge of the forests that skirted the little town of Toledo—clearing away the timber, and grubbing the land to make that home half-way habitable and productive of revenue. Young Coghlin felt it his bounden duty to contribute some way to the family support, and he knew at that time but

one way in which he could do so. That way led him, without a word to his father lest failure be the result of his mission, to the home of one Jasper Goodrich, one of the only two neighbors the Coghlin family could boast. Goodrich knew nothing of Coghlin and Coghlin knew nothing of Goodrich, but the latter was kind of heart, and when the young fortune-seeker, with a brave assumption of business-like dignity and self-possession, requested the "loan" (without security) of five bushels of wheat, it was granted promptly and cheerfully. The favor was no small one in those days, but Goodrich was evidently impressed with the pluck of his youthful debtor, for he hitched up his team of oxen and delivered the wheat himself at the Coghlin home. This little deal in wheat was practically Mr. Coghlin's first business venture, and like most of those that followed it, proved eminently successful. There was a four acre yield on the Coghlin "farm" next spring, and with wheat at $1.25 a bushel young Coghlin, not only repaid what he had borrowed, but as time went on, was able in a hundred ways to testify his gratitude to his first real American friend. Goodrich himself, up to the time he died, and his family and descendants for many years afterward, had good reason to consider the loan of five bushels of wheat a most excellent and paying investment. The adage that "kindness begets kindness," seldom holds more true than in the life of Mr. Coghlin, and this truth is a strong element in the make-up of his character, and even to this day he is using his efforts to hold in tact property interest that have come down from his early benefactor.

In considering the success of our self-made men, the present generation is too apt to conclude that the "old fellows" were careful, and prudent, and saving, because they had no opportunity to be otherwise. Yet those "old fellows" had to contend with all the impetuousness and inexperience and love of a good time that comes with youth to-day. In that connection, it may not be out of place to relate here, a little anecdote of Coghlin's early years, that shows him to have been just a boy like other boys, beset with the same temptations that come to the youngsters of to-day, only strong-willed enough, and level-headed enough, to profit by the experience that emptied his pockets of the first goodly sum of money they had ever contained. It was the year of the great Harrison campaign—the year of hard cider and log cabins, of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—a year surcharged with boiling enthusiasm and political excitement that threw the country into a ferment from coast to coast. Ohio was then, as it has been many times since, the chief political battle ground of the nation. Much of the noise and eloquence was centered in this state, and perhaps the most notable meeting of that notable campaign was held on the historic grounds surrounding our near neighbor, Perrysburg. The meeting had been advertised for weeks in advance, the land over. Pilgrims came on foot and in ox carts, not only from all parts of Ohio, but journeying hundreds and hundreds of miles to catch a glimpse of Gen. Harrison and hear the sound of his voice. The little hamlet became a busy, crowded metropolis. Tents for the accommodation of the weary, and shows and games for the allurement of the unwary sprung up on every hand—and it was through these latter that fate administered to Mr. Coghlin a castigation that bore fruit his whole life long. Like every other boy (and almost every other man and woman, young or old) within a day's walk of the great gathering, young Coghlin determined to see Harrison and the sights attendant on his coming, or perish in the attempt. For weeks and weeks he and his boyhood's comrade, Edward Martin, had scraped and saved and planned in anticipation of the joyous event. Coghlin was the financial man of the firm, and by the time the great day rolled round found himself possessed of the enormous sum of twenty-five dollars. With this small fortune tightly clinched in his pocket, he set off with Martin for the scene of action, walking five miles through an almost impassible wilderness to the "station." After the first joyous trip through the wonderland of tents that greeted them at Perrysburg, the pair of youthful pilgrims drifted toward an enclosure surrounded by an eager crowd of gamesters intent upon the mysteries of a sport called "trick o' the loop." What the "shell game" and the "three card monte" trick of to-day are, the "trick o' the loop" was then. It looked very, very easy—almost certain of big money results. Coghlin was wary and unwilling, but Martin was eager and confident—so confident that Coghlin finally loaned him five dollars from his precious store. It disappeared. Martin was sure he could win it back. Another five dollars disappeared. Badly scared, the young speculator borrowed a third and a fourth five dollars—and they followed the others. Then Coghlin, with thoughts of an empty stomach uppermost in his mind, rebelled, and insisted that they change their last five dollars and secure something to eat. The man who had fleeced them kindly offered to furnish change. He did so, and it was all counterfeit. And the pair walked home—and Coghlin and Martin never forgot the lesson the day's experience had taught them. The element of luck never entered very largely into Mr. Coghlin's success. Many people, perhaps, called it luck, but it is not—it is foresight. The ability to look ahead created for him money-making opportunities which another man would have missed. He never boasts of his good judgment, but keeps his own counsel and attends first, last and all the time to the business affairs of Dennis Coghlin. And yet his is not a selfish life. Other men have prospered in keeping with his prosperity, and their good fortune was the result of his.

Mr. Coghlin has done more in "building up Toledo," literally, than any other man in it, and to-day is the owner of some twenty business buildings and blocks in the city, including the fine new block occupied by L. S. Baumgardner & Co., the block occupied by Milner's store and many others He is president of the Buckeye brewery, is a director in the Second National bank and vice-president and director in the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co. While Mr. Coghlin is at the head to-day of the list of millionaires in Toledo, he is not an accumulator of wealth on the principle

that actuates many others, but it is his nature and a pleasure to work and plan, and a large number of charities each year get their coffers bountifully replenished from his liberal hand. His family living, besides his wife and helpmate, consists of four sons —John, who has excellent business capacity; James, the able manager of the Buckeye Bottling Works; Amedus and William. His daughters are Nellie, the wife of Harry Dowling, and May, Mrs. James Rundell. The city of Toledo contains many able and broad-minded men, but when the history of Toledo comes to be written in the years yet to be recorded, the name of Dennis Coghlin will occupy one of the chief corner stones.

EDWARD M. COGHLIN (deceased) Toledo. There can probably be no better tribute paid to the personal and business character of Edward M. Coghlin than to say that he was a second edition of his father, Mr. Dennis Coghlin; at the same time combining the fine personal traits of a beloved mother, which made Edward a model, dutiful son, a respected citizen and a business man of breadth, energy and capacity. His career is worthy of commendation as one of Toledo's most successful men, as his management of affairs under his charge clearly demonstrated.

Edward M. Coghlin, the eldest son of Dennis and Ellen A. Coghlin, was born in Toledo, November 9, 1851. The early years of his life were not especially eventful, but as the son of goodly parents —a father who was rapidly amassing wealth—he did not take the same views of life that do some boys, who undertake to spend as much of their father's earnings as possible and make as great effort in so doing as the father does to gain it, but from an early age he rather felt it his duty to help, and build up instead of tear down. He received his education in the schools of Toledo and St. John's college, Fordham, New York, and on arriving at his majority was a capable assistant of his father in his affairs. He immediately began a practical business education and after a time entered the office of the Findlay Brewing Co., where he remained four years, and on many occasions in his life-time did William J. Finlay testify to young Coghlin's ability and integrity. On the purchase in 1878 by Mr. Dennis Coghlin and John T. Newton of the Buckeye brewery, Edward Coghlin was placed in charge, and so able was his management that the stock of the company was enhanced in value some twenty fold before his death, which occurred October 11, 1890, at the age of thirty-nine years. At that time he was secretary and treasurer of the company, and as showing in what esteem he was held, the board of directors passed a memorial drawn by Messrs. Jacobi and Pomeroy, which is here given, and is as follows:

We are called together, on the death of our managing Director, our able Secretary and Treasurer, that the records of this Company may bear testimony—at least in a limited degree—to the services rendered by him

Whose loss we deplore as a friend;
Whose direction of the affairs of the Company has been attended with such unfailing success; and
Whose counsel was ever wise and acceptable.

He was naturally endowed with rare ability, which was speedily employed in creating an accurate system of accounts, which, with his high integrity and justice in all business dealings, soon surrounded his office with a prosperity he was careful to maintain, and each year increase.

Never aggressive, always the man of gentle manners, his opinion and counsel was sought by others who were in the same line of business, and at the same time competitors,—a worthy tribute to his ability, and highly complimentary to one of his years.

We desire to bear in mind, as a lesson to ourselves, who, in health, sometimes find duty irksome, that for the past five years, while keeping up an unequal fight with disease and death, he never for a moment lost sight of the varied interests of this Company, but ever was planning for a successful future, and further perfecting his already high method of management. This watchfulness was maintained on his part until a few days before his decease.

Truly, he was "Faithful unto death."

These sentiments were approved by the Board of Directors, and a copy ordered mailed to each stockholder.

Edward Coghlin was married on January 18, 1878, to Miss Jennie O'Brien, of Toledo, a most beloved woman, who preceded him to the great unknown, the date of her death being February 22, 1889, at the age of thirty-seven years. Three daughters survive them, who were taken to their home and educated by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlin. Their names are Elenor, Kathalene and Margaret, the two former being graduates of Ursuline convent, Toledo, and the Villa Marie at Montreal, Margaret at this time being still at school in Toledo. It seems literally true that "death loves a shining mark," and while the parents of Edward Coghlin always bow to the Divine will, the loss of their son is a blow from which they will never fully recover.

EDWARD MARTIN, deceased. As the death of Edward Martin took place so many years ago, no extended rendition of his character can well be given here. However, an accurate estimate of his sterling worth and integrity may be obtained by reading between the lines in what is said of him in the sketch of Mr. Dennis Coghlin. While Mr. Coghlin is and was a man slow to make friendships, and never having a confident, yet with a keen descernment of character, there were those noble qualities and manly characteristics in young Martin that caused Mr. Coghlin to take him to his heart as a close friend and companion. He was a young man, as his admirer puts it, of "brains," of polished manners, education and ability. While Mr. Coghlin perhaps had the greater store of solid common sense, Martin, possibly, had a finer way of putting things, and was looked upon as possessing more in the line of "book knowledge."

Edward Martin was a brother of Mrs. Dennis Coghlin, and was born in New York state in 1819. He received a better education than was usually accorded the young men of that day and settled in Toledo with his father's family in 1834, two years before Mr. Coghlin arrived. There were no startling events in his early career and it necessarily follows that he was a most worthy young man of sterling character and good habits, or he would not have

been the boon companion of young Coghlin. He was for four years bookkeeper for Raymond & Cozzins, of this city, but having more in his nature than is required in a mechanical hum-drum life, the wave of emigration to the California gold fields carried him on its crest westward in 1848, and he died in June of that year on his way, as herein before stated. While all things are supposed to be for the best, God surely moves in a mysterious way and in the snuffing out of the lives of worthy men in the bloom of their young manhood, it sometimes seems a blot against justice; but the name and memory of Edward Martin stands forth as green and fresh and revered to-day in the hearts of Dennis Coghlin and his beloved wife as on the day in 1848 that Edward Martin and Dennis Coghlin walked to the great Harrison celebration at Fort Meigs. Sweet peace to his soul.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PART II.

CEILAN MILO SPITZER, Toledo and Boston. Ceilan Milo Spitzer, (or De Spitzer, as the name was originally in French), is now in the meridian of life and has had a varied and successful career. History and the family charts show that he descended from noble Huguenot stock, and Mr. Spitzer thus traces his ancestry through a long line of illustrious and widely known families, combining the old Dutch blood of the metropolis of this country with that of even more ancient and renowned progenitors. The first of the Spitzers in America was Dr. Ernestus De Spitzer, Mr. Spitzer's great-great-grandfather, who came to this country from Holland in 1730, and settled in Schenectady, New York. The family were among those who suffered for conscience sake in France during the reign of Charles VI, that monarch having expelled them, together with a large number of their co-religionists, from their native land. The name was originally De Spitzer, the prefix "de" signifying noble birth, but was dropped by the American descendants in the early years of the Republic. The De Spitzers sought, as has been said, a haven in Holland where they became affiliated with the leading families of that country, intermarrying with the houses of the blood, and tracing their ancestry back to the time of the great William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Dr. Ernestus De Spitzer served with distinction through the colonial wars, he being both clergyman and physician, and it was in the latter capacity that he served as a surgeon in the desperate wars of the early years of this country. His son, Garrett De Spitzer, was also a member of the Continental army and served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Spitzer's great-great-great-great-grandfather, Hendricks Cornelius Van Buren, was a soldier in the Indian war of 1663. He married Elizabeth Hendrichiie Van Ness, and through Hendricks Cornelius Van Buren, Mr. Spitzer is a blood relative of "Prince Martin," or President Van Buren, eighth president of the United States.

Mr. Spitzer is also a direct descendant of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, the founder of the family of that name in America, who came from Waterland, Holland, to Beverwyck, in the New Netherlands, in 1636, where he became a man of wealth and prominence until his death in Schenectady in 1688. Mr. Spitzer's great-grandfather, Jacob Bovee, married Maria Jacobse Schermerhorn; he served in the Continental army, his son, Jacob Jr., serving with him. One of the most distinguished of the Schermerhorns, is Mrs. William Astor, of New York, the acknowledged social leader of this country, and mother of Col. John Jacob Astor, who, it will be remembered, equipped, at his own personal expense, the Astor battery, now with Dewey at Manila, Col. Astor himself serving with distinguished valor before Santiago. It is also of interest to note Col. Astor's patriotic position in his instructions to his agents, to carefully go over his list of property and ascertain if he is paying his fair proportion of taxes (Col. Astor has been paying $300,000 in taxes annually) insisting that a government good enough to fight and die for, ought to be as loyally supported by the rich in the way of full and fair taxes. The Dutch families, of which Mr. Spitzer is a descendant, on the paternal side, are all of the old Knickerbocker stock.

The old and well-known colonial family of Dra pers are direct kin of his mother, who was Laura Maria Perkins before her marriage, and her mother was Harriet Draper. Mr. Spitzer's great grandfather on the maternal side, was Nathaniel Perkins, who, before he was of age, served in the Revolutionary war as aide-de-camp to Gen. George Washington, first president of the United States.

Among other distinguished members of the Perkins family is Charles Callahan Perkins, of Boston, Massachusetts, a well-known art critic, graduated at Harvard college in 1843. His principal works are "Tuscan Sculptors," (1864); "Italian Sculptors," (1868); "Raphael and Michelangelo," (1878); "Sepulchral Monuments in Italy," (1883); "History of the Handel and Haydn Society," (1883); and "Life and Works of Ghiberti," (1883). He was president of the Boston Art Club and of the Handel and Haydn Society, a member of the Legion of Honor and a corresponding member of the French Institute. George Robert Perkins, LL. D., of Otsego county, N. Y., a mathematician and astronomer; James H. Perkins, of Boston, was a well-known

writer. He contributed to the "North American Review."

The Drapers came from Brittany to England prior to 1415 and became large landowners in Yorkshire. Sir Christopher Draper was Lord Mayor of London in 1567, and was knighted in 1568. The expedition against Manila and its capture in 1763 by the English was planned by Colonel Sir William Draper, afterward a Baronet and Lieutenant General. He was made Brigadier General for the expedition and put in commission with Admiral Cornish as his naval ally.

The founder of the American branch from which Mr. Spitzer is descended was James Draper, of Heptonstall, Yorkshire county, England. He was one of the early Puritans, who came to America with his wife, Miriam Stansfield, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1647. He was a soldier in King Phillip's war of 1675.

The Stansfield family, from which Miriam Stansfield descended, are one of the oldest in England—they trace their descent from Wyon Maryon, the descendant of a noble line in Brittany, and a companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror who obtained from his royal master a grant of the extensive township of Stansfield in the county of York, England, in 1066, and assumed therefrom his surname as founder of this family. His descendants have remained in this county ever since, occupying positions of great prominence. The ancient residence, Stansfield Hall, is still to be seen in the beautiful valley of the Todmore.

Among the noted American Drapers is Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, of Madison, Wis., known as one of America's great historical writers. Dr. Draper's great work, in his especial field of scholarship, has been his "King's Mountain and its Heroes," an octavo volume of 612 pages, published by Peter G. Thompson, of Cincinnati, in 1881. The state university of Wisconsin conferred on him the title of LL. D.—Granville having made him Master of Arts twenty years previous.

General Alonzo Granville Draper, of Lynn, Mass., served with distinction in the Civil war, entering the service as a captain and emerging with a commission as Major General.

Honorable Andrew Sloane Draper, of Albany, New York, is a well-known lawyer and politician. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court in May, 1871, and practiced in his profession until 1885. In January, 1885, Mr. Draper was nominated by President Arthur, whose warm personal and political friend and admirer he had long been, to be one of the judges of the United States Court of Alabama claims, and was promptly confirmed by the senate. Mr. Draper has always been active in politics and much interested in the success of the Republican party. He made many addresses in the presidential campaign of 1868, although he was not old enough to vote for General Grant on election day, and he has been heard in every state and national campaign since. He was chairman of the Republican county committee of Albany county in 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the legislature, was a member of the standing committee on ways and means. He was also a member of the special committee which investigated the affairs of the Elmira reformatory, as well as of the committee which investigated the charges of bribery against Senator Loren B. Sessions, growing out of the celebrated contest over the selection of United States senators to succeed Messrs. Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. In that contest Mr. Draper supported Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the 19th Congressional district upon the Republican State committee. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1884, and zealously supported the candidacy of General Arthur for renomination to the presidency. Immediately following the convention he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State committee, and as such had the immediate charge of the business of the committee in the ensuing campaign. Upon invitation he visited Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta and attended to all the general arrangements for and accompanied Mr. Blaine upon his two famous journeys through the state of New York. Although the campaign was a losing one, it gained for Mr. Draper the warmest thanks and the lasting friendship of the distinguished candidate.

General William F. Draper, of Hopedale, Mass , also served in the war of the rebellion, entering the service as a private when but nineteen years of age, and in the third year of his service was made Brigadier General for specially meritorious services during the several campaigns in which he was actively engaged, from the North Carolina campaign with General Burnside; in the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns in Mississippi; in the East Tennessee campaign, including the siege of Knoxville, and finally the Wilderness campaign with Grant in 1864. In this latter campaign he was shot through the body, but returned and commanded a brigade at the Weldon Railroad engagement, he being then but in his twenty-third year. General Draper has been prominent and influential in political matters in his native state and has devoted time, talent and

money to the furtherance of Republican doctrines and particularly the protection issue, to which he has ever been a devoted adherent. In 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley as U. S. Ambassador to Italy, where he is now serving.

Mr. Spitzer's father, Aaron Bovee Spitzer, was a stock raiser in Genessee county, New York, from whence he removed with his family to Medina county, Ohio, in 1851. Mr. Spitzer was born at Batavia, Genessee county, New York, November 2, 1849. At the age of twenty he finished his education at Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio. In 1869 he made his first business venture in purchasing one-half interest in a drug store at Seville, Medina county, O. His partner was W. A. Brotts; the firm name was Brotts & Spitzer. In 1871 he sold out his interest in the drug store and opened the Seville Exchange bank, with his father as partner, the firm name being C. M. Spitzer & Co., bankers. In 1873, Ludwig Wideman was admitted to the firm as a general partner. In 1877 a branch bank was opened at Medina, Ohio; the bank was called the Bank of Medina. The services of R. M. Bussard were procured, he acting as cashier of the bank. In 1878 they liquidated the Medina bank and opened the German-American bank, Cleveland, Ohio. That same year Mr. Spitzer and his father purchased the interest of Ludwig Wideman in the German-American bank and sold out their interests in the Seville Exchange bank, leaving his father and himself the sole owners of the German-American bank. Mr. Spitzer's father was president of the bank and he cashier. They did a general banking business and also bought and sold listed stocks and bonds and carried them on a margin. In January, 1880, the bank failed, due to a panic on Wall street, one of the greatest fall in values the street had experienced since the memorable panic in 1873. In June of the same year a settlement was effected with all the creditors of the bank by paying on an average of forty cents on the dollar. In August of the same year, he formed a co-partnership with Ludwig Wideman and Jerome P. Wideman, and opened the Bank of Fremont, at Fremont, Ohio, with Ludwig Wideman as president, Ceilan M. Spitzer as cashier and Jerome P. Wideman assistant cashier. The bank did a general banking and investment business. In August, 1881, they sold out the Bank of Fremont, including the safe, furniture, fixtures and good-will of the business to the Fremont Savings bank of that city. In September, 1881, with the same partners, Mr. Spitzer opened a banking house in Toledo, Ohio, for the purpose of buying and selling investment securities, making a specialty of municipal bonds. The firm was known as Spitzer, Wideman & Co., bankers. In October, 1882, Mr. Spitzer purchased the interests of Ludwig Wideman and Jerome P. Wideman, they retiring from the firm. He then formed a co-partnership with his cousin, Adelbert L. Spitzer, under the firm name of Spitzer & Co., bankers. In 1887, on account of the large and increasing business in New England, the firm opened a branch office in Boston, Mass., at 25 Congress street. In 1890, Mr. Spitzer happily surprised the creditors of the German-American bank, Cleveland, Ohio, by paying balance due them; he did not legally owe them a dollar, as their claims were not only outlawed, but at the time of his failure he compromised the claims and received a receipt in full from all the creditors of the bank. The highest praise must be accorded to such gratuitous business honor—such an instance of commercial integrity in business affairs deserves more than passing notice.

Mr. Spitzer, since coming Toledo, has done more for the business development of the city than many older inhabitants. With his cousin, Adelbert L. Spitzer, he has given Toledo one of the finest office buildings in this country and has established one of the most prosperous investment banking houses. Whatever of benevolent, or artistic, or business enterprises are afoot in the city, he is certain to be among their first endorsers, and not only does he contribute liberally to them but he has given the city additional cause to thank him in the erection of his beautiful colonial home, known as "Innisfail" on Collingwood avenue, corner Jefferson street. Here he has established the only art gallery in Toledo which may revert to the city on the death of himself and Mrs. Spitzer, as he has no children. His residence is extremely quaint, individual and picturesque, and contains many interesting pieces of oriental furniture, tapestry and bric-a-brac, picked up in his various trips abroad.

The Spitzer building on Madison street, corner of Huron, contains some 400 offices and stores. It was erected between 1893 and 1895 by the Spitzer Building company. It is absolutely fire proof, is ten stories high and its entire frame is constructed of steel. The exterior is constructed of pressed brick and terra cotta, and the interior finish is mahogany, quartered oak and white Italian marble, When one considers that many wealthy men in Toledo have withheld their capital from such a needed and fine improvement, it reflects untold credit upon the Messrs. Spitzer. They saw their way clear to erect this beautiful building at a time when the financial affairs of the country were undergoing a terrible depression. It is generally conceded there

is no greater ornament in the city—it is a monument to their memory.

Spitzer & Co. is to-day the oldest and most successful investment banking house in the west, buying and selling municipal bonds and other high grade investment securities. They do a business of about seven millions annually. Mr. Spitzer is a stockholder and director in six incorporated banks in prominent towns in Northern Ohio, including the Ohio Savings bank and The Security Trust Co., of Toledo. He is also president of the Spitzer Building company. He is a conspicuous figure in the social world, is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs, and an attendant at Trinity Episcopal church.

Mr. Spitzer was married in 1884 to Lillian Cortez McDowell, daughter of Alexander McDowell, of Minerva, O. She is a lineal descendant of the famous Penn family—her grandfather's great-grandmother being Elizabeth Penn, a sister of William Penn. Mrs. Spitzer is also a second cousin of the late General Irvine McDowell, of the United States Army, and also a cousin by marriage of General Alexander McDowell McCook, of Carrollton, Ohio, who fought so bravely in the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland, and was named after Mrs. Spitzer's grandfather. General McCook left the service to accept from President Lincoln the position of United States Marshall for Kentucky. Mrs. Spitzer is also a cousin of Honorable William Osborne McDowell, of New York, the organizer of the order of the Sons of the American Revolution.

DENISON B. SMITH, Toledo. The following reference to the events in my life is mainly a record of nearly sixty-two years' residence on the banks of this (Maumee) river, and is most naturally grouped with its commercial growth. My limitations must exclude much that I should take pleasure in writing on this and other topics.

My birth place was Stonington, Conn., October 26, 1817. My father and mother were both from old families in that part of the state. The former, John Denison Smith, was a descendant of the Rev. Nehemiah Smith, a Presbyterian, who came to this country from England, in 1650. My mother was Grace Billings, whose ancestry were also of the English Billings, and emigrated hence at about the same time. After marriage my father was a general merchant until the close of the war of 1812, which unexpected event, and great decline in values, occasioned his financial failure.

During the year after my birth my parents removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and commenced the occupation of farming. At the age of fourteen I left home for my own support. It was a family of thirteen children, and farming in Massachusets, did not correspond in profit with that on the Western prairies of the present day, and following the almost universal custom of the Yankee people, some of the boys necessarily left the hive as early as a support could be assured outside of it. My older brother, the late John W. Smith, of Dubuque, Iowa, was then in the dry goods business and salt business at Salina, now Syracuse, N. Y., in partnership with the late Dean Richmond, and it was to this firm, as a boy in the store that I went in the spring of 1831. Of course, this was the beginning of my business career.

My brother having closed his connection with the above named business in 1834, I was engaged, in October of that year, as clerk, by Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, in a grain and forwarding business. This was my introduction to the inland commerce of this country. It was by way of the Erie Canal. All of my subsequent business life, for sixty-four years, at the date of this writing, has been identified with this internal commerce. I continued in the Slocum office until the latter part of March, 1836, when I left Syracuse to join my elder and younger brothers at Perrysburg, O., whither both had immigrated in 1834. This elder brother, the same with whom I commenced my business career, had formed a co-partnership with John Hollister, of that then growing and thriving town of Perrysburg, in a grain and forwarding and vessel building business. I was very soon connected with them as clerk. It was fitting that I should again become connected with commercial pursuits and the internal commerce of this country.

I have witnessed its expansion on the lakes, rivers and railways of this country, from very meager and scanty conditions to the greatest inland commerce of the world, and its growth is a subject of unending interest to me.

At this period of my life—a little before and later—events occurred which touch upon the commercial history of the valley, and which may not be unteresting to a few yet living on or near the river. It is not easy to believe, at this period of time and the present conditions of the commerce of this river, that from earlier than 1836 to the completion of the Wabash Canal, in 1843, the commercial traffic of the valley was performed at Perrysburg and Miami, and that the steamers and sailing vessels at this end of the lake were all owned there, with the exception of the steamer Indiana, built and owned in Toledo in 1841. Messrs. Hollister & Smith were owners of four steamers; two were engaged on the

route between Perrysburg and Buffalo, and one each to Detroit and Cleveland. They built and controlled five sailing vessels. This fleet, for that period was a formidable one for principal ownership by one concern. This firm also built 300 feet of dock and filled it with earth from the bank in the rear of it. This preparation for increased commerce had in view the completion of the Wabash and Erie and the Miami and Erie canals. The steamers were fairly profitable, but it was too early a period in the lake commerce for profitable investment in schooners. Anticipation of a great growth of population in the valley and of a great city as the gateway of an immense commerce constantly outstripped the reality, with resulting disappointment, great losses and distress. All the towns upon the river were expecting large accessions of population and commerce upon the completion of these public works. Water was the only known commercial instrumentality of commerce at that date, and these canals were on a direct line from the west to the east, by way of Lake Erie and the Erie canals. Public opinion throughout the east coincided with our people in anticipating a rapid growth somewhere on the river, and all the hotels were filled with eastern land speculators eager for investing their money. These rosy conditions did not materalize and the bright hopes were obliterated. The firm of Hollister & Smith closed up its business unsuccessfully, and all the outlay of money at Maumee and Perrysburg, public and private, under the anticipation of compensation from the canals was a sad disappointment and failure. Some benefit was derived at Maumee by the creation of water power, from the canal, but nothing at Perrysburg.

Of course, the commerce I have referred to was of a limited character. It consisted mainly of the merchandise from Mew York for the trading points west, as far as Logansport, Ind. Grain and lumber was imported for supplying the contractors on the canal. The goods were sent forward by teams to the head of the Maumee river rapids, now called Grand Rapids, and thence sent up the river in keel boats and perogues to Fort Wayne, where another portage was necessary over to the head waters of the Wabash river, and thence down the Wabash to destination. All this was heroic transportation compared with the facilities of the present day. The completion of the canals presented to us all a striking and pleasant contrast.

I was sent by my employers in October, 1836, to Logansport, Ind., to collect the money they had paid out for transporting this merchandise from New York to Perrysburg. I was a green boy of eighteen, and that age meant less experience then than at present.

I was a tenderfoot of the rarest type, but I succeeded in accomplishing my mission. The trip was performed on horseback, of course, and for much of the way through forests without roads. It consumed ten days in reaching Logansport. Between Defiance and Fort Wayne the country was very new and wild, but I found shelter for " man and beast " at several log cabins. I am ashamed that I cannot recall the names of the very early and hospitable settlers.

The leading men with whom I came in contact and had business with were the Messrs. Samuel Hanna, Wm. G. and G. W. Ewing, Allen Hamilton, Cyrus Taber, the chiefs of the Miami nation, Godfrey and Richardville, the Edsalls, Hugh McCulloch, M. W. Hubbell, Hugh Hanna and others. At Peru, Ind., I attended a public dance in a hotel just built, where the whites were largely outnumbered by the Miami Indians, and where, long before morning all original distinctive racial developments were lost in the noisy orgies of a disgusting drunken homogenity. It was a decidedly new revelation to the tenderfoot. I had secured a room, but without a lock, and left my saddle bags, containing specie that I had collected, between the beds. When I went ro retire a big Indian was in my bed. I was alarmed for the safety of the money and began to arouse the Indian in a rough way, when he sprang out of bed brandishing his knife, and I went flying to the landlord, who came, and after explanation I turned in with my boots on.

On my return to Fort Wayne I had checks upon Hugh McCulloch, who was president of a branch of the State bank there, and who very kindly helped me to so arrange my money collections around my body as to make it safe to carry through the rest of my journey home. Mr. McCulloch was afterwards secretary of the treasury of the United States.

In the following summer, at the request of my employers, I went on board of the steamer "Wayne" as clerk from August, when she was ready to sail, until the close of navigation, but one season's experience as a sailor was satisfactory to me.

As I am grouping the incidents of my life with other historical conditions on the river, I cannot forbear to briefly comment on the state of society here at that period. Many of the older families were genteel, refined and highly connected. These were supplemented by great numbers from the villages and cities of the east, and were people of education and cultivation. Altogether the society of Maumee especially was a very pleasant one. But sickness and death soon overtook many of the immigrants and many who were spared became discouraged and fled. It was all an immature village growth without corresponding agricultural development and support. No one suffered from sickness more than myself, and repeatedly I was near the end and certainly never expected to attain to my present ripe old age.

In June, 1838, and four months before my majority, I commenced a little commercial adventure for myself at Miami, lower Maumee, where a line of docks and two good warehouses had been built under the high embankments of Fort Miami, and which only twenty six years previously had been occupied by the English and Indian forces in their conflict with General Harrison. Another warehouse was added, and additional dockage. My business at Miami consisted in receiving and forwarding merchandise to the towns on the river above, and to Indiana, by the instrumentalities I have before described. This business was supplemented by the purchase at Cleveland and on the Ohio canal of flour, pork, bacon, whiskey, beans, etc., for the contractors in the construction of the Wabash canal.

In 1841 I formed a co-partnership with Geo. S. Hazard, Esq., now of Buffalo, N. Y., and who was then engaged in similar pursuits at the same point. An added element to our business was lumber from the St. Clair river, and iron, nails, glass and tobacco from Pittsburg, all at wholesale, and most likely it was the beginning of wholesale business on this river. Time has wasted all these improvements at Miami. Not a vestige is left.

My first marriage occurred July, 1843, with Mary Sophia Hunt, eldest daughter of Gen. John E. Hunt, of Maumee. She was the mother of my children.

The canal to Lafayette, Ind., was completed in the autumn of 1843, and the discovery of the disadvantages of Maumee in comparison with Toledo led me to dissolve my connection with Mr Hazard, and in the spring of 1844 I commenced a grain commission and transportation business at Toledo. In the fall of that year, I made a co-partnership with Messrs. Bronson and Crocker, of Oswego, purchasing one-half interest in eight canal boats, horses, etc. Messrs. Bronson & Crocker were at that period the leading commercial house around the lakes. They were the largest owners of vessels, and had commenced building a line of propellers. In the winter of 1845-6 Chas. Butler, Esq., of New York, built for my concern a large warehouse, for that day, at the foot of Cherry street. Mr. Butler subsequently built three other warehouses at the foot of Cherry street. One of them was occupied by Messrs. Field & King, of which concern our late townsman C. A. King, Esq., was the partner. Another was occupied by Messrs. Brown & King, composed of Matthew Brown and F. I. King. Messrs. Fields, Kings & Brown are all deceased. Another of the houses was occupied by the Cleveland, Toledo & Chicago road, on the corner of Water and Oak streets. On the opposite side of Water street was the passenger station, and Mr. Perry B. Truax was the agent. The cars at that date came down Water street and freight and passengers bound east were ferried across to the east side station. There is scarcely a vestige left of these improvements, while a warehouse built years previously by Judge Mason, between Madison and Adams is yet standing in fair condition in this year 1898.

There were no warehouses or docks between the Mason warehouse above described and Cherry street, in 1845-6, and it was at times a difficult task for boats to reach Cherry street.

Gen. Egbert B. Brown, now of Missouri, and myself, are the only known remaining grain men of 1844.

Richard Mott was the pioneer of that traffic here and in building warehouses. In 1844 and 1845 there were also here in this line, John Brownlee, Charles Ludlow and ———Babcock, under the firm of Ludlow, Babcock & Brownlee. Mr. Egbert B. Brown, Mr. Mitchell, Peter Palmer, Willard Daniels, Harry Eagle, Thomas Watkins came a year later with others whom I do not recall. The Kings, Matthew Brown, Haskell and Pendleton were early in the business, but later than above.

My business co-partnership with Bronson and Crocker was a successful one. It had grown to the ownership of a great line of canal boats and some vessels on the lakes. In 1848 I purchased their interest. In that year I also purchased the Premium flour mill on the locks here, which was burned in my possession, and the Armada mills are now on the same site.

In 1849 the Toledo Board of Trade was organized and I was elected president, with Matthew Brown, Jr. as vice-president. This organization was continued until 1876 when the Produce Exchange was organized by its members.

In 1863 I was elected over a prominent Republican, James C. Hall, president of a Union league, and presided at an immense meeting of our citizens held for the endorsement and encouragement of our soldiers at the front. Since 1884 I have, each winter, been sent to Washington by the city and our exchange in the interest of our harbor and commerce.

In 1877 I was elected secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and since that period my years and services have been devoted to that organization. In all these twenty-one years I have edited a daily price current which has now attained some degree of reputation as an authority in grain.

In 1845 I was elected a vestryman in Trinity church. I since have been an unworthy but steady and sincere supporter of that church. Of course the advantage from all its ministrations has been greatly on my side. I want to finish my career in life in Toledo and as a member of Trinity, and may my life "be like the righteous and my last end like his."

DENISON B. SMITH.

DAVID ROBISON, JR., Toledo. David Robison, Jr., was born in Wooster, O., January 22d, 1830, of Scotch Irish parentage. His father's people emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland in 1607. Both his father's and mother's people emigrated from the north of Ireland to America about 1670, the time of the great Scotch Irish movement. Arriving in Philadelphia, they settled in Chester county in the province of Pennsylvania. Afterwards they moved to what is the Cumberland Valley, Cumberland county, Pa.

As an evidence of the religious faith of the line of his ancestry, we quote from his great-grandfather's will, written the 27th day of July, 1771:

"Calling to mind the mortality of the body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, I do make and ordain this my last will and testament; that is to say and first of all I give and recommend my soul to God who gave it; and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian-like and decent manner, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God."

His father emigrated to Ohio when quite a boy in 1806, and volunteered as a soldier in the army of 1812, at Zanesville, Ohio, and enlisted as David Robertson (that being the paternal name), and

served in that war through the years of 1812 and 1813, in Northwestern Ohio, and after the war he settled at Wooster, where he remained until he died in 1870.

David Robison, Jr.'s maternal grandfather was John McConnell, a revolutionary soldier, who was a lieutenant in Captain James McConnell's company of the 5th battalion of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, associators, commanded by Colonel Joseph Armstrong, 8th December, 1776. He was captain of the 8th battalion Cumberland county militia, 31st July, 1777, and captain of the 8th company, 6th battalion Cumberland county militia, 14th May, 1778.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools and academy of his native town, and spent the years of 1848 and 1849 a student of Western Reserve college at Hudson.

His first twenty-five years of business life were spent at Wooster as a merchant, a mill owner and banker. He organized the National bank of Wooster and was its first president. He was one of the charter members of the University of Wooster, and for a number of years a trustee of that institution, to which he gave largely of his benefactions.

He came to Toledo to live the first of January, 1876; was a wholesale and retail dry goods merchant in this city until 1884. He was appointed receiver by the United States court in November, 1883, of the Toledo & Indianapolis (now Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati), and had charge of it until March, 1885. In January, 1886, he was the promoter and builder in 1886 and 1887, with other citizens of Toledo of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegan railway in Michigan, a road one hundred miles long, reaching from Muskegan to Ashley on the Ann Arbor road. He was also a director of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway for sixteen years.

In 1888, with his two sons, James J. and Willard F., he began the construction of a system of electric railways in the city of Toledo (the Toledo Electric Street Railway company), comprising in the end thirty-six miles of road, and sold the system in 1896.

With other citizens of Toledo, in January, 1897, he organized the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust company in Toledo, of which company he is now the president.

His life has not been one of leisure, but one of pressing activity and vigor, showing success and large results in all the various enterprises he has been engaged in throughout his life.

David Robison, Jr. was married the 1st day of September, 1853, to Miss Ann E. Jacobs, of Wooster, Ohio, from which marriage there were two sons, James J. and Willard F., who are now residents of Toledo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robison were brought up in, and continue in the faith and membership of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Robison is a member of the Ohio Society of the City of New York, and has been since its organization, and is also a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Anthony Wayne Chapter, Toledo.

ALEXANDER W. SCOTT, a member of the Lucas County Bar, died at his residence in Toledo, on the 9th of March, 1896, after an illness of nearly seven months.

Mr. Scott was born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, March 18, 1840. His father was Judge Josiah Scott, for more than twenty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Mr. Scott graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and immediately enlisted, with a number of his classmates, in the Army of the Union.

In 1862 the 93d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited in the vicinity of Dayton, and Mr. Scott, who, with his father's family, had for some years been living at Hamilton, was among the first to enlist in that regiment. On the 17th of October, 1862, he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant. The regiment was then commanded by Col. Charles Anderson, afterwards Governor of Ohio. In November, 1862, Mr. Scott was promoted to 1st lieutenant, his commission bearing date November 21st. He was with the regiment at Nashville in December, 1862, at the battle of Stone river, where the regiment was part of Baldwin's brigade in Johnson's division, and where it suffered severely in the fighting of December 31st. He commanded his company in the marches to Liberty Gap, Tullakoma, Bellefonte and Stevenson, when it crossed Lookout Mountain, and bivouaced in the valley below Chattanooga. Here he was taken sick, resigned in the fall of 1863, and returned to Hamilton. He recovered sufficiently, however, to return to his regiment before his resignation was accepted; was mustered out as Captain, and returned to Hamiliton, where he was admitted to the bar and commenced his practice of the law.

On October 16, 1866, he was married to Cornelia A. Corwin, at Hamilton. During his early practice he was for several years in partnership with James E. Campbell, afterwards Governor of Ohio.

In 1875 he moved to New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, to take charge of the legal business of The Ohio Central railroad company, then constructing its railroad, as the general counsel of the company. When the road was completed, and its general offices moved to Toledo, Mr. Scott also moved to this city, where he has since resided. He retained the position of general counsel for this railroad company up to the time of his death. He was also general counsel for the Michigan & Ohio railroad company, and its receiver, until it was merged with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw.

In April, 1885, he formed a partnership with John H. Doyle, of this city, the firm being Doyle & Scott, until the admission soon thereafter of Mr. Charles T. Lewis to the firm, since which time the firm name has been Doyle, Scott & Lewis, and this partnership continued until Mr. Scott's death.

Mr. Scott was a mason, having been a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, of which latter he was a past eminent commander, and was at the time of his death a member of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

At the time of his death his family consisted of his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Corwin Scott, and his three

children, Catherine Falconer Bissell, wife of Frederick Bissell, Josiah Scott and Donald Corwin Scott.

In thus giving some of the events in the life Mr. Scott, his associates at the bar of Lucas county bear testimony that his extreme modesty, his dislike to ostentation or parade, and his steadfast refusal to talk about himself or his deeds, or to allow them to be recorded, makes it difficult to give the importance to many of his achievements that they are justly entitled to.

We know that he filled a prominent place at the bar and in the community ; that he was an able and conscientious lawyer ; transacting business of great importance with marked skill and proficiency. He had a strong, clear and logical mind, thoroughly disciplined by study and application. In his railroad work as counsel, he filled a place and won his way into the confidence and affection of his associate officers that will be hard to fill, and to them his death is a great bereavement.

With that part of the community at large, with whom he came in contact or association, he was a general favorite. So much so, that very few men had as many warm personal friends or were so generally liked. And this was just. He deserved to be admired and loved. He had a refined and scholarly taste, which he cultivated on all occasions. He was a scholar in books, and a scholar in nature, and the study of books and the study of nature were his constant delight. He was a humanitarian in the truest sense. No honest appeal for help or advice was ever turned away from him without response in liberal measure. He was touched and pained at the ills and misfortunes of others, and rejoiced in their happiness and prosperity. He had a keen sense of justice, and all forms of oppression and wrong found in him an unflinching foe. He was a brave man, physically and morally; a man without fear for himself, and timid only for his family and friends, the fear of pain or misfortune to whom was his only fear. He loved his home and its surroundings, which he filled with brightness and sunshine, and during his long and painful sickness, his greeting was always a smile and words of patience and resignation. Strong in Christian faith he had no fear of death.

ROBERT MILLER, Banker, Tiffin. His ancestors were English by birth, Baptists religiously, Whigs politically, farmers professionally. His grandfather, William Miller, was overseer of the Bullman farm near Soham, Cambridgeshier. According to English custom of farm owners the oldest son has this honor. He had eight children—Robert, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Henry, Sarah and John. Robert was the next overseer of said farm, he died of nightmare (then so-called) leaving a wife and four children, viz: Maria, Thomas and Henry, who of the Miller family were last to leave their native land and with them all settled in Medina, Ohio. Thomas, who was a carpenter by trade, married Ann Clark. They were the first to search for a more prosperous home. Both died in Medina childless at a good old age. John, Henry and Sarah were next to cross the ocean; married, lived and died in Medina. John left two children, Mett and Debbie, for Pell, the oldest, died in youth, a loss from which her parents never recovered.

Sarah married James Tooth ; left two children, Eliza and Thomas. Henry's boy died before he did so he left no children. Elizabeth married Ben Watters. She was buried in England and left Eliza and Mary. Next, Mr. Watters married her sister Mary and unto them were born Alfred and Ebb. Mr. Watters died on Staten Island on his way with his wife and family to Ohio. They came on to Medina and she afterward married Daniel Hall. Here Mary was born and here both her parents died.

ROBERT'S FATHER'S FAMILY.

The father of the subject of this sketch, William Miller, was born Sept. 13, 1801; was small and frail and his father thought he could not stand farming so sent him to Soham for seven years to learn the tailor trade. But this was against his will, for he was a natural farmer and full of fun. He often told how he set the spring pole (that they used to jump across the ditch) for one of the Bullman boys so he fell backward into the ditch with a new suit on. He next went to London, worked and was there married to Elizabeth Turner. She was born December 11th, 1802, in Reading, Birkshier. They moved to Cambridge where their eight children were born, viz: Sarah, Henry, Ann, Robert, William, James, Thomas and Eliza. Mrs. Miller's health failing, they thought to try traveling so started in 1842 with Eliza, only six weeks old and the six youngest under six years old to come to their people in Ohio, (leaving his Brother Robert and Mary and families back in England.) They spent seven weeks on the ocean and arrived at their destination all right. The mother's health somewhat improved. He soon set up a shop of his own and in time little Mary was born but her life was very brief.

Henry, a bright boy in books at the age of fourteen was a great help in the shop. He died of inflammation of the bowels Dec. 3d, 1846, a precious boy. In course of time they bought forty acres of land close to town where they could pass part of their time farming and gardening with Robert as foreman breaking the oxen and colts hauling cord wood, etc. This was his delight but he hated to go to school.

Mother Miller saw but few well days. She lingered on with consumption until March 28th, 1848, and on her tomb stone is written:

Affliction sore long time I bore,
And sorely was oppressed,
Till God did please to give me ease
And took me home to rest.

Sarah and Ann now kept their father's house and helped in the shop. Sarah married Charles Watters and their children's names, Ruth, Elnor, Frank, Ben. Mr. Waters died four months before George was born.

William disliked country life and was allowed to go to Cleveland to live with Mr. Hubby and here worked on the railroad and fire department. He married Widow Smith with one child. Ida then

kept boarding house and the jail for a term of years but he and his wife's health failed and they moved to Springfield, Pa., and lived with Ida and died there.

In 1854 Mr. Miller sold his possessions in Medina and moved to Wood county, O., to get more land; bought 800 acres of wood land near Mungen which proved when the rainy seasons came on to be very wet. Here their hardships began. No chance to earn money, sickness and poverty came speedily. At one time they lived three weeks on potatoes without any salt, as their only diet, for the mud was so deep and water so high they dare not venture out. Robert had ague three years, and one day when he was real sick the mud chimney got thawed out and fell down. He then got discouraged and almost gave his interest there to his brothers, James and Thomas and left to do for himself September, 1859.

Ann married Isaac Watters (brother to Sarah's husband) had two children, Mary and Cora. Thomas enlisted in Co. K, 111th Regiment, Ohio volunteers, 1863, served three years in the war of the rebellion and came home broken in health and discouraged he sold or almost gave his interest in the farm to his brother, James, and in search for health and in company with his father and his sister Anna (whose husband had deserted her) and children moved near Clifton, Kansas, and bought a large farm there; here the father not able to endure pioneer life over again died June 29th, 1877.

Eliza returned to Medina and married Mr. Tiffet, James married Mary Parmenter second wife, Zerelza Aller, and remained on the farm which in after years proved to be fine oil territory. So he got rich and moved to Bowling Green with his wife and five children (Clara being dead) Sherman, Earnest, Grace, Royal and True.

RUTH MILLER'S ANCESTORS ON HER MOTHER'S SIDE.

Her great-grand-father, Thomas Hawkins, married Elizabeth Hargrow; their children, William, Elizabeth, John, Absolom, Thomas, Ruth, Richard, born near Wheeling, W. Va. Grandmother Elizabeth Hawkins married Alexander McCoy, of Irish descent, and moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, about 1813. Their children Sarah married Andrew Barns and had seven children. Margret's husband was Thomas Crocket and they had five children. Thomas married Eliza ————. Their son Alfred was a banker and George a farmer. Eliza married David Thompson and they had nine children, two of them bankers, two lawyers. Ruth's husband was Thomas Pike and they had four children. Matilda's husband was John Mercer and they had four children. Absolom married Pheba ———— and they had six children. Mary married George Kannals who dropped dead in the act of signing a deed in his office. They had two children, Elizabeth and Emmet.

MRS. RUTH MILLER'S ANCESTORS ON HER FATHER'S SIDE.

Her great-grand-father, George Mercer, was a Quaker and lived near Philadelphia. His children, Caleb, George, Rachel, William and her grandfather left a widow; she married Mr. Moore. William Mercer married Charity Pettit, born 1781, died February 2nd, 1855. Her brother's and sister's names were Charles, John, Rebeca, Phineas, William, born June 5th, 1755, died March 2nd, 1839, and Charity Mercer moved to Columbiana county, O., while their children were young, being Martha, Mary Ann, George, William, John, Daniel, Buelah, Charity, Elizana (died a baby), Abram, Lucretia and Charles.

Martha married Andrew Pettit. Unto them were born Martha, George and Louis.

Mary Ann married Enos Monahan, a Disciple minister, and died childless.

George married Jane Montgomery; had twelve children. David, Mary Ann, Isabelle, William, John, George, Reason, Daniel, Samuel, Horace, Caleb and Matilda Jane.

William married Margaret Ikerd; had thirteen children, Daniel, Elisana, Elizabeth, Pierce, Mary Ann, Margaret, Martha, Charity, Bielba, Angeline, Euphema, Rufus and Caroline.

Daniel married Eliza Wolf; had five children, Charity, William, Frank, Jesse and Ella.

Bulah married William Pike; had fifteen children, Lucretia, William, Joseph, Jane, Lorenzo, Loranzo, etc.

Charity married Samuel Taylor, had fifteen children and lived to man and womanhood. William, Ann, Jane, Daniel, Emma, Joseph, John, Martha, Lee, Matilda, Seldon, Lucretia, Charles, Enos and Adda.

Abraham's wife was Harriet Rice, children, Charity, James, Porterfield, Charles, Melville, Clinton and Isadora.

Lucretia's husband was Henry Groves, their children, Mary Ann and James, both dead.

Charles married Jane Momeny and lived on the home farm. Children, Fulton, Dowling and Alnetta.

Thus it will be seen that they were a very large family and George, William, John, Abram, Lucretia, Charles and families moved to Wood county, Ohio, in 1833 and 1834, then a dense, wet forest.

HISTORY OF THE MERCERS MOVING TO WOOD CO., O., AS GIVEN BY CALEB MERCER, JAN. 11TH, 1898.

"Father gave George (the oldest son) 80 acres of land on Sandy Creek if he would go and live on it and improve it and gave him $100 provided he needed it to even up with the rest of the children. This George sold for $600 in 1832 on one year's time and started to Wood county with Sam Kimball, returned and gave a glowing account of the rich soil, and he and John went again. George bought 80 acres in Liberty township and John 80 in Liberty and 80 in Portage townships, so George with his wife and four children moved on his land in 1833. It was a dry season and he raised a good crop on the Haskins farm and was elated over it and sent back word of his grand success and thus got John and father in notion of coming where there was such a grand chance of getting hay for stalk just for cutting it, and such a black, loomy soil,

mellow and so easily cultivated. Caleb, twenty years old, came in the spring of 1834, and entered prairie land for his father as his father had a lame back and sores on his ankles for years. On this land Caleb was to build a cabin, plant twenty acres of corn and cut hay for forty head of cattle and ten acres of corn for his Brother John, but he only got five acres planted for his father which was all eaten by the coons, that the water did not destroy. Plowed the ground with George's oxen and built the cabin and the rain set in July 10th, and kept it up until the country was a flood. Caleb's friends, Will Montgomery, Jake Pettit and John Kimble, all came and bought land and all returned home to get ready for moving; the father sold his land lease for $1,000 and he and wife and daughter, Lucretia, rode in a carryway (a buggy without springs and no cover) drawn by their family beast, while Abram and Charles rode her colt and drove forty head of cattle, and Caleb drove three yoke of oxen to one wagon with their household goods, and John had two yoke hitched to his wagon, and wife and children in that wagon. Caleb walked this road of 200 miles five times and cut the road through the woods some of the way. After they arrived on their land they began cutting hay with the scythe and while so doing their cattle strayed away. When Caleb found them it was nearly Christmas; one time he got lost and had to sleep all night in the woods. Next morning he met a woman hunting for her cows; he asked her for something to eat. She, Mrs. Howard, said they had nothing but corn bread and venison, but he was glad to get that as he had fasted for eighteen hours, but many, many were their hardships. Their father took a fever and was unconscious from the first attack and died; the mother not able to raise her head from the bed, to see his cold brow, and Abram and Charles so sick after the father's burial; all three were moved to their daughter, Lucretia Groves, and cared for until able to return to their home where the mother and son Charles lived together until he arranged to bring home a wife, then mother went back to Columbiana county to her son, Daniels, and died February 2nd, 1855, and was there buried. But through all these deprivations and hard times they are now a numerous well-to-do, respectable people.

The following is a sketch of John Mercer and his wife's life written by their youngest daughter, Ruth Miller:

John Mercer was born near Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1807. His wife, Matilda McCoy, was born near Wheeling, Va., May 31, 1809. Both moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, in their early childhood. Matilda could remember her room in her first home, and after traveling three days toward her new home in a moving wagon, then in common use, she so longed for her own room that she stole away from her parents and ran back toward her room and was picked up by a stranger several miles back, who brought her to her parents, although she objected and said she wanted to go home, and this strong love of home abided with her all her life.

Schools in those days were not common, and but few had the privilege of attending them. John got to go enough so that he learned to read and write and figure well in arithmetic, for figures were natural to him. He was also a natural inventor, and at the age of fifteen was put out to a Mr. Kurns as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade. Here life was not a pleasant one. He learned the trade well, and went home at the age of twenty, where he worked at his trade, but made bureaus, bedsteads, etc. His parents were Quakers, hence he was never known to say "you" to his parents, but always "thee." He was turned out of the Quaker church about the year 1829 for being immersed by Elder Secrest and uniting with the Church of Christ.

Matilda could not remember of ever seeing her father, Alexander McCoy, walk, as he had the palsy. He was born in Ireland, and was a great reader; could tell chapter and verse of almost any chapter in the book. He loved the bible. Her mother was a very pious woman, but poor. She had eight children, and all had to work. Her home was the preacher's home, her house the meeting house for years, as her brother, Robert Hawkins, was the great preacher of those days among the Bible Christians and denominations, and drew great crowds to hear his songs and sermons. Matilda was heard to say that she was born a Christian and always wanted to be good. But her chances for the education, which she so much coveted, were slim, for she only got to go to school seven weeks, in which time she learned to read and spell. She learned to cook, weave and spin, and often would do this until three o'clock in the morning, so that she could be spared to attend some big meeting, as it was then called, and then had to walk all the way, it being ten or twelve miles distant. Her heart was full of love for Christ. She would have none but christian associates. I often heard her tell that the first she ever saw or knew of John Mercer was when she saw him sitting up in front among the elders and singers. Then she inquired who that young man was who took such an interest in church affairs, and, of course, that interest became mutual, and March 4, 1830, they were married by Thomas Whitacre in Elkron township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and went to housekeeping close beside his father, William Mercer. Here the husband worked at his trade until 1834, when he became anxious to own a home of his own, and in company with his brothers, George and Caleb, he came to Wood county, entered 220 acres of land with what money he saved and what Matilda received from home. He cut a wagon track through the woods to the 160 acres in Portage township, built a little hut and made preparations to move there, and in the spring of 1835 started with his wife and two children, Robert and Charity Jane, in an ox wagon, a distance of 200 miles. It took about two weeks, and once the oxen became thirsty and ran down a steep bank for water and upset the wagon and all its contents and broke Matilda's collar bone, from which she suffered much. They landed at their new home, with immense large trees all around, not a foot of land cleared even for a garden. John was not raised to farming, and thought vegetation would grow best in the shade, but Matilda was sure

he was mistaken, and that the sun was needed. But the brush was cleared away and corn and a garden planted among the trees, but the little that with good care did grow, was destroyed by coons, and the flies and mosquitos almost killed the oxen and cows and people, too, for with poor water to drink, a log hut with shelves alongside for beds, hired men and all in one room to eat and sleep, ague was sure to come and come it did. But the next year land was cleared, a better log house was built, orchard planted, but for weeks and weeks at a time Matilda would not have the chance of seeing the face of a white woman. The Indians would come occasionally, but were kind.

The wolf's howl could be heard nights close by. Once the cows strayed away, and John started on horse back to hunt them. While he was gone one night she dreamed that a negro had come in to kill her. When she woke up the door was wide open. She got up and shut the door and went back to bed and went to sleep. But before John got back she said she did not care what become of the cows if John would only come, for it was four days before he could get his cows home. Matilda became so homesick that she learned of her husband how to write, so that she could write and hear from home; but postage was then 25 cents on one letter, and money was scarce.

In 1836, May 23, Eliza was born unto them. And as time sped on, adversity and prosperity, sickness and health mingled together, but John, always busy, invented a spinning ginney to spin twelve threads at once, built a loom, made furniture for himself and others, built turnpikes and made ditches; but among all this and in their busy life, both sighed for christian society, and felt sorely the need of church benefits and privileges they used to have back east, and as there were a number of families now living within five miles of them on either side, they began to plan how to get the church started.

In 1839 John and his brother William agreed to call the people together for worship, John to act as elder and William as deacon. This movement proved to be a great source of enjoyment and prosperity But they little dreamed whereunto it would grow. William died in about eight years, but John and Matilda lived to see it (Bethel) one of the greatest churches in Ohio, and the foundation of many other churches within a few miles, and their greatest joy was to see the church prosperous.

In 1840 Ruth was born, the youngest of their four children. The family was now complete, and prosperity was with them, and their joy was to visit the sick, comfort the sorrowing, support the weak. But theirs was not all joy, for in 1848 Charity Jane, the oldest girl, the comfort and assistant of Aunt Matilda (as she is now called), took sick. She suffered long and severe, but the new testament was her comfort by day and her pillow by night. Her anxiety was so great to be baptized that Brother Wade was sent for and they carried her into the Portage river and immersed her, after which she improved in health, but soon faded away. She died a most triumphant death.

Feeling the great need of an education, they sought it for their children, and sent Robert, their only son, to Antioch college, Green county, Ohio, where he was very industrious. But he was too anxious and overstudied, which brought on brain fever, and in 1857 he was brought home to the sorrowing family a corpse. It was a death blow to their earthly hopes. Now their family name of Mercer must die with them, and earth no more had the same cheer in it. But still they knew it their duty to make the best of life, so toiled on, looking forward to the recompense of reward. Their home was the orphan children's home, seldom without one or more in their family. For months they had five at one time. Uncle John's home was theirs, and all the preachers' home, too, and many are the testimonials we hear like this: "I never will forget Uncle John and Aunt Matilda, for when we were sick they brought us a buggy load of vegetables, fruits and nicknacks—the dried beef tasted so good. They helped us so much, or they were such good doctors. They helped me when in trouble. When I was sick they took me into their home and saved my life." These kind testimonies were worth more to them than gold.

In February, 1886, their daughter, Eliza Outhwaite, died, leaving a husband and five children—Robert, Matilda, Frank, Elizabeth and Edward. This to the aged parents was a terrible blow, and they clung more closely to their only living child, Ruth, who was married and living with them, and cared for them. At the age of seventy-five Uncle John gave up all the cares of his farms to his son-in-law, Robert Miller, and only looked after his moneys and worked what seemed good to him to do. He grew old gracefully, lovingly and peacefully, and realized his time was short; but he was strong, well and happy until 1890, when with a chill he took pneumonia. He said he was willing to submit to what might come, and died on the 4th of March, the sixtieth anniversary day of his marriage to Matilda, and around his coffin stood strong men and wept, saying, "Through this man's kindness I own my home and all I have." It is a comfort to know that, although he was a business man, he never sued anyone and he was never sued. He willed his wife all she wanted, $4,000, and divided the balance of his estate, in all about $70,000, among his heirs.

"He rests from his labor, and his works do follow him."

Aunt Matilda was left lonely. She had a stroke of paralysis two years before, and had received much care from her husband's hand by day and by night, but the Lord was good to her in granting her request to live with her companion sixty years, and she would be willing to abide her time. In May, 1893, she moved to Tiffin with her daughter and family, and although very feeble in mind and body, was an example of contentment, patience, piety and love. The bible was her book as long as she had strength to hold it. She was so fond of hearing J. O. Updike's sermons read, and all good books. She gave to Hiram college $3,000 to educate others and

$1,000 to churches, and where she thought duty demanded it. She desired to live to see the Tiffin Church of Christ built and dedicated, but she went too soon to that country where paralysis is unknown.

Although she could not walk, yet she went to church regularly, and for the last time two weeks before she went to heaven. She could tell a good sermon when she could not recognize the faces of her friends that loved her so well. Christ was all in all to her. But the chill came at last, after which she lived only a few days, and without pain grew weaker and weaker. When asked by her daughter if she knew she was very sick, she said yes. Then she asked her if she knew that Jesus was coming for her very soon. She replied, "O, won't that be sweet," and a beautiful smile came over her face, and so she slept away on the morning of the 18th of February, 1895, and was buried by the side of her companion at Rudolph, Wood county, Ohio. And thus ended the lives of two of the best and most useful people ever lived. That I may only be as useful is the wish of their only living child,

RUTH M. MILLER.

ROBERT MILLER, BORN APRIL 15TH, 1835—HISTORY OF HIMSELF, AND THAT OF HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.

After Robert became discouraged with his father's farm and left it, he hired out to John Mercer at $10 per month. Fifty cents per day was then counted good harvest wages. He did not serve with eye service and clamor for few hours and short days, but honestly and with interest, and brighter days began to dawn upon him. Later on he was immersed by Elder Call and united with the Church of Christ; he gained the confidence of the Mercers the following winter, attended the district school where Ruth was the teacher, and interest in teacher and scholar began to grow until on the first of June, 1862, they united their hopes in the bonds of matrimony, the ceremony performed by Elder D. Call, in the church both loved so well.

Mrs. Miller was born July 18, 1840, on the Mercer homestead, in Portage township, Wood county, O. Was early taught to work, and to love the church; from the age of twelve supported and educated herself, working for her father by the week in the kitchen, at the wheel, or in the field; united with the church of Christ March 20, 1858, baptized by Nelson Piper; taught seven terms of school; at the time of her marriage had bought and paid for a forty-acre farm, six horses and twelve cattle, and had $300 in cash which she received from her brother's estate; this she let her husband have to buy him some land. After their marriage they worked on as usual for one year, at which time Mr. Miller began to use part of his time for himself, and went into buying and feeding cattle and hogs. At this he more than doubled his money. May 11, 1863, John William Daniel was born. After this Mrs. Miller and family went into equal partnership with her parents in house affairs, and thus labored until 1882, when her father and mother gave all the farm and all their cares to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and lived with them the rest of their lives. The longest Mrs. Miller was ever away from her parents was one month; then she was away for her health. They would not be separated, and both Mr. and Mrs. Miller were noted for the kind treatment they gave their parents.

May 6, 1867, Thomas Abram Austin was born, and December 28, 1872, Matilda Elizabeth Alta came, and at last Mary Pearl Oak came on September 3, 1878. Now the family was complete. Business increased, lands were bought and sheep feeding was added, feeding from 2,000 to 3,000 each winter. He sought the best plans of feeding and adopted them. The children were brought up to work, and go to district school; also went to Ada; there Daniel and Abram graduated in commercial course. Daniel, a natural machinist, went into partnership with Reed & Luckey in the saw mill business for two years. July 17, 1887, he was married to Rose Stafford, (a United Brethren lady) of Wood county, and settled in Mermill, and unto them were born Myron J. and Alice M.

Abram's mind, while attending school at Ada, was directed to Miss Laura E. Haverstock, a Methodist, of Seneca county, and they were married November 6, 1889. He built a house and settled close to his parents. Their children were Geneva R. and Robert D. When the oil business began to prosper, and enormous wells were drilled, Daniel and Abram could not see why land owners could not operate their own land, and after much advice and study the work was begun, and on September 12, 1888, their first well was drilled in, a good well. Thus encouraged they leased land of others, Daniel looking after the drilling and machinery, and Abram the lumber and teaming (both on good salaries) and Mr. Miller the farm, etc. All went on nicely and enjoyable. Daniel and Abram and their sisters were earnest, active members of the Church of Christ, and the Miller family gave largely to a number of church buildings and societies, and were principal donors of the church in Rudolph, their home church, built in 1891. But sorrow comes to all. Daniel, in the midst of his busy life, took the typhoid fever, and, in spite of five doctors and all his friends could do, he passed peacefully away September 16, 1892. Death could not have found a more shining mark. Everybody mourned that knew him. It seemed an unbearable loss, for he was so lovable, and good, and wise.

Although the Millers were recognized as among the most successful oil producers in the Ohio field, now they were cast down in spirit and crippled for help in business. In April, 1893, Mr. Miller sold a working interest in all his oil territory and moved to Tiffin, where he engaged in the banking business with his only living son, Abram. Daniel's wife and children moved and lived with them, At this time the two daughters were attending Hiram College, Matilda (now called for common Mattie), here got acquainted with W. C. Cook, son of a Baptist minister, who was studying medicine, and at her beautiful home in Tiffin was married to him June 28th, 1894. After this Pearl attended school at Heidelberg in Tiffin, and then at Bethany college, West Virginia. Came home and was married April 7th,

1897, to Dallas J. Osborne, son of a well to-do farmer, with whom she got acquainted at Hiram college. He was an able pastor of the West Madison Church of Christ, Cleveland, O., for two years. The son, Abram, and two sons-in-law, with Mr. Miller for president, makes a strong force of Miller & Sons' bank. This firm with its ready cash, coming to Tiffin in the financial crisis of 1893, found a grand welcome, and how many people and firms this bank helped to stem that tide will never be known, and its influence and aid to Tiffin and surrounding country cannot be overestimated. Its financial standing has never been questioned, and people do not hesitate to trust their money to its keeping.

Coming in this trying time they found the Church of Christ in Tiffin only three years old and depleted financially; it now took on new life and began contemplating a new house, Mr. Miller agreeing to duplicate all subscriptions and donations, and on the 26th of April, 1896, a beautiful stone church elegantly furnished, was dedicated at a cost of nearly $30,000. Mr. Miller paid all bills as they came in, and along with their many cares in Tiffin, they still keep charge of their Wood county farms and perhaps give employment to more people than any other man in that county. Their's truly has been a busy, useful life.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Toledo.—John S. Kountz, who was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1884-5, was born on a farm in Richfield township, Lucas county, Ohio, March 25, 1846. His parents, Michael and Helen Kountz, were natives of Germany and emigrated to this country when children. His mother died in 1857, when the subject of this sketch was eleven years old; his father when young Kountz was seventeen. He attended the public schools at Maumee, Ohio, until his fourteenth year, after which he was variously employed. September 30th, 1861, when but fifteen years old, he enlisted as a drummer in Co. G, 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment's first year's service in the rebellion was in the army of West Virginia, but later it was ordered to Young's Point, La., opposite Vicksburg, Miss., and became part of the army of the Tennessee, General U. S. Grant commanding. He participated in its campaigns and battles until disabled by wounds, resulting in the loss of a leg, November 25th, 1863. Many incidents relating to Drummer Kountz, soon after his regiment entered upon its brilliant career could be cited; among these was his rescue of a comrade of Simmond's battery on the Kanawha, in December, 1862. That stream had been covered with ice and the soldier having ventured too far and broken through, young Kountz, at the imminent risk of his life, rescued him. In July, 1863, Drummer Kountz was especially complimented in being sent by Col. Siber as his sole companion on a night trip to the outer line in front of Jackson, Miss., for inspection of the situation, then deemed critical. He was often called for special service and was always ready for any emergency. The most notable, as it is the most serious, incident in Drummer Kountz record occurred at the historical charge on Missionary Ridge, November 25th, 1863. His regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part in that fierce engagement. Not to recite at length the details of that charge, it will not be out of place briefly to quote from Gen. W. T. Sherman's memoirs (page 377) who there says: "Column after column of the enemy was streaming toward me; gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us from every hill and spur that gave view of any part of the ground held by us." During this time the 37th was under cover of temporary works from which the enemy had been driven that morning. At about noon the order was given to advance and the troops moved towards the enemy's works; young Kountz left his drum and went forward with the regiment. The assault lasted but a few minutes, the firing from the enemy's intrenched position being simply terrible, grape, canister, shot and shell raining upon them. Twice the union forces charged upon the enemy's works and twice their bleeding lines were compelled to fall back. So strong was the Confederate General Claibourne's position in the immediate front that a thousand men could hold it against ten times their number. In about the time it takes to write it the 37th suffered a loss of nearly one quarter of those engaged, in killed and wounded. In this assault the young drummer was hit in the thigh by an English explosive rifle ball, falling near the enemy's works just as the union forces fell back from the point of their advance. The situation was perilous for the wounded boy. Information of his condition being reported to Co. G by Captain John Hamm, Comrade William Schmidt promptly volunteered to undertake his rescue, and ere long on his shoulders and amid much firing by the enemy, bore the wounded drummer to a safe place. There he was placed on a stretcher and carried to the rear where his leg was amputated the same night. He was then under eighteen years of age. (This episode has been made the subject of a poem by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, entitled "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge.") He was discharged April 25th, 1864, and as he was leaving for home, his regiment passed through Louisville on its way to the front, after its return from veteran furlough, when he was permitted for the first time since the battle of Mission Ridge and for the last time in the service to see it. Leaving Louisville for Cincinnati, he stopped at the latter city to arrange for an artificial limb, provisions for which had generously been made by his comrades, and early in May, 1864, after an absence of nearly three years, he reached his Maumee home. Referring to this incident in the military career of young Kountz, Honorable Joseph B. Doe, acting secretary of war, in a letter, dated July 10th, 1895, to the late Judge R. H. Cochran, of Toledo, Ohio, said: "The act of this drummer boy in voluntarily leaving a place of safety in the rear and rushing into the thick of battle was an exhibition of gallantry so conspicuous and inspiring that it is not strange, when he was rescued from between the lines where he lay helpless with a shattered leg, that his comrades raised a purse for him and gloried in his heroism then, as they cherish now, after all these years, the memory of his deed."

It is not out of place in this connection to add, that at a reunion of the 37th Ohio regiment, held at Wapakoneta, Ohio, September 6th and 7th, 1884, the following resolution of congratulations and thanks was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the society of the 37th O. V. V. I. in seventh biennial reunion assembled, extend their hearty congratulations to their gallant drummer boy, John S. Kountz, upon his elevation to the high office of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

We have not forgotten his heroic conduct on that memorable 25th of November, 1863, in throwing away his drum and joining with his regiment in the terrible charge on Mission Ridge, and we desire to express our thanks to Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood for her faithful portrayal in "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge" of the noble traits and characteristics of our comrade's army life, the love his comrades bore him, and the immortalization in heroic verse of one of the most daring and unselfish deeds in the annals of the war for the preservation of the union." "CHARLES HIPP,
Pres. Society 37th O. V. V. I."

The following explains itself:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1895.

MR. JOHN S. KOUNTZ,
Late Drummer Co. G, 37th Ohio Volunteers,
Toledo, O.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, by direction of the President and in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the acting secretary of war has awarded you a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25th, 1863. Very respectfully,
F. C. AINSWORTH,
Col. U. S. Army,
Chief, Record and Pension Office."

In this connection, record may properly be made of the different battles in which the drummer boy of Maumee took part, to-wit: Princeton, W. Va., May 15-18, 1862; Fayetteville, W. Va., September 10th, 1862; Cotton Hill, W. Va., September 11th, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., May 19-22, 1863; Vicksburg Siege, May 19th-July 4th, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 17th, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 23-4-5, 1863. Disabled from further military service, Mr. Kountz at once resumed the limited educational course left open to him by entering the high school at Maumee, of which E. W. Lenderson, now deceased, was principal, and where he remained for about one year. After a short course in Bryant & Stratton's commercial college at Toledo, at the age nineteen years he accepted a clerkship in the county treasurer's office, retaining the same until 1871, when he was elected treasurer of Lucas county, being then twenty-five years of age. Two days after the close of his term in that office, September, 1874, he was unanimously chosen as the republican nominee for county recorder and was successful at the ensuing election, running more than eleven hundred votes ahead of his party ticket. In 1877, he was by acclamation renominated for the same office, but with the entire ticket was defeated by the national party, though running more than one thousand votes ahead of the average vote of his associate candidates. He then engaged in the fire insurance business, which, in connection with that of real estate and loans, he now pursues in Toledo.

Among the more prominent features of General Kountz' record is his relation to the Grand Army of the Republic. As the first adjutant of Forsyth Post, organized November 19th, 1866 (serving as such for three terms) he was actively identified with that pioneer soldier organization of Northwestern Ohio of which he was three times unanimously chosen commander. In 1881 he was elected department commander of Ohio, and during his term established one hundred and sixty new posts, the membership of the department being increased from two thousand to eight thousand with corresponding advance in interest and efficiency. As the result largely of such success, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis, Minn., July 25th, 1884. To the discharge of such duties he brought the same energy and efficiency that marked his success in subordinate positions with results which are best shown in the report of the state committee on commander-in-chief adopted at the national encampment at Portland, Maine, June 24-25, 1885, as follows: "The work of the year evidences the ability and fidelity of the commander-in-chief. Despite the presidential contest and the rapid growth of the Grand Army in former years, yet under his splendid leadership our numbers have increased and the high character fully sustained. The earnest desire which has inspired him to do his whole duty is illustrated by the extent of his visits, ranging from Maine to the Golden Gate and including all the departments except three. Wherever he has gone greater interest in the order has not only been manifested, but the respect shown him indicates the high esteem in which he is held as commander-in-chief and the personal regard which is entertained for him as a comrade and a gentleman. The careful and economical administration of Commander-in-Chief Kountz has materially increased the funds of the national encampment. Your committee recommends that ten thousand dollars of the amount now in the hands of the quartermaster be invested in state or municipal securities. For his efficient and kindly management of all the affairs of the Grand Army he is worthy of the hearty and sincere thanks of this encampment, and it is recommended that the council of administration be instructed to secure and present him a suitable testimonial of our recognition of his essential services in behalf of the Grand Army." The testimonial consists of a solid silver service of twenty-two pieces, elaborately engraved, and a case of solid silver spoons and forks. During Commander in-Chief Kountz's administration the number of departments was increased to

thirty-eight with an addition in membership of nearly fifty thousand; while in increased spirit and efficiency the organization was no less advanced. His successor in office, General Lucius Fairchild, in an address at Memorial Hall, Toledo, November 19, 1886, said, "the office has been held by brave major-generals and others high in military rank, yet Ulysses S. Grant served loyally under the brave drummer boy of Toledo." One of the features of Commander-in-Chief Kountz's administration has reference to the relations of the Grand Army with the Catholic church, and the obtaining through a special committee appointed by him for the purpose, of which Major-General W. S. Rosecrans was chairman, the expression of the opinion of the highest authorities in that church, that the Grand Army of the Republic, as now organized and conducted is not, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, a "secret society" and that Catholics may, with all good conscience, belong to it. Such expression was timely and useful in settling a question not a little embarrassing to many ex-soldiers of that religious connection. The presidential campaign of 1884 was in progress when Commander-in-Chief Kountz entered upon that office, and by special order he called attention to the grave necessity of excluding party politics from the Grand Army. He said: "While it must be conceded by all that no class of citizens have a higher right to express their political opinions and take part in the campaign as their convictions shall dictate, than those who through unselfish patriotism went forth to save the nation, yet the commander-in-chief deems it his duty to remind comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic is strictly non-partisan." It was during the same administration that the small button worn in the lapel of the coat was adopted as a mark of membership in the Grand Army. General Kountz was for five years a member of the national pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his activity and usefulness are further shown by the positions held by him in different local relations. He was one of the originators of the soldiers' memorial building in Toledo, served three years as its president, and from its organization has been a member of the board of trustees of that association. He has been president of the Toledo Fire Underwriters association, and for eighteen years a member of the executive committee of the same. In 1887-8 he was chairman of the committee on manufactures of the Citizens Board of Trade, and in that capacity was influential in securing for the city important manufacturing establishments. In 1889 he was president of that organization. He is on the board of directors of the Toledo Hotel Co., and has been for a number of years one of the directors of the Vicksburg National Military Park association. Of General Kountz it has been justly said: "He is a man of fine natural abilities, energetic and industrious and most faithful in the discharge of any duty assigned to him. In his grand army work he has few equals and no superiors. It was his work as commander of the department of Ohio that gave the organization its great impetus in this state, and started it on its onward march to become the banner department of the order. As commander-in-chief his work was equally great. No man is better known among the old soldiers from Maine to California than Comrade Kountz, and no one is held in greater esteem." Mr. Kountz was married September 21st, 1868, to Miss Sarah Jane Hadnett at Kalamazoo, Mich., who died March 11th, 1875. He was married to Miss Agnes Jane Denniston at Toledo, June 4th, 1879. He has living five sons and four daughters, and he is one of the best examples on God's footstool of American manhood who battled for his country in the rebellion.

REV. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, D. D., Toledo.—Rev. William W. Williams, D. D., was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, October 25th, 1821. His father, Thomas Williams, was for fifty years an elder in the Presbyterian church in Vernon, he giving due attention to the religious instruction of his son. When seventeen years of age, the latter experienced a change of heart, and soon thereafter, united with the church named. He prepared for college at Vernon Academy, and at Rev. David Nelson's Mission Institute, at Quincy, Illinois. Taking his collegiate course at Amherst, he was graduated from Auburn Seminary in 1846. In 1846 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cayuga, and ordained in 1848 by Onondaga Presbytery, being at the same time installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Camillus, New York, which he served acceptably for five years.

Dr. Williams came to Toledo on the call of the First Congregational Church, of date of August 15, 1853, which he accepted September 5, following, and removed here soon thereafter. He was installed by the Maumee Presbytery June 8, 1854, under what was known in Northern Ohio as the "Plan of Union" of many Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The pastorate thus established has now continued for the extraordinary period of more than forty-two years without interruption or thought of change by pastor or people. As indicating something of what have been the results of such relation, it may be stated that on coming here Dr. Williams found, in a city of some seven thousand inhabitants, a church nine years old, struggling, as from the first it had struggled, with conditions by no means assuring to the new pastor.

Dr. Williams' predecessors were Rev. William H. Beecher, 1844-47; Rev. Anson Smythe, 1847-50; and Rev. Samuel Wright, 1851-52, the latter dying of cholera, the result of heroic exposure by attendance on those within and without his church, who were prostrated by that fell disease.

The list of members of this church shows that at the commencement of Dr. Williams' pastorate, the total number of admissions was 132, the aggregate in 1895 being 1446, an increase of 1314. The number of actual members in 1853 did not exceed seventy, against nearly 700 at the present time, this now being the largest church in Northwestern Ohio. Of Dr. Williams' services, it may be stated that in addition to faithful discharge of ordinary pastoral routine, he was, from the first, identi-

fied with all departments of church work to an extent rarely known. Assuming, at an early date, charge of the Sabbath School, as Superintendent, he has continued the same to this time, devoting personal attention to the same, with rare exceptions, throughout the period named, the school thereby establishing and maintaining a record of prosperity and efficiency not equalled in the city in the period of its continuancy. For so nearly a half century of time, no form or voice has been with the members of this school as familiar as has his. Hundreds of his scholars have become parents, and some of them grandparents; while graduates of the shool are found in most departments of business and professional life in Toledo and elsewere. No other school of this city has been as largely represented in the work of missions at home and abroad, as has this one. As shown by the records, the number of its officers and scholars has advanced from about seventy in 1853, to 415 in 1895, while the means and methods of its management have been greatly improved.

Of Dr. Williams' pulpit and parish service, it may be stated, that few Toledo pastors have taken more positive stand for both sound theology and true Christian life than has he, while his voice has ever been clear and strong against evil in every form. Throughout he has been outspoken in behalf of temperance and against all forms of evil. His social habits have done much in attaching to him many people outside the church, while strengthening him in the community at large, where he has been of substantial service in different ways, especially as a champion of good citizenship and pure government. Dr. Williams has been a member of Maumee Presbytery forty-four years, having for five years previous been a member of Onondaga Presbytery. He was the first Moderator of the Synod of Toledo at its organization after the union of the old and new school churches. He represented his Presbytery seven times in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

NORVAL B. BACON, Toledo. Norval B. Bacon has been a prominent architect of Toledo for a quarter of a century. He is the son of Norval C. and Janette (Terry) Bacon, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New York. The families of both parents were of old New England stock. Norval Bacon was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York. He was educated in the public schools of central New York, and in Hamilton Academy in Madison county. After leaving school he worked at various trades pertaining to building, and also gave much time to drawing, of which he was specially fond. For several years he was employed in a dentist's laboratory as a worker in gold and silver. Previous to this experience, he was for a time engaged in school teaching. He was also for one year under instruction in drawing and painting with Albert J. Purdy, the well-known portrait artist, of Ithaca, New York. At the age of twenty-five he resumed drawing, and devoted his study to architecture exclusively. This he pursued in Boston and other eastern cities. He came to Toledo in 1873, and with the exception of two years, followed his profession alone, until 1886, then forming a partnership with Thomas F. Huber, whose marked ability is recognized. This partnership still exits. For eighteen years Mr. Bacon had his offices in the old Chamber of Commerce, removing to the Gardner block while the chamber was re-building (the original structure having been destroyed by fire), and returning to the new building. His office is now in "The Spitzer," which is the largest building ever erected by Bacon & Huber in Toledo. This firm has projected and superintended the erection of a large number of the best known buildings in this and neighboring cities. Among them are the Blade and Lorenz buildings on Jefferson street, Pythian Castle, the new High school, Lagrange street school, Chamber of Commerce, the Coghlin building on Summit and Jefferson streets, the Bee, and Blade Printing & Paper Co's. buildings, the Ketcham & Nearing block on Adams and Summit streets, the Ketcham buildings on Summit and Oak and St. Clair and Oak, the building occupied by the Woolson Spice Co., the Neuhausel building, Toledo hospital, Toledo Medical college, Water Works pumping station, several fire engine houses, etc., etc. The list of residences constructed from designs by this firm, is unusually large. A few of the more prominent, may be mentioned those of Mrs. V. H. Ketcham and Lawrence Newman, Madison street; S. C. Schenck, J. G. Mitchell, S. R. Callaway, E. W. Tolerton, G. Bloch, Dr. Bodman, J. Heyn, W. T. Colburn, John T. Newton, Jefferson street; T. C. Rowland, Mayor Jones, Maurice Scott, Monroe street; E. P. Breckenridge, J. B. Bell, L. S. Baumgardner, John F. Kumler, A. W. Colton and numerous others on Collingwood and Woodruff avenues, while its productions on the various new avenues are too numerous to attempt to mention. One of the latest, most unique, and notable by this firm is that of C. M. Spitzer, Jefferson street and Collingwood avenue. This is purely a piece of N. E. Colonial architecture of highest grade. Mr. Bacon has been, and is still a wide reader, and a close student of architecture and art, and is inclined to plainness, and carefully studied proportions and construction, rather than the picturesque, and often grotesque styles of architecture, so prevalent, yet is fully alive to the demands of to-day, and his firm certainly attests its ability to produce designs suited to the most exacting taste for the so-called strictly modern, and is thoroughly "up to-date" in all respects. Mr. Bacon and his firm have acquired a solid reputation during his long residence here. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of construction of Toledo's Government building, which he held till its completion. In 1873 Mr. Bacon married Louise Cleveland, sister of Grover Cleveland, late President of the United States. Their union was solemnized at the old Cleveland homestead in Holland Patent (near Utica), New York. Two children were born to them, C. Frederick, now a student in Williams college, and Janette Terry, recently returned from her graduating course of Ossining Seminary, Sing Sing, N. Y. For twenty-five years Mr. Bacon has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for

twenty years of the Royal Arcanum. He and Mrs. Bacon have been closely identified with Westminster church for more than twenty years. Mr. Bacon is a fine, courteous gentleman of the New "Old School," and his vigorous age and large experience promise much usefulness in his future.

CLARENCE BROWN, Toledo. Clarence Brown, son of Isaac H. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Brown, is descended from revolutionary stock. Born at Massillon, Ohio, in 1852, his school life was confined to the public schools of his native city. At the age of twenty he began the study of law in the office of Scribner & Hurd, in Toledo. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and shortly thereafter was appointed assistant city solicitor, of which office he was the first incumbent. He served four years, 1875-9, under Hon. Frank H. Hurd and Hon. J. Kent Hamilton, successively city solicitors. In 1879 he became deputy clerk of the United States courts, in charge of the office at Toledo, and soon afterwards entered into general practice. In 1881 he was elected city solicitor, and the following year formed with Frederick L. Geddes, a partnership which still continues. In 1887-9 he was a member of the board of natural gas trustees of Toledo. For several years he was lecturer upon Medical Jurisprudence in the Northwestern Ohio Medical college. He is president of the Toledo Whist club, and a member of the Toledo club, the Country club and the Castalia Trout club.

Mr. Brown has always been an active member of the Republican party, was one of the first presidents of the Republican League of Ohio, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1888.

In 1879 he married Miss Carrie Luce, daughter of the late Hon. Charles L. Luce, of Toledo.

Mr. Brown's practice at the bar has covered an exceptionally wide range, including nearly every branch of the law except criminal cases. An unusually large share of his practice has been in the Federal Circuit courts and Courts of Appeals of the sixth, seventh and eighth circuits, and in the U. S. Supreme court. As general counsel for many years for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Co., and for the successive receivers of that company he has tried many cases both at law and in equity in the Nisi Prius, Appellate and Supreme courts of Indiana and Illinois. In the great variety of involved litigation growing out of the disastrous collapse of the extensive narrow gauge railway system of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, known as the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, Mr. Brown took a most important part, having immediate charge of the bondholders' interests in a large number of separate contests in the Federal Circuit and Supreme courts. As council for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., he had immediate charge of the foreclosure, in 1893-7, of the consolidated and five divisional mortgages made by the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Co. and its constituent companies. His firm also had charge in Ohio and Michigan of the foreclosure of the Wabash Railway Co.'s general mortgage.

Mr. Brown's great success as a trial lawyer is based upon his profound and accurate knowledge of legal principles, a knowledge which, however novel the question, seems never to be at fault, upon an instant differentiation of material from immaterial facts and issues, a marvelous power of clear, accurate and condensed, yet comprehensive, statement, and of logical and convincing presentation both of facts and of law, and upon an untiring industry and capacity for rapid and effective work. In both direct and cross-examination he is exceptionally skillful. At the trial table he frequently makes bold and radical departures from routine methods. Thus in a very recent action for the alienation of a wife's affections, he, representing the plaintiff, called as the first witness, the defendant himself, an innovation amply justified by the result.

Prizing highly well-reasoned decisions, he places little value upon mere precedents unsupported by logical discussion. For an exhaustive collection of all the authorities upon any question he cares little. Long before its completion he is fully satisfied as to the reason of the law, and, even in elaborate briefs in courts of last resort he cites comparatively few precedents.

Mr. Brown thoroughly enjoys, and has been eminently successful in cases of first impression; for example in one involving the power of municipalities in Ohio to build lines for piping natural gas from productive fields; in another involving property rights in subterranean streams; and in others enjoining a municipality from assessing upon abutting property the damages awarded its owners either upon a change of street grade, or for opening and extending a street. The last mentioned case has attracted very wide attention and has brought from attorneys in different parts of the country many requests for Mr. Brown's brief.

He has been no less successful in those important professional duties which are designed to avoid litigation, in council; in drafting papers so clearly, and with such foresight for varying contingencies, that both their construction and the adaptation of their provisions are unmistakable; and in effecting settlements of threatened or existing controversies.

Mr. Brown is a specially attractive, ready and pleasing speaker, an accomplished parliamentarian, and a model presiding officer. Of his non-professional addresses perhaps the most notable was a grand eulogy pronounced, in 1888, over the bier of Hon. Richard Mott.

Mr. Brown is also extensively interested in affairs outside the legal profession. He owns and personally manages one of the finest farms in Lucas county, is a director of many corporations, and is president of the Himmelberger-Luce Land and Lumber Co., of Missouri, a company owning over 200,000 acres of land in Southeast Missouri, the development of which is now in progress, constituting one of the largest lumber and drainage enterprises in in the southwest.

CHARLES HOMER MASTERS, Toledo. Chas. Homer Masters is a native of this State. He was born on his father's farm, at Masters' Corners, in

Fulton county. His parents were Hon. Ezekiel and Susannah B. Masters, his father a native of Maryland, and of English descent; his mother a native of Ohio, and of English German descent. Ezekiel Masters came to Knox county, Ohio, when a child, and was raised on a farm. He settled in Fulton county in 1844 on a tract of land which he cleared up and cultivated until 1870. He then removed to Pioneer, Williams county, where he died, in 1887. His opportunities for education were very meager, being the eldest child of a large family, including his widowed mother, whose support was largely dependent on him, but being of a powerful and rugged frame, he assumed the task. His schooling consisted of three months in the district schools of Knox county. He had so ordered his life as to gain the respect and esteem of the communities in which he resided. He represented Fulton county in the legislature for two terms, from 1863 to 1867. He was deeply interested in church work, being a member of the M. E. Church, donating the land for church and cemetery sites, and always a liberal contributor to the cause of religion. He was a public-spirited citizen, and his enterprise occasioned the loss of most of the accumulation of his earlier years. He took a contract to build a section of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, which was never completed, and he lost some $20,000 in the enterprise, and sacrificed his health at the same time.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was then thrown upon his own resources for obtaining an education. He attended the high school at Pioneer, and the Normal Academy at Bryan. To provide means for prosecuting his studies, he began teaching school, pursuing advanced studies in his leisure hours. In 1876 he went to Chicago and engaged in collecting, which he followed for two years, and then entered the Union College of Law, where he pursued his legal studies for two years. After passing an examination before the Appellate Court of Cook county, he was admitted to the bar. He at once returned to Bryan and began the practice of his profession. In connection with his law business he took up stenography, principally for his own personal satisfaction, but at the request of the entire bar at Bryan, he was appointed and served as Court Stenographer for a term of three years. For several years he was connected with the law firm of Pratt & Bentley, one of the most prominent and able law firms in Northwestern Ohio. In February, 1888, he entered into partnership with Thomas Emery, now one of the attorneys of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. This partnership continued until 1893. He then practiced alone until June, 1896, when he, with Hon. W. W. Touvelle, of Wauseon, formed a partnership and removed to Toledo, opening offices in The Spitzer. From the commencement this firm did a lucrative business. This association continued until Mr. Touvelle assumed his duties as Consul to Belfast, Ireland, to which official position he was appointed by President McKinley in September, 1897. Mr. Masters then associated with him Mr. H. C. Adams, a prominent and rising young attorney of Toledo, who had been, prior to entering upon the practice of the law, principal for several years of the Toledo High School, the firm name being Touvelle, Masters & Adams. Mr. Adams is a graduate of the Ohio University, through which institution he worked his way by his own efforts. This firm is one of the best equipped for general practice of the many of Toledo's noted law firms. Its suite of offices in the Spitzer is unsurpassed in appointments, and contains a library of nearly 2,000 volumes. Its members young, wide-awake, vigorous and with experience, it ranks with the best law firms in Toledo. The commercial practice of this firm is large, their clients numbering many of the largest wholesale houses in the country. Mr. Masters' practice has been general. Among the cases of importance in which he has been engaged might be mentioned the following: Salzman vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co., in which he represented the plaintiff, the litigation covering a period of nine years, and notwithstanding the judgments were reversed twice in the Circuit Court, and the Circuit Court once sustained in the Supreme Court, and the other counsel giving up the fight, Mr. Masters clung to his client and finally was sustained by the Supreme Court, and the company was compelled to pay something over $10,000. The State cases against Plummer and Elkins for the murder of Arthur Brown, in which he assisted in the prosecution, both defendants being convicted, and are now serving life sentences. Mr. Masters is a tireless worker, a close student and a tenacious trial lawyer. No higher compliment can be paid him than the manner in which his clients rely upon and stay with him. Mr. Masters is prominent in social circles, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, having served as W. M. H. P. and district lecturer for several years. He is a Republican, and while never having held office aside from being a member of the State Central Committee, has always been active in support of its tenets. He was married in March, 1880, to Miss Alice Joy, daughter of G. R. and Lucy H. Joy, prominent and respected citizens of Williams county. They have two children, a son and daughter, George and Helen, aged sixteen and twelve years.

LEVI A. CASS, Toledo. Levi Aldrich Cass, president and principal stockholder of The Toledo Commercial company, has not been a resident of this city for a great time, but he has brought so much energy and enterprise here that he is entitled to a place in the history of Toledo. There is every indication that the time has arrived when it may be said that Toledo has a morning paper that not only covers the field, does credit to Toledo and commands respect, but is a financial comfort to its owners. The Commercial has changed hands many times in its career, but it has yet to record a great success from a money standpoint. The past history of the present manager of the Commercial warrants the supposition that it will do so in the future. He has a faculty for money getting. Such newspapers as he has controlled have made wonderful showings, but before these facts are set forth it will be interesting to know something of the early life of this indefatigable worker.

Mr. Cass came of good stock. His family is an old one. It came from England to Exeter, N. H.,

in 1647, and the subject of this sketch is a descendant from the Eastern branch of the family, his grandfather, Levi A. Cass, having moved West in the early part of this century. The mother of Mr. Cass was Catharine Kline, a descendant of the Barrs and Davenports of Virginia. George B. Cass was a hardware merchant the greater part of his life, and a strict Presbyterian. He had a streak of Quaker blood in him, which made him a very rigid old gentleman and stern disciplinarian. He was relentless where honor was concerned and brought up his boys more carefully than many mothers do their girls. His family numbered six children, Levi and Robert of the Commercial, Charles, who manages his father's estate in Ottawa, O., and Catharine, wife of Dr. C. C. McMichael, of Caldwell, O., Lucy and Ora.

Levi Cass received a public school training in Ottawa, Ohio, then spent two years in Wooster University, one year divided between Wooster and Oberlin, one year in the Cincinnati College of Music and four years more in Wooster, being graduated from the latter University in 1886. At the end of eight years of college life he had acquired the usual culture, fine ideals and rather expensive tastes, but no practical experience. In these his father had but little confidence and partially as a result of a difference of opinion with regard to his future course and partially as a test, he declined to take any responsibility for his future, and notified his son that hereafter he must shift for himself. With $10 in his pocket and a heavy heart in his breast, the young man was ushered out of his father's house to face the bread and butter problem. He had a voice which blithely tripped up and down the scale; but a big boy of 23 could hardly turn street singer. He returned to Wooster, the scene of his scholarly triumphs and follies and watched his last dollar waste away while he did the hardest work of his life trying to find a job. All the avenues of employment seemed suddenly to close about him and great iron gates snapped shut and shot out huge bars and bolts to hold them fast. Then it was that his individuality came to the rescue and set him to rights at once. If he could not find a position he must create one. In a week he was local agent and soliciting advertiser for the National Builders' Journal, and several coins rattled merrily in his pockets. His next venture was with the Mansfield Herald. He became its Wooster correspondent and general agent, and in seven months of his work in that position laid the foundation of his confidence in himself and his financial strength as well. So much for the uses of adversity. His success in that work brought him several flattering offers, one of which he accepted and his next experience was that of a commercial traveler. This did not last long, however, as a reconciliation with his father, and a call home, cut it short.

After a few months spent assisting his father in his various business enterprises, he, in 1887, purchased the Kenosha Courier, a weekly paper with about 500 subscribers and a very dilapidated equipment. He soon had it on the up-grade and won both respect and increased support for his paper. A year later, with the assistance of the business men and politicians of the county he bought the Telegraph, the only other republican paper there and consolidated it with the Courier as the Telegraph-Courier. Three years later Mr. Cass sold out his interests in Kenosha for more than three times what he had paid. His paper had changed from a money loser into a proposition which was netting him about $5,000 a year at the last.

He then embarked in a speculation involving banana and cocoanut culture in Central America, but after a couple of months in Honduras and Guatemala, decided that the investment of a moderate capital would not warrant a prolonged residence in so barbarous a country. He returned home and three months from the day he sold out in Kenosha owned another paper, the Bloomington, (Ill.) Leader. His experience on The Leader was somewhat similar to that on the Kenosha paper. In his hands The Leader took on a splendid mechanical equipment, increased in business and prestige, and after the first year, never, even during the business depression, from 1893 to 1896, failed to pay dividends. Mr. Cass sold The Leader in December, 1896, but the purchaser was unable to maintain himself and meet his obligations, so in September, 1897, he stepped out and re-invested Mr. Cass with the ownership of the property. Ten weeks later he sold it again to two experienced newspaper men. His two sales of The Leader netted him just about double what he had paid for it.

His second sale of the Leader was made Dec. 1st, 1896. On Dec. 7th, he bought The Toledo Commercial. His action in this regard was the result of long and thorough investigation into the history of The Commercial and its field. Mr. Cass has been quite a traveler in spite of his active life, and has visited nearly every state and territory in the union at various times and nearly every city of 100,000 population or over, but his preference for Toledo has never been shaken, and he seized the first opportunity to become a resident of this city. His first year in charge of The Commercial has clinched his conviction that under judicious management there is a brilliant future for the paper, and he is going forward in his work of placing The Commercial on the solid foundation of merited prosperty.

Mr. Cass was married July 5, 1892, to Miss Dell White Chadwick, of Decatur, Mich. He was born Jan. 30, 1863, which makes him now thirty-five years of age. Although a young man he has done an amount of work which probably few men of his age have accomplished, and his capacity for work seems to increase with his years. It is one of his favorite maxims that genius consists in the ability to work sixteen hours a day and enjoy it. That maxim added to the old bibilical remark, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," are the guiding mottos of his life, and he is perhaps a fair example of the effects of such maxims on the life of a man.

MALCOLM KELLY, Oberlin. Hon. Malcolm Kelly, of Oberlin, occupies a foremost place among the many disciples of Blackstone in Northwestern

Ohio, and a work which treats of the leading men of this favored section would be incomplete without a biographical sketch of this able attorney and distinguished citizen. He was born at Danbury, Ottawa county, July 31, 1844, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Kelly. The father, as the name would imply, was of Irish descent, while the mother was born of New England parentage. When the son, who was destined to mount high the ladder of success, attained the age when the foundations of education should be laid, he was provided with a copy of a little speller, the textbook used by beginners in those days, and sent to the old-fashioned log school house. There he studied diligently and faithfully until the common branches were mastered insofar as then taught in the country schools. The next step was the Sandusky high school, and from here the young man entered the Oberlin Business Institute, where he made the best of his opportunities to acquire thorough business and literary knowledge and training. After completing his course he taught in the institute two years. In May, 1871, Judge Kelly found a chance to enter the office of the late Homer Goodwin and availed himself of it. In October, 1871, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in March, 1873. He was at once admitted to the bar and took up the practice of his profession in Chicago where he remained until 1875 and gained valuable experience. Then he became the junior member of the law firn of Magers & Kelly at Port Clinton, continuing until 1878, when he assumed practice alone. In 1891, Judge Kelly was elected Common Pleas Judge of the first sub-divison of the fourth judicial district of Ohio for the unexpired term of Judge De Witt and also the full term. Of his service on the bench it may be said that no flaw could ever be found in it and that no more learned and popular man ever filled the responsible, important and elevated position. He served to the end of his term when he formed a law partnership with Judge A. E. Merrill at Sandusky, and this firm still continues, with spacious offices in Sandusky, and enjoys a wide and lucrative practice.

Judge Kelly was married June 28, 1878, to Miss Susie Smith, a charming and popular Fremont lady, and this union proved a most happy one. Mrs. Kelly and two daughters and one son make the judge's pretty home at Oberlin complete. John Kelly, the judge's father, was state senator from the Thirtieth senatorial district of Ohio from 1861 to 1863, and Judge Kelly's brother, William, served two terms in the Ohio house of representatives.

Judge Kelly's career is one worthy of emulation by those of his profession, and it has been a successful one from every point of view. Whatever is entrusted to him in a professional way or otherwise always receives its full share of attention, and his counsel is always reliable and unselfish. He is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and a man of scholarly attainment, and to these accomplishments he adds the graces and the quiet reserve of a polished gentleman, as well as the mental poise of a man who thinks twice and clearly before expressing himself. It is this character that makes him strong in his profession and among his fellows in the society of everyday life.

SAMUEL M. JONES, Toledo. Samuel Milton Jones, Mayor of Toledo, is a native of Wales. He was born August 3, 1846, coming to America with his parents when he was three years old. The voyage was made in an emigrant sailing ship and occupied thirty tedious day. The family settled in Lewis county, central New York, reached by way of the Erie canal. They were exceedingly poor, but very pious people. Mayor Jones was forced to work at a tender age and still bears upon his body the marks of the injustice and wrong of child labor.

At the age of 18 he journeyed to Titusville, Penn., having heard of the opportunities in the oil regions for money making. He landed there with 15 cents in his pocket and without an acquaintance in the State. For several days he had a sorry experience, one calculated to try the bravest heart, but he finally found work and in the course of time, from a poor boy laboring for days' wages in other men's interest, he himself engaged in producing crude petroleum from the earth. Since 1870, Mayor Jones has been an oil producer. In 1886 he came to the Ohio oil fields and began producing oil at Lima. Since that time he has followed the business in Ohio and Indiana, and to some extent in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1893 he invented some important improvements in appliances for producing oil, and, finding manufacturers unwilling to make the articles, fearing a financial loss, concluded to manufacture them himself, and started his business under the name of the Acme Sucker Rod Company. It was at this time that Mayor Jones came in contact personally with the great problem of labor and wages. In the oil fields, which had been his only environment, he knew men to receive good wages and he was greatly surprised when he found men in cities working for mere pittances daily and endeavoring to maintain whole families from their poor incomes. He began the study of social conditions and needed to go into them a very little way in order to feel the shame and degradation of the conditions surrounding a large per cent. of the citizens of our much glorified free republic.

As soon as his factory was started he put into effect the ideas he had deduced from his observations, and it is certain that no other institution in America is operated on so novel a basis. He declared against the "going wages" rule, insisting that each was entitled to such a share of the product of his toil as would enable him and his family to live in a way befitting a citizen of a free republic. He began at once to declare yearly dividends to his workmen, and at each succeeding Christmas divided with them a small share of his profits in proportion, as they had helped to create them. He hung the golden rule up in his factory and it is the only printed regulation he has posted in it. He invited his employes to his own home for social evenings, and joined them in frequent excursions on the

water. In short, Mayor Jones has, since he became convinced of the existing evil in social conditions, tried to cope with it in every way that suggested itself to him as he went along. He believes earnestly in the co-operation of employer and employed and in the brotherhood and equality of man. He demonstrates his belief constantly, so that no one can truthfully call him a dreamer and theorist. It is his belief that social problems could speedily be solved upon the plan that he has adopted with his fellowmen and that the rich men of the world might make their own conditions far more enviable if they did not forget the men who have helped to produce their wealth.

In the spring of 1897, Mayor Jones purchased a lot adjoining his factory and proceeded to equip it with everything necessary for an outing ground for the public. He cleared and sodded it, placed swings, merry-go-rounds and tennis courts under the beautiful trees, and threw the gates open to the neighborhood. He named his plot of ground Golden Rule Park, and on Sundays invited the public to come and listen to speeches and music, even taking his own violin and singing and playing to the mulitude that gathered there. These Sunday meetings grew very popular. They were always in the interest of the people, and the addresses treated of practical Christianity and social conditions.

Mayor Jones is an ardent edvocate of the eight-hour work day, believing that thousands of idle men would be put to work if their fellows were not obliged to labor twelve hours. This, he argues, is unfair to both; it gives one man more work than nature ever fitted him for, and another nothing. He is the friend of the oppressed everywhere, a sympathetic helper of the so-called tramp—who is so often but a man desperate from enforced idleness and a firm believer in applied religion, the religion taught by that humble man and son of God, Jesus Christ. No more conspicuous mayor than that of Samuel Milton Jones exists in the political world to day. He was elected chief executive of Toledo by the combined vote of the laboring class and church going element in 1897. Toledo has never had a mayor with such civilized and christianized notions before, and it divides its opinion into adoration and blaspheming. The former comes from the hearts of the masses, and the latter from the mouths of the capitalistic classes, who do not understand the radical views of their chief executive in regard to their own actions. Mayor Jones lives in a beautiful residence on Monroe street which he has recently built, and his home is an ideal one. It is presided over by a charming woman, formerly Miss Helen Beach, of this city. His children are Percy and Paul by a former wife who passed away in 1885, and Mason Beach Jones, born October 3, 1897.

FERDINAND WELCH, Toledo. Ferdinand Welch, whose name is synonymous with that excellent hostelry, the Boody house, has been identified with hotel business since his boyhood. He was born in Euclid, Ohio, July 26, 1839, one of the seven children of John and Rebecca (Merchant) Welch. His father came from revolutionary stock and lived during his parents' life in Duchess county, New York; his mother's family were residents of Jersey City, New Jersey. Of their family of seven, but four are now alive, Mr. Ferdinand Welch, of Toledo; C. M. Welch, of Detroit; Mrs. Burlingame, of Tecumseh, and Mrs. Randall Crawford, of Cleveland.

Mr. Welch began hotel life at the Welch tavern, Cleveland, in 1853, and remained there with his uncle who was its proprietor, for three years. He then accepted a clerk's position at the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa. In 1861 he became manager of the Depot hotel in Cleveland, when, after two years' work, he resigned to undertake the management of the McHenry house, in Meadville, where he had previously clerked. Five years later he entered the Weddell house at Cleveland and remained there one year, leaving it to purchase the Lafayette, Indiana, Junction House, which he conducted from 1872 to 1887. In 1887 Mr. Welch became the proprietor of the Boody house, in connection with Mr. Hardy, now deceased. It has, for years, been the leading hotel of Toledo, and has, latterly, been entirely overhauled and re-furnished. The Boody is a handsome house although built some twenty-five years ago. It has been made a financial success through its careful and well conducted management. Mr. Welch is a member of Toledo club, the Knights of Pythians and the Royal Arcanum. He is president of the Toledo Hotel association, and of the Ohio State Hotel association. He is a director in the Ketcham National bank.

In 1863 Mr. Welch married Miss Mary Richardson, of Maumee, who has given him one daughter, now Mrs. E. C. Brown, of Lafayette, Indiana.

ISAAC E. KNISELY, Toledo. Isaac E. Knisely was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, January 23, 1839. His father was David Knisely, who, during the greater part of his life, carried on farming near New Philadelphia, his father before him having laid out the town. The mother of Isaac Knisely was, before her marriage, Sarah Bowers. Both parents originally came from York, Pennsylvania. Of the fourteen children born to them, eight are now alive. Isaac Knisely was educated in his native town and later at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He studied law after he left school, in New Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 21, 1861. He practiced in Ohio for a short time, then went to Indiana, where, in Ligonier, he conducted a law business for fifteen years, from 1865 to 1880. He then came to Toledo and practiced law until January, 1892, when he accepted the presidency of the Northern National bank. He has led a business life singularly free from interruptions and digressions and has ably filled the responsible position of president of his bank. Politics have not fascinated him to the extent of interfering with the policy he has laid down for himself, and public office has had no charms for him. Mr. Knisely is considered an authority on financial questions by his colleagues, but he is extremely modest in regard to his own attainments.

He holds the honored position of president of the Toledo Clearing House association.

He was married at Pittsburg, August 31, 1861, to Miss Lou R. Demuth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Demuth, of New Philadelphia, and has two children, a daughter, Alena, now the wife of F. W. Zimmerman, of Ligonier, Indiana, and a son, Edward A. Knisely. Mr. Knisely's parents are both dead. His father passed away at the age of 86, his mother, at the age of 96. He is the youngest member of the family now living.

JOHN P. McAFEE, Toledo. John P. McAfee, one of the ablest and best known insurance men in Northwestern Ohio, is John P. McAfee, manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., in the Chamber of Commerce. To Mr. McAfee is due the honor of building up the local business of the company, until it easily takes precedence over any other similar institution in Toledo. Since 1890 the Toledo office has done over one million dollars in insurance each year, and the company stands fifth in the amount of its writings in the United States.

Mr. McAfee is an Ohioan, his birth place being Zanesville, where he was born in 1850. His parents were James and Eliza V. (Clapper) McAfee, both of Ohio, the former a farmer at Fort Recovery, Mercer county. He was a Scot by birth, his wife, a native of Pennsylvania. They are both still living in Mercer county, aged, respectively, 73 and 71. Mr. McAfee received the usual education of a farmer's boy and helped himself to a more liberal education by walking all the way to Indiana early in his youth in order that he might have the advantages of Liber Academy, at Portland. At the age of fifteen he entered Ridgeville Baptist college at Ridgeville, Indiana, and when but seventeen years old, became a teacher, following that profession until he had attained manhood. At the age of twenty-two he became cashier in the bank of Godfrey & Milligan, at Celina, Ohio, where he remained for five years, when he was elected acting secretary of the Fidelity Fire Insurance company, of Delphos. In another year he was back at his post in the bank, finding it more suited to his tastes. Later in life Mr. McAfee became an adjuster for a fire insurance company, and afterwards engaged in a general fire and life insurance business at Celina. Subsequently he interested himself in a hardware store in the same place. In 1884 he was offered the special agency for the Union Central Life Insurance company, was promoted to a general agency and eventually chosen as its manager, which position he still holds. Many of Toledo's best known business men are insured in this reliable company.

Mr. McAfee wedded Miss Minnie B. Snyder, daughter of Mr. Seth S. Snyder, for the past twenty-five years county auditor at Celina, Ohio, in 1875. His two sons, S. Lloyd and J. Earl, are with him in the iusurance business. He has one young daughter, also, Mabel E. McAfee. Mr. McAfee is a charter member of the Toledo club, and connected with other of Toledo's social organizations, but he devotes little time to anything outside of his business, the steady growth of which brings constantly increasing work and responsibilities. One great factor in Mr. McAfee's success is his absolute reliability and because the business men know and believe in him.

T. F. WHITTELSEY, Toledo. Thomas Frederick Whittelsey was born in Richmond, Kentucky, March 19th, 1856. He is the son of William Mills Whittelsey and Susan Miranda Blodgett. William Mills Whittelsey was by profession a civil engineer. His father was William Whittelsey, of Auburndale, Mass., a bookkeeper whose father, Roger Newton Whittelsey, was a farmer and justice of the peace of South Farms, Litchfield Co., Connecticut. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Whittelsey of Wallingford, Ct., whose father was Rev. Samuel Whittelsey, of Milton, Ct., whose father was the first Whittelsey in America, viz: John Whittelsey, who was a prominent citizen of Saybrook, Conn. The collateral ancestral lines are the Moores, Swifts, Chipmans, Howlands and Tillies, the Newtons, Chaunceys and Dudleys.

Susan Miranda Blodgett was eldest child of Samuel Washington Blodgett, of Claremont, N. H., and granddaughter of Samuel Blodgett of the same town, whose father, John Blodgett, moved from Stafford, Conn. John's father was Daniel Blodgett, of Stafford, Conn. The collateral ancestral lines are the Haydens, Hobarts and Thayers, the Spragues, Cobbs, Aldens, Molines and Robinsons. Eight ancestors are shown on the register of passengers who arrived on the "Mayflower" Dec. 20th, 1620, viz.: John Tillie and wife, Elizabeth Tillie, John Howland, Wm. Molines and wife, Priscilla Molines, John Alden.

Mr. Whittelsey is also the great-great-grandson of John Sprague, who was a sergeant in Col. Bellows' regiment of New Hampshire militia, and who fought in the battle of Bennington. Great-great-grandson of Judah Moore, who was a fifer in Captain Munn's Co., Colonel Dike's regiment, Massachusetts; drummer, Captain Caldwell's Co., Colonel Robinson's regiment, Massachusetts; fifer in Captain-Lieutenant Shaw's Co., Colonel Porter's regiment, Mass.; served at Ticonderoga under General Gates; was member of Committee of Safety, of Palmer, Mass.; great-great-grandson of Deacon Adam Hobart, of Braintree, Mass., who as sergeant, responded to the Lexington alarm the 19th of April 1775, and great-great-grandson of Roger Newton Whittelsey, of South Farms, Litchfield Co., Conn., who was also a supporter of the Revolutionary cause.

Mr. T. F. Whittelsey moved from Kentucky to Wisconsin, thence to New Hampshire in 1864. He attended the common schools at Claremont, N. H., until fourteen years of age, and afterwards worked as farmers' boy at Claremont, as shop hand and grocers' clerk at Chicopee, Holyoke and Springfield, Mass., until 1876, when moving to Michigan, he entered the railway service. Since that time he has been consecutively, July 21, 1876, to July, 1878, freight clerk, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., at West Detroit, Mich,; July, 1878, to March, 1881, clerk engineer's office, same road, at La Porte, Indi-

ana, and Toledo, Ohio ; March, 1881, to April, 1882, assistant trackmaster Air Line division, same road, at Toledo, Ohio; April, 1882, to September, 1887, trackmaster Chicago division, at Englewood, Illinois; September 19, 1887, to November, 1888, superintendent Kalamazoo division, same road, Kalamazoo, Michigan; November 1, 1888, to October 1, 1890, superintendent Lansing division, at Hillsdale, Michigan; October 1, 1890, to March, 1893, superintendent Michigan division, same road, at Toledo, Ohio; March 13, 1893, to date, General Superintendent Toledo & Ohio Central and Kanawha & Michigan Rys.

October 4, 1882, Mr. Whittelsey was married, at Toledo, by the Rev. Henry M. Bacon, to Ella Cady Young. Three children have been born: Anna Estella, 1884 ; Zylpha Cady, 1888 ; and Irene Blodgett, 1889. Zylpha Cady Whittlesey died at Toledo, March 25, 1897. Mr. Whittelsey is a member of the Collingwood Presbyterian Church; Sanford L. Collins Lodge No. 390 F. and A. M.; Toledo Chapter No. 161, R. A. M.; Toledo Council No. 33, R. and S. M., and Toledo Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar; Anthony Wayne Chapter S. A. R.

F. L. DUSTMAN, Toledo. Freeman L. Dustman, Managing Editor of the Toledo Daily Blade, was born on a farm, near Van Wert, Ohio, in October, 1860. His father, George Dustman, was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio with his parents in 1814, when but three years old, locating in Fairfield county. His mother, Amelia Peters, was born in Fairfield county. George Dustman and Amelia Peters were married sixty-eight years ago and removed to Van Wert county in 1846, when this part of Ohio was a wilderness and a swamp. They entered 160 acres of land near where the town of Van Wert now stands, and on this farm they live to-day, spending the evening of life in well merited contentment.

Freeman L. Dustman is the youngest of nine children, all living. His early life was that of hundreds of country boys. He attended the district school during the winter months, and as he grew older assisted in the work of the farm. The school house was located on his father's farm, and he never attended any other school. He passed through all the pleasant and unpleasant features of country life. He stole melons, attended husking bees, where pretty girls watched for the red ears of corn, went to spelling schools and never missed a game of "ring" at recess, ran horse races, and did everything that a wide-awake country boy engages in. As he grew older he became greatly interested in debating clubs and literary societies, and the night was never too stormy nor the road too long for him to miss a debate. Reaching manhood he remained on the farm, but it cannot be truthfully said that he was a successful farmer. He wanted to be a "journalist," but now he says he is simply a newspaper man. He wrote articles for the county seat papers, and his ambition to get into newspper work did not make him a better tiller of the soil.

It was not until the fall of 1888 that he left the farm and became connected with the Van Wert Bulletin. He remained with the Bulletin for three years. In that time he had all the varied experiences of the country editor. One day he would be the recipient of a basket of prize apples from some good old farmer, and the next day some local tough would insist on punching his head for something he had written. Mr. Dustman insists that no newspaper man can round out his professional career unless he has at some time conducted a country paper.

In the fall of 1891 Mr. Dustman became connected with the Toledo Blade. Until that time he had never been within the door of a city newpaper office. He began as a reporter, and then became state editor, and then took charge of the news editor's desk. At various times he also acted as city editor. He also did a great deal of field work, such as district and state conventions, and campaign work. In the winter of 1893-4 he was the Blade's legislative correspondent at Columbus. This work outside of the office gave him a wide acquaintance with public men, especially those living in Ohio, and few persons in the State have a wider knowledge of the statesmen and politicians of Ohio than he. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Dustman became managing editor of the Daily Blade, the position he now holds.

In 1890 Mr. Dustman was married to Miss Gussie Rand, of near Kansas City. To them have been born three children, Rand J., George T. and Helen. Mr. Dustman is decidedly domestic in his taste, and there is not a happier home in Toledo than that over which he and his wife jointly preside.

HENRY S. BUNKER, Toledo. Col. Henry S. Bunker was born at Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, August 31, 1842. He entered the union army early in August, 1862, as a member of the 96th O. V. I., in which regiment he served until July 29th, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment. He participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou at Vicksburg, December 29th, 1862; in the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11th, 1863; the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and also the battle of Jackson, Miss., early in July, 1863, following the surrender of Vicksburg; the battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana, November 3rd, 1863; Red River campaign in 1864, including the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; also the siege and capture of Porte Gains and Morgan in August, 1864; the battles of Spanish Fort, Alabama, in March and April, 1865; the battle at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9th, 1865; the capture of Mobile and the battle of Whistler Station, Alabama, and was twice wounded.

Colonel Bunker commanded a troop of mounted men during the riots in Toledo in July, 1877. He entered service in the Ohio National Guard as private in Company A, 16th regiment, in April, 1878, and passed through the grades of adjutant, major and lieutenant colonel, and was elected colonel in June, 1892. He was with his regiment during the riots in Cincinnati; and was sent by Gov. Foraker in command of troops to suppress riots in Paulding county; was also sent to Bowling Green, Ohio, with one company of his regiment and the Toledo cadets to preserve order during the execution

of a man by the name of Boch. He was in command of his regiment at Wheeling Creek and Sherrodsville in June, 1894, aiding the civil authorities to protect property during the labor troubles; was also sent to Tiffin, Ohio, October 27th, 1895, in command of troops to aid the civil authorities at that place in preserving the peace. He declined a re-election as colonel at expiration of his commission, June 25th, 1897. Colonel Bunker came to Toledo in the fall of 1867, where, for more than twenty years he has been engaged in the practice of law.

FREDERICK B. SHOEMAKER, Toledo. Frederick B. Shoemaker, eldest son of Matthew and Catherine B. Shoemaker, for many years prominent residents of Toledo, was born at Jackson, Mich., in September, 1845. His ancestors on both sides of his family were Colonial settlers of New York State, Rudolph Shoemaker emigrating to America in 1710, and settling in the Mohawk valley. John Jacob Shoemaker, his great great-grandfather, was Major of the 4th battalion of the Tryon county, New York State troops in 1775, and his grandfather, Robert Shoemaker, was an officer of New York troops on the line of the Candian frontier, in the war of 1812.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the preparatory school of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, and in the Dayton and Toledo high schools, coming to Toledo, from Dayton, Ohio, in 1859; he has resided here since that date. In 1862 he engaged in the foundry and machine business, and continued in the same until 1866, with the exception of about five months, in 1864, spent in Virginia as Lieutenant of Co. C, 130th Regt. O. V. I. From 1871 to 1881 he was cashier of the Northern National Bank, of Toledo, and has been a director in that institution since 1867, and is now one of its vice-presidents. In 1881 Mr. Shoemaker resigned the cashiership of the bank to engage in the grain business, continuing in that business until 1890. In 1888 he was elected president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and still continues a member of that organization. At present Mr. Shoemaker is president of the Turnbull Wagon Co., a large and successful manufacturing concern, with plant at Defiance, Ohio; is a director in the Northern National Bank, the Union Savings Bank Co., the Commercial Banking Co., of Bowling Green, the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co., and other corporations of our city. Being fond of out-door life he takes great pleasure in his farm of "Rock Ledge," which is beautifully situated on the east bank of the river above the city. An ardent sportsman with gun and rod he is a member of the Erie Shooting Club, the Castalia Trout Stream Co., the Middle Bass Club; and in addition to the above is a member of several of the patriotic societies of the country, including Toledo Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. For thirty years he has been a member of Rubicon Lodge F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Toledo and Country Clubs.

In 1875 Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage with Miss Kate Laura, daughter of the late Miles D. Carrington. Their residence, at the corner of Superior and Walnut streets, is one of the many attractive homes of this city.

Mr. Shoemaker has acted with the Democratic party until the party committed itself to a policy of a debased currency, since which time he has acted with the Republican party. Personally no more courteous and pleasant gentleman than Frederick Shoemaker lives in Toledo. He has hosts of friends whom he well deserves and who delight in his genial companionship.

ROBINSON LOCKE, Toledo. Robinson Locke, editor of the Toledo Blade, was born in Plymouth, Ohio, March 15, 1856. His parents were David Ross Locke, the distinguished author and satirist, now deceased, and Martha H. Bodine, both of New York. The ancestors of David Ross Locke came from Surrey, England, and settled in Woburn, Mass. Robinson, Edmund and Charles are the three children born to David and Martha Locke, all living and residents of Toledo.

Robinson Locke received his early education in the public schools of Toledo. He was graduated from the high school in 1873, immediately afterwards entering the office of the Toledo Blade, where, during the vacations he had learned the printers' trade under his father's able tuition. D. R. Locke had at that time been a resident of this city for eight years, and had, through his pungent and sarcastic writings under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, made himself famous. The weekly Blade was an outlet for his energetic views and he lavished a great amount of time and attention upon its publication. Previous to his removal to Toledo he had published newspapers in numerous smaller places—Plymouth, Bucyrus and Findlay among them. With so efficient a teacher Robinson Locke made rapid progress through the various departments of newspaper work. He served in every capacity known to a newspaper, from printers' devil to editor.

In 1881 he accompanied his father to Europe, and assisted him during their seven months' stay in writing the letters entitled "Nasby in Exile," which added fresh laurels to the already famous author. These letters were afterwards published in book form, and in the authors' introduction Robinson Locke received very flattering credit for his share in the work. That same autumn Robinson Locke returned to Europe, settling in Zürich to study German, French and music. He remained there a year and at the end of that time was joined by his father who carried him off for a "grand tour" of the continent. They visited the most picturesque scences in Europe, touring leisurely and enjoying themselves as those with money, time and a keen taste for the romantic and beautiful, may do. In the spring of 1883, after a winter in Italy, Robinson Locke resumed his studies of French, music and the arts, in the French capital. He returned to his home in August and in November of the same year went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, as United States Consul, under appointment of President Chester A. Arthur. There he repre-

sented the government until 1885, the administration of President Cleveland terminating his career as Consul. Robinson Locke then returned to Toledo and began the upbuilding of the Toledo Daily Blade. Its circulation at that time was not large—some 5000 or 6000. David R. Locke had devoted himself almost exclusively to the Weekly Blade. He had made of it a great paper, standing first in point of circulation in the rank of weekly publications of the United States. From Maine to Oregon the country was familiar with its pages and its famous editor. Its various departments supplied the needs of all, the old soldier, the active politician, the household—each felt a personal claim upon it and each found himself personally considered. But the daily Blade to make itself of equal power, needed exactly the sort of force behind it that it found in the son of "Nasby." He began systematically to create a new sheet, to evolve its policy, to perfect the separate departments. He worked diligently and was rewarded by a rapidly increasing circulation. His policy has always been rather conservative, looking to the best interests of a growing city, upholding its institutions, its best citizens and a republican government. He has never stooped to vulgar sensationalism, nor answered vulgar attacks. He has personally superintended the various departments, and the knowledge acquired under his father's eye has made him an able adviser and critic. From a four-page daily in 1885, and an 8 to 12 page Saturday paper, the Blade has grown to its 8, 10 and 12 page daily dimensions, with a 20-page Saturday publication. Its circulation from 5000 at that time has increased to 18,000 daily and 22,000 Saturdays.

In 1886 Robinson Locke was married to Miss Kate King, the youngest daughter of the Hon. C. A. King of Toledo. Mrs. Locke died after eight years, in the flower of young womanhood and is still mourned by many friends. She had been abroad twice with her husband previous to their trip to Japan in 1892, when Mrs. David R. Locke and Mr. Charles Locke formed a part of the party. During the winter they spent in that quaint and picturesque country, Mr. Locke wrote a series of letters for the Blade under title of "Days and Nights in Old Japan." These letters treated in a most comprehensive way of the Japanese people and their customs. They were profusely illustrated by native artists and were widely read both in the daily and weekly Blade. Mr. Locke intends publishing the series in book form this year. During his residence abroad, he had collected many valuable works of art which adorn his mother's home on Jefferson street. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Locke has turned his attention to books, owning a large number of first editions of rare bindings and beautiful drawings. No man in Toledo has been more fortunate than has he in satisfying the demands of his nature for the refinements of life, and upon no man do these refinements sit more gracefully. Nature bestowed upon Robinson Locke a fine person which education and travel have embellished. He is a polished man of the world, but he is more than this. He is sincere, conscientious and of noble spirit.

Mr. Locke fulfills his social obligations carefully. He is a member of the Toledo club, the Country club, the Middle Bass club, Lincoln club, Republican club, Toledo Yachting Association, the Lotus club, of New York, and the Union League of Chicago. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Toledo orchestral club, the sponsor of the Toledo symphony orchestra. He is a 32d degree mason. After the death of his father in 1888, he was elected to the presidency of the Blade company and has held the office ever since. He is president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, a director in the Northern National Bank, and was one of the original directors of the the Toledo and Bowling Green Railway. He is a stockholder in various banks and corporations; has large realty interests here and a heavy investment in Chicago property. A good many years ago, when the Ohio National Guard was young, Mr. Locke was a member of the 16th Regiment. He was first color-sergeant, then sergeant-major and finally captain of Company C and served in the latter capacity until 1882.

HARRY E. KING, Toledo. Harry E. King, of the law firm of King & Tracy, was born near Cumberland, Allegheny county, Maryland, May 12, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Maryland, followed by a course in the State Normal school, at Millersville, Pa., Fort Edward, New York, Collegiate Institute; Eastmann National Business college, Poughkeepsie, New York, and the law department of the University of Michigan. Upon leaving Ann Arbor, Mr. King came to Toledo and entered the employ of the law firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio early in 1883, became a member of the firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, in 1885; continued in this relation until April 1, 1892; then withdrew and formed the existing law partnership with Mr. Thomas H. Tracy, under the firm name of King & Tracy.

Mr. King is conceded to be one of the brightest of Toledo's lawyers and has made rapid strides toward both fame and fortune in his chosen profession. He is a Republican in politics. He became secretary of the board of elections under appointment from Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, resigning to accept an appointment as member of the board, in which position he served one term of four years. He is one of the trustees and a member of the Central Congregational church.

June 12, 1883, Harry E. King was married to Miss Mary E. Haring, daughter of Dr. J. J. Haring, of Tenafly, New Jersey. Two sons and two daughters have been born to them—Harry Swayne, James Ernest, Margaret Haring and Grace.

WILLIAM H. TUCKER, Toledo. William H. Tucker, son of Dr. John A. Tucker and Elizabeth Brush, was born in La Porte, Lorain county, Ohio, October 6, 1849. His ancestors on his father's side, were Quakers who were prevented by their policy of

peace from warring for American independence. His mother's family were patriots of Connecticut, who participated in the wars with Great Britain. The family of his grand father settled in Ohio in 1816, while his mother's father located here in 1832, in Lorain county, then an almost unbroken wilderness.

When he was a young boy William H. Tucker attended country school in Huron county. Later he was sent to the Normal school at Milan and for a year to Yale and Cornell university, rounding up his education by four years' study at Berea, in the Baldwin university. He began reading law in the office of Haynes & Potter, of Toledo, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1876. For ten years Mr. Tucker practiced law in connection with J. T. Greer and after the firm dissolved, he carried an indpendent business which he has continued since that time. He has made a specialty of real estate, law and probate business and has been peculiarly successful along these lines. Politics have always had a fascination for Mr. Tucker, although he has not sought political offices and has only served his party—the Republican—in campaigning and as a committeeman. He has been a member of the Republican county committee for several years and is now chairman of the congressional committee, and four times chairman of the executive committee. He has frequently been a delegate to state conventions, and in 1892 was a delegate to represent his congressional district in the national convention in Minneapolis. As a member of the school board from the Sixth ward, Mr. Tucker has bestirred himself considerably and will go down into history as one of the members of that somewhat famous board during the past two terms. Mr. Tucker was elected in 1894 and re-elected two years later. In 1884, on April 10, he wedded Miss Harriet Van Gorder, a daughter of George W. Van Gorder and Martha Ewing Murdock, of Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have four children, Helen, Clara May, John Poag (named for Mr. Tucker's friend, now deceased) and George M.

The life-long friendship that existed between Mr. Poag and Mr. Tucker is a matter which is closely interwoven with the biography of Mr. Tucker. They had been room-mates for a number of years previous to the marriage of Mr. Tucker and confidential to a degree unusual among men. A telegram containing information of Mr. Poag's sudden injuries by accident on November 2, 1894, reached Mr. Tucker while he was out of town on business and he returned home only to find his friend in a dying condition. He passed away that night, and when the will was opened it was found that Mr. Poag had bequeathed his magnificent private library of 4500 volumes to Mr. Tucker. Also many autograph letters of historic value, by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and La Fayette; men conspicuous in the revolution and by generals Grant, Butler and others distinguished in the civil war, and by the Historians Lamartine, Bancroft and Sparks. In addition to this valuable bequest, he left Mr. Tucker $20,000 in cash and a collection of bronzes, bric-a-brac and paintings. Mr. Tucker has been very generous with this handsome library and many people have been granted the favor of access to it.

EDWARD P. HUBBELL, Toledo. Edward P. Hubbell is one of Toledo's younger men of affairs who will one day rank as a most substantial citizen. He is already well on his way toward recognition among the old and solid business men of the city. He is not only assistant cashier of the Second National Bank, but he is engaged in manufacturing as well, and as publisher of the Toledo Blue Book has added a great deal to the convenience of Toledo society folk and business people. He is also engaged in numerous other affairs and has investments in various Toledo institutions, and whatever he undertakes he is quite sure to turn into a financial success.

Edward Hubbell is the son of William B. and Mary (Parmelee) Hubbell, of New York State. He was born in Buffalo, February 7, 1869, and during the following year came to Toledo with his parents, where he has since resided. At the age of twelve he became a carrier for the Toledo Blade, earning sufficient means to provide himself with clothes and to carry him through the junior high school. On May 24, 1886, he entered the dry goods store of Frederick Eaton & Co., as a cash boy, rising in a short time to the position of cashier, which office he resigned to become bookkeeper for the Toledo Blade. Anxious to obtain a thorough knowledge of banking he accepted a position in the Second National Bank, June 15, 1891, working his way up from messenger to the position of assistant cashier. At one time Mr. Hubbell was a member of the Nelson-Hubbell Bicycle Supply Co., and is at present secretary and treasurer for The National Cement & Rubber Manufacturing Co. He has published the Toledo Blue Book, a social directory of Toledo, for the past three years.

Mr. Hubbell married Miss Ermina C. Pheatt, February 12, 1895, and has one child, a daughter, named Dorothy, now two years old.

The Hubbell family has a geneology traceable to 1647, when, according to their family history, Richard Hubbell took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Edward P. Hubbell has eight generations of ancestors in America, most of whom lived in York State.

HAMILTON H. STOW, Toledo. Hamilton Hobart Stow, of the well-known oil firm of Van Vleck & Stow, owners and operators of some 200 wells in Wood and Sandusky counties, is one of Toledo's progressive citizens who has made money from the rich deposits of oil in Northwestern Ohio. Since 1889 he has made his headquarters here while operating near by and is well known as a shrewd and careful man of business, although a bold speculator in his particular line. Mr. Stow was born in Olean, New York, June 25, 1837. His parents, Hamilton and Sally (Munsell) Stow, were natives of York state. His grand parents were residents of Connecticut.

Hamilton Stow, Sr., was a lumberman all his life. He died in 1893 at the age of eighty-eight

years, his wife having preceded him by four years. Hamilton H. Stow received his early education in Newtown, Penn., and in Tionesta village, the county seat of Forest county. When he was seventeen years old he entered Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., where he remained for one year. After finishing school he embarked in mercantile business in Tionesta, then from 1864 to 1872 interested himself, with his father, in the lumber business.

In 1866 Mr. Stow, Sr., moved to Cincinnati and was joined by his son in 1872. There they operated extensive lumber yards, Hamilton Stow, Jr., remaining in that city for four years. At the end of that time he left Cincinnati for Hartford City, West Virginia, where as superintendent of the Setron Coal Mining company, he speculated in coal, but not very profitably. In 1879 the oil business fascinated him and he went to Bradford, Pa., where he invested in oil, and for ten years successfully operated in that vicinity. In 1889 he came to the fields near Toledo, where he has since remained. He is one of the best known men in the oil regions of Wood and Sandusky counties. His partner, George H. Van Vleck, has also made a handsome fortune in oil. They are both members of the Western Oil Men's association. Mr. Stow is socially inclined and is a member of the Toledo club and the Toledo Yachting association. He was married in 1859 to Miss Amanda P. Scott and has four children living, three of whom are married, Mrs. Kate Shoaff, of New York; Mrs. Blanche Crandall, of Bradford, Pa., and William H., of Bradner, Ohio. Charles S. Stow is still unmarried.

Mr. Stow's wife, Amanda Scott, was a daughter of W. H. Scott, whose father served in the revolutionary war at Valley Forge, under General George Washington. Mrs. Stow's father was a second cousin of General Winfield Scott and a successful merchant in Genesee, Livingston county, New York. He served for two terms as sheriff of that county and one term as deputy sheriff. He owned one of the largest grain warehouses at Mt. Morris. In 1861 he came to the oil field in Pennsylvania, dying there in 1867, at the age of sixty-two years.

FRANK T. LANE, Toledo. For the past twenty years and more the name of Mr. Frank T. Lane has been synonymous with the growth and prosperity of the Toledo Blade. To him has fallen the duties and responsibilities attached to its financial policy, and perhaps no man in Toledo is better equipped for this arduous and even disagreeable task than is Mr. Lane. It is his eye that must note the rise and fall of circulation, the fluctuations of advertisers, the effect of good times or bad upon the entire structure which he has helped to build up to its present splendid proportions. He has guarded the Blade's finances zealously, has retrenched when it became necessary and otherwise exhibited qualities which might have made him a noted general in affairs of state.

Frank T. Lane was born in Maumee, Ohio, April 10, 1842. His father was Thomas M. Lane, of New Hampshire, a settler in the Maumee Valley as early as 1837. His first home was at Turkey Creek, a village above Grand Rapids, no longer on the map. In 1840 he moved to Maumee, where he was the first principal of its public schools. He died in 1847. His wife still survives him and is a resident of Maumee. She was Miss Amelia Van Tassell, a descendant of that blooming Katrina Van Tassell, the rosy country belle in Irving's old legend of Sleepy Hollow. Members of her family still live in the Hudson river region and keep the ancient Dutch history of their progenitors alive.

Mr. Lane was the only child of these parents. He attended school in Maumee, and in 1860, at the age of eighteen, came to Toledo to make his fortune. He embarked as clerk, with Keeler & Hubbell, an old firm at the corner of Summit and Jefferson streets, remained with them and their successors as clerk, book-keeper and partner until 1876. In this latter year he accepted the business management of the Toledo Blade, then a financial wreck from a former management. Twelve years later, at the death of David Ross Locke, its owner left some half million of dollars as a result of the industry shown during that brief period. To-day the Blade is probably worth more than any other paper in Ohio; its plant has varied in value from a quarter to a half million at times in the past few years.

In 1876, when Mr. Lane assumed the management of the counting room, the Daily Blade had some 1,800 circulation, the Weekly, 22,000. To-day the daily can point to 18,000 circulation, the weekly, to 154,000. No other newspaper in America can show a record of over 100,000 circulation for the past twenty years, as can the Weekly Blade. Other great papers have made brilliant spurts, but none can boast of a steady circulation of such proportions for so large a number of consecutive years. Mr. Lane's particular jurisdiction lies with the circulation and advertisements. He is now secretary-treasurer and business manager of the paper. He is interested in very few things outside of his present position. Excepting the vice-presidency of the Union Savings bank and Trust company, it is probable that Mr. Lane has held no other official position since his connection with the Blade.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Almira P. Moore, of Maumee, and has lost an only son, a boy aged nine years. In 1890 and again in 1892, Mr. Lane went abroad, his wife accompanying him upon the last mentioned trip, and were it not for the press of his duties, he says he would go every year to enjoy the wonders of the old world.

SCHUYLER C. SCHENCK, Toledo. Schuyler C. Schenck, president of the First National Bank, has been a resident of Toledo since 1870. He was born March 9, 1842. His birthplace was Fulton, Oswego county, New York, the home of his parents, William and Mary (Falley) Schenck, for almost a life-time. Mr. Schenck can trace his family history for 800 years. His father's ancestors were Hollanders, who settled in the new world in 1650. His grandfather was Jacob Schenck, a prominent New Jersey manufacturer of his period. His father was

a farmer and lumberman. On his mother's side, Mr. Schenck can trace his family back some distance. Her father was Daniel Falley, a merchant of Westfield, Massachusetts, who, during the war of 1812-13, had charge of the government stores, near Oswego. His father, Richard Falley, was born in 1740. He was taken prisoner at Ft. Edwards in 1756, during the French and Indian war and taken to Montreal, where he was adopted by an Indian chief. A woman conceived a sudden pity for the helpless boy and bought him of the Indian for sixteen gallons of rum. She then paid his expenses back to Westfield. He afterwards led a company at Bunker Hill, and became superintendent of the Armory, at Springfield. Richard Falley's grandfather (also named Richard Falley) in turn was stolen from the Island of Gurnsey and taken to the Disctrict of Maine, where he founded the American branch of the Falley family.

The parents of S. C. Schenck were married in Oswego county, New York, and had eight children. Of these but four are living: G. F. Schenck, of Fulton, New York; S. C. Schenck, of Toledo; Mrs. Eggleston, of Fulton, New York, and Mrs. Buckingham, of Clayton, New Jersey. William Schenck died at the age of seventy eight; his wife, at the ripe age of eighty-six and one half years, having been a member of one church in Fulton for over seventy years.

Schuyler C. Schenck received a common school education in his birthplace, and began early to secure himself a livelihood. Money was not plentiful in those days, and while his father was a comfortably fixed farmer, he had a large family of children to maintain. From work upon his father's farm to a clerkship in a Fulton general store was his first move in business. Then he entered a hardware store where he remained for ten years, being admitted to partnership on his twenty-first birthday. In 1870, after coming to Toledo, he started a coal business, as agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry., and other companies, and has not changed his business since. He is still agent for the first mentioned corporation, and does the most extensive coal business in Toledo. In 1871 he returned to his eastern home to wed Harriet Elizabeth Dow, daughter of Hezekiah Dow, of Onondaga county, New York. He brought her to Toledo and to-day the roomy and beautiful Schenck home on Jefferson street is one of the most generously hospitable of Toledo's residences. Donald D., a graduate of Yale, and now an assistant of his father; Mary Elizabeth, at school in Farmington, Connecticut; Lewis R., attending St. Paul's school in Concord, New Hampshire; and Margaret L., who is at home with her parents, constitute their present family.

Mr. S. C. Schenck has long been interested in the First National Bank. He was a stockholder and director ten years ago; has been vice-president for five years past, and temporary president twice. He will make an able president for this bank, his election to this latter office having taken place the first of this year. Mr. Schenck is also a director in the Union Savings bank.

LAMSON BROS., Toledo. Myron H. and Laura E. (Rhodes) Lamson, of New York, were the parents of Toledo's well-known dry-goods merchants, Lamson Bros. The father was a carriage maker in Elbridge, New York, until 1889, when the family removed to Toledo. They had six children born in Elbridge, of whom four are living: Julius G., C. Edgar B., John D. R., and Mary A. The academy at Elbridge furnished the education of all of the brothers.

Julius G. Lamson was born January 29, 1853. He spent his early youth in hard work and in school. At fifteen he left the academy and entered a general store as clerk; he was there for five years. In 1873, he came to Toledo and secured a clerkship in the then leading dry goods home of this city, that of Trepanier & Cooper. He left this firm after seven years to go with Cohen & Koch, afterward S. H. Frank & Co. He remained with them until 1885, when the firm of Lamson Bros. was formed.

C. Edgar B. Lamson was born May 30, 1854. He left the academy at thirteen, clerked in the leading general store at Elbridge for four years and came to Toledo in 1872. He was with the drug firm of Bailey Bros., at the corner of Monroe and Summit streets until they failed, and clerked for Trepanier & Cooper and S. H. Frank Co., with J. G. Lamson. He went to Columbus in 1881 and served for eight years as cashier of the C., C., C. & I. Ry. He came to Toledo again in 1889 to join his brothers in business.

John D. R. Lamson was born June 23, 1860. Leaving the academy at fifteen he clerked in Elbridge for five years, and then in Syracuse with the firm of Dey Bros. & Co., dry goods, until the fall of 1885, when he joined his brother Julius, then in Toledo. The present firm of Lamson Bros., one of the largest and most progressive dry goods houses in the state, was organized October 6th, 1885. The first store was a comparatively small affair, located at what is now 319 Summit street. In the spring of 1889, less than four years after opening their doors, they bought out the S. H. Frank Co., and moved to their present location, having at that time a forty foot frontage on Summit street. After this important move Edgar left his position in Columbus and joined the firm. The history of this house has been one of rapid growth and constantly increasing business. Every demand upon them has been promptly met. In 1894 they added twenty feet to their building, and in 1897 another twenty feet, tearing down two of the old buildings and erecting the spacious modern structure they now occupy. Lamson Brothers are all public spirited, liberal and large minded men. They are active in church and benevolent work and are seldom appealed to in vain for a worthy object. It has done Toledo good to secure three such citizens.

JOSEPH B. FISK, Toledo. Toledo's well-known laundryman, Mr. Joseph B. Fisk, is a native of Ohio, his birth place being Centerville, Montgomery county, the date of his birth, March 13, 1838. He is one of six children born to N. P. and Rebecca (Whitehill) Fisk. The Fisk family came to America from England in the seventeenth

century and counts four generations of Rhode Islanders. Mr. Fisk's great grand father fought in the revolution for American independence. On the maternal side of the house as far back as he knows, Mr. Fisk's ancestors were Quakers and Pennsylvanians. N. P. Fisk, father of Joseph, was a farmer. Joseph Fisk got an education in Centerville academy and in a Philadelphia school, where he studied for two years. At the age of eighteen he came to Toledo, where his brother, W. C. Fisk, was already living, and joined him in his flouring mills. After a year's work he went to Canton, Illinois, and helped to survey the Jacksonville & Savannah railway. A year later, he returned to Toledo and entered the employment of W. G. Powers & Co., a grain commission firm. He remained with them here two years, then went to New York for the house and looked after their lumber interests during four years. He returned again to Toledo and engaged in shipping and forwarding lumber for his brother, who had gone into the lumber business. Soon afterward, however, Mr. Fisk decided to start into business for himself, and for seven or eight years carried on a grain commission business here. Until four years ago he was still engaged in the handling and shipping of dressed hogs and clover seed.

In 1876, Mr. Fisk purchased the Toledo laundry, which was incorporated in 1889 as a company, Mr. Fisk being secretary-treasurer and general manager. This was the first steam laundry in Toledo; there are now sixteen. The Toledo laundry has always maintained the high place which Mr. Fisk made for it in this city. It could have no better manager. Mr. Fisk is well liked by his employees, is a liberal and public spirited man and keenly alive to the benefits of advertising his business.

Joseph Fisk is a Mason, a member of the National Union and Royal Arcanum. He was married to Miss Mary Shaw, of New York City, in 1867, and has five children, William, Camilla, Joseph, Harry and Arthur.

JOHN W. GREENE, Toledo. John W. Greene, for the past twenty-five years prominent in Toledo as a piano dealer, was born in Sandusky county, near Fremont, Ohio, April 11th, 1836. His father was a farmer and school teacher, Charles G. Greene, a native of New York state, where he wedded his wife, Miss Abigail Bacon, daughter of Jesse Bacon. Daniel C. Greene, father of Charles G. Greene, was born in Vermont, near Burlington; he died in 1863, at an advanced age. The Greene family originated in England. John W. Greene had four brothers and four sisters. The oldest, Orson B., lives at Kansas City, Mo; Helen, now the wife of Jasper King, lives in Chicago; Laura, wife of William J. Smith, of Fremont, Ohio, died in September, 1885; Mary R. Howard is a resident of Onarga, Illinois; Levi H. was a soldier in the civil war. He marched with Sherman to the sea, was taken ill and died at Savannah, Ga., March 7th, 1865; Charles B., for twenty-two years in the piano business of J. W. Greene, died in October, 1895; Julia, wife of Levi L. Wright, lives at Towrey, Tennessee; Edmund L. is a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

John W. Greene received his early education in the country schools of Sandusky county. When he attained his majority he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west, locating in Spring Green, Wis., where he taught school during one winter. Before his first term expired the Pikes' Peak gold fever broke out and he joined an expedition to that place. He prospected in its vicinity for a year and encountered more hardships than gold. On his way back to the states he fell in with a man named James H. Twiner, who was also traveling homeward from the plains, and after riding together for some days, Mr. Greene was persuaded to cast his lot with the stranger, who took him to Indianapolis, and after investing in a grist mill, gave him the position of clerk and book-keeper. Here Mr. Greene remained until the war of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 26th regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and served with his company fifty-six months. He was promoted to a second lieutenancy on June 1, 1862, to a first lieutenancy, June 1, 1864, and became a captain in July, 1864. He participated in many battles, chief among them being those of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Hudson, Donaldsonville and Bayou Fordoche; at the latter place he was captured September 29, 1863, and was kept a prisoner by the rebels for four months at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas. He escaped from prison on Christmas eve, 1863, and after thirty-one days of wandering through the swamps and wilds of Texas and Louisiana, he arrived in union lines at Natchez, Miss., January 26, 1864.

When the war was over, Mr. Greene returned to Fremont and after visiting his parents, again turned his step westward. He invested in some wild lands, but finally grew tired of the wilderness and went back to Fremont. In 1868, he formed a partnership with H. R. Shomo, in the shoe business, and a year later sold out and entered into partnership with Lewis Leppleman, who was a dealer in pianos and organs, sewing machines and jewelry. Mr. Greene immediately came to Toledo to manage a branch store belonging to the firm. In January, 1873, he returned to Fremont and managed the business of their store at that place. The partnership dissolved in 1874. In that year Mr. Greene opened a rival store at Fremont, and in September married Miss Harriet Belle Howe, daughter of Charles H. Howe.

In the spring of 1876, he removed to Toledo and established his present piano business, at 177 Summit street. The business grew rapidly and outgrew its quarters so fast that Mr. Greene was obliged to move several times into larger and more commodious buildings. In 1891, on August 1, he removed permanently to Pythian castle, where he occupies two floors and conducts a large wholesale and retail business in pianos, organs and sewing machines. He also re-builds and re-finishes musical instruments. The house during all these years has been recognized by buyers of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan, as a strictly reliable one. It is the largest piano and organ establishment in the

northwest. J. W. Greene is a prominent member of the Grand Army. He belongs to Volunteer Post, and is its officer of the day. He also belongs to the Union Veterans' Union, and is Post Commander of this organization. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, K. of P. and Royal Arcanum.

I. I. MILLARD, Toledo. Judge Irwin I. Millard, for thirty years engaged in the profession of the law, and for the past seven years Judge of the Probate Court, was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 9, 1838. His father was a miller, one of the prosperous citizens of Lodi, Ohio, where he operated a flouring mill. He died in 1857. The grandfather and grandmother of Judge Millard were Thomas and Jane Millard, the former a ciruit rider and an intimate friend of Peter Cartwright.

Irwin Millard was the youngest of three brthers. He passed his boyhood in Huron and Wayne counties, being educated in the schools of Greenfield and the Fredericksburg Academy, and serving two years at the carpentry trade in the meantime. When the war broke out he marched to the front with the 15th Ohio, remaining with his company until he became disabled in the service and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate. When he recovered his health he engaged in school teaching at Wellersville. In 1863 Judge Millard came to Toledo and entered the Recorder's office as clerk, where he remained a year. He afterward served as bookkeeper for Alonzo Goddard, consignee of the Erie Railway line of steamboats and the Miami and Erie Canal line in this city. He then commenced the study of law with Bissell & Gorrill, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and was taken into the firm as partner. In 1891 he left that firm to take up his duties as Probate Judge, to which position he had been elected the previous autumn by a plurality of 2,000, leading the ticket by several hundred. He was re-elected in 1893 by a majority of 4,500, again leading the county ticket. After that term of office expired he might reasonably have expected to retire, but so satisfactory were his services to the people that they chose him again and again, and no more popular figure than Judge Millard's is found about the court house.

March 12, 1863, Judge Millard married Miss Mary C. Keller, of Wellersville, Ohio. Four sons and three daughters were born to them. Mrs. Millard died four years ago.

SPENCER D. CARR, Toledo. Among the resolute business men of Toledo, whose lives have been devoted to unceasing toil since early childhood, may be reckoned Spencer D. Carr, vice-president of the Ketcham National Bank. Fortune smiled very feebly upon many of the now substantial business men of this growing city, some fifty years ago. Children were not often born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths, but the result seems to justify the niggardly moods of nature. When one contemplates the honorable positions into which the poorest boys have grown and the ambition which dogs their footsteps throughout life, it is a question if adversity is not mis-called.

Spencer D. Carr was born in 1847, at Clifton Springs, New York, of William P. and Mary J. Hazelton Carr, both of whom were born in 1819. The father came from Delaware, his birthplace, to New York State, the birthplace of his wife, whom he married at Hopewell, February 12, 1840. His occupation was that of farmer. William Carr died February 22, 1892; his wife, April 25, 1894. Three children were born to them, one son older than Spencer D., and a daughter younger.

When he was thirteen years of age Spencer Carr entered the postoffice at Clifton Springs as a clerk, where he remained for two years. Previous to this time, even in his seventh year, the little lad had helped his father in his daily duties upon the farm. When the civil war broke out he became a clerk in the commissary department, where he remained until the close of hostilities. Embarking in the freighting business with an uncle who resided in St. Joe, Missouri, he crossed the plains with a wagon train, checking off its supplies which were enroute to Denver. After six months freighting Spencer Carr engaged himself as clerk in a hotel in Newburgh, New York; then, after a year, went to New York City, where, in 1867, he entered the wholesale notion house of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. In 1868 he came to Toledo as bookkeeper for Warriner, Patrick & Co., wholesale dealers in carriages and saddlery hardware, a firm of which Lyttle & Weeman were the outgrowth. Here he worked for seven years.

Since 1875 Mr. Carr has been identified with Toledo's National Banks. From bookkeeper in the First National Bank he became cashier, when in 1887, his health failing him, he was forced to go west for a year. He returned to the First National as vice-president in 1888, remained there until 1892, and accepted the vice presidency of the Ketcham National Bank, which position he still occupies. Mr. Carr is also a director of the W. W. Whitney Co., music publishers; is a member of Ideal Council, National Union, and for the past fifteen years has been a member of Sanford L. Collins Lodge of Masons.

October 12, 1871, he married Louise M. Richards. One son was born to them, William C., now a clerk in the Second National Bank.

WILLIAM A. MILLS, Toledo. City Solicitor William A. Mills, is an example of the rising young professional man of the present day, who stops at nothing in his upward career. He was born February 20, 1863, in the village of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, where his parents are now living. In 1868 he moved with them to Clark county, near Springfield, O., where he attended the district school until twelve years of age. He then worked on his father's farm during the summer, attending school during the winter until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home for Springfield, and there served three years' apprenticeship to the trade of carriage blacksmith, which trade he followed until January, 1885, when he entered business college in Springfield, paying tuition and expenses from his own private funds saved while working at his trade. He was afterward a teacher of short-hand in the college, and eventually purchased a half interest in the

same. In February, 1887, he sold his interest, and, upon the advice of General Warren J. Keifer, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and ex-Governor Foster, he accepted the position of stenographer in the office of Doyle & Scott (afterward Doyle, Scott & Lewis) of Toledo. March 1, 1887, he began his new duties, doing the clerical work and at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, March 7, 1889; but remained with Doyle, Scott & Lewis until July 1, 1890, when he accepted a position in the legal department of the Clover Leaf railroad of which Clarence Brown was general counsel, and entered the office of Brown & Geddes. Railroad litigation forming a large part of that prominent firm's business, Mr. Mills took with him considerable valuable experience when he opened his own law office on September 15, 1894. A Republican in politics and a zealous worker for his party, the honors he has enjoyed in the past four years have been numerous and well deserved. In 1890 he served as vice-president of the Ohio Republican league; in 1891 he was made a member of the county central committee in the old Third ward; was chosen secretary of the same, and served as such during 1894-5; he was elected to the common council in 1895, re-elected in 1896, and elected City Solicitor in April, 1897. In his office in The Valentine, Mr. Mills fulfills the duties devolving upon him in a conscientious manner.

In 1891 Mr. Mills was married to Miss Bertie Littelle. They have one son.

F. N. QUALE, Toledo. Frank N. Quale, president of the Toledo Produce Exchange by this year's election (1898), is a man well-known by every business man of Toledo. He is honorable in business methods, correct in judgment, energetic, and through his broad grasp of good business principles, has succeeded in establishing large milling and other interests in Toledo, on a firm and profitable basis. He was born in Linden, Genessee county, New York, in 1847. For some time he was engaged in milling in that state. Twenty-one years ago he came to Ohio, and for one year did a milling business in Fremont. Finding that Toledo offered better opportunities than Fremont, he came here and ran a flouring mill on Summit street, corner of Oak. He then purchased the Armada mills, and still has an interest in them. He afterward purchased the Walbridge elevator, corner of Water and Madison streets, and when it burned four years ago, he at once began the work of building an extensive brick elevator and warehouse. The structure is one of the most substantial in Toledo, with all modern conveniences for handling grain and accommodations for the big steamers that land at his wharf. He has large interests in country elevators and mills; has a big investment in Presq'ile; is manager of the Presq'ile company; is one of the owners of a large vineyard and fruit farm in New York state and has various other investments.

Aside from being president of the Produce Exchange and manager of the Presq'ile Co., Mr. Quale is president of the Toledo Grain and Milling company and secretary of the Maumee River Steamboat company.

His wife was Miss Adele Cornell, who has given him five children, two of the sons, Clayton W. and Burton C., being connected with Mr. Quale in his office and who show marked business ability.

E. L. BARBER, Toledo. Colonel Epaphras Lord Barber is a native of Ohio and was born at Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, December 16, 1830. He was the third of the five children born to his parents, Epaphras L. and Jerusha T. (Sargent) Barber, and during his youth lived upon his father's farm working and attending the district school. When eighteen years of age he joined an engineer corps and was employed on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, where he had a practical education in surveying and civil engineering. Later, after two years spent in a private school, he returned to engineering and devoted himself to that profession, which he followed for a number of years, assisting in the construction of the Lake Shore railroad from 1853 to 1856. Settling in the vicinity of Wauseon, Fulton county, he gave his attention to real estate, which, with the exception of a couple of years spent as station agent at that point, he continued, until the war. The war record of E. L. Barber is an honorable one. He volunteered early in the service, in response to the call for troops. A company was raised in Wauseon and at the election of officers he was made captain of Company H, of the 14th Ohio Infantry, serving with that command during the term of its enlistment and being mustered out at Toledo, in August, 1861. Prior to the muster-out, Captain Barber re-enlisted and was appointed major in the 38th infantry, which was then forming. He served eight months in Kentucky, when, upon the death of his business partner, he returned home, only to be recalled by Governor Tod, advanced to the rank of colonel and directed to organize the 100th and 111th regiments. He was placed in command of the latter and went to Cincinnati to repel the threatened invasion of the state by the rebel forces under General Bragg. In the autumn of 1862, Colonel Barber resumed his home duties at Wauseon. From that time until the present he has lived there, interesting himself in real estate and banking. In 1863, he established the Bank of Wauseon; in 1885 he became financially interested in the Bank of Fayette; in 1888, he was one of the promotors of the Bank of Morenci, and, since the retirement of John B. Ketcham, second, from the Ketcham National bank, of Toledo, in 1894, he has been president of this institution. He is also president of the Home Heating and Lighting company.

Colonel Barber carried into business the same sturdy principles which made him successful in the war of the rebellion. He is rigid, strict and steadfast where duty and discipline are involved, but withal a generous, liberal minded citizen and upbuilder of all interests pertaining to the locality where he resides.

In 1853 he married Sophia H. Watkins, of Cleveland, and has three children, two sons and one

daughter, the latter still unmarried. Their home is in Wauseon; Colonel Barber, during the years of his connection with the Ketcham bank, making daily trips to and from his office, despite his nearly three-score years and ten.

JOSEPH M. SPENCER, Toledo. Joseph M. Spencer, identified with the First National bank of Toledo since his boyhood, was born February 25, 1850, in Maumee, Ohio, where his father, George Spencer, was a merchant, doing a general business under the firm name of Spencer & Moore. Joseph was one of the younger of the six children born to Emeline and George Spencer, and early in his infancy removed to Toledo with his parents where he grew up in attendance at the public schools. His first effort at self-support was in the employ of the grain commission merchants, Colton & Bullard. In November, 1868, he became errand boy in the First National bank and worked his way up steadfastly, becoming in turns clerk, book-keeper, teller and cashier, which latter office he now holds. Mr. Spencer has proved himself a valuable promotor of the interests of the First National bank, and, being still in middle life, will no doubt rise higher yet in his chosen career. Aside from his banking interests he is connected with the Toledo Fuel company, and is president of the Collingwood Brick company, which is doing a thriving business. He is a 33rd degree Mason.

On May 20, 1875, Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Dell Scribner, daughter of Judge Scribner. They have two children, Gertrude and Frank G. Both the father and grand-father of Joseph Spencer came from Connecticut. Emeline Spencer, whose maiden name was the same as that of her husband, also was a native of that state, marrying George Spencer in New York City. George Spencer, father of Joseph, was during a long term of years actively identified with the business interests of Maumee and Toledo. He built the steamer Globe which plied the river and lake in the early days of Toledo, and was an important factor in the mercantile life of Maumee. He removed to Toledo in 1851. He was early interested in the manufacture of gas in Toledo, and from 1856, when he was elected president of the Toledo Gas Light and Coke company to the day of his death in 1882, he remained in its directory.

In connection with this sketch of Joseph M. Spencer, it does not seem out of place to give a brief history of the first institution to do a national banking business in Toledo. Its present large proportions, strength and reputation as a conservative house lend additional lustre to all the men who are at present sustaining its record. In 1851, John Poag and Valentine H. Ketcham commenced a banking business in Toledo under the firm name of Poag & Ketcham. The following year the firm became V. H. Ketcham & Co., and in 1860, Ketcham, Berdan & Co. The latter firm continued in business until it was practically merged into the First National bank, on September 1, 1863. This was the first institution of its kind in Toledo, and one of the earliest in the United States. The directors chosen were, V. H. Ketcham, John Berdan, S. S. Hubbard, Joseph K. Secor, Lyman Wheeler, Theodore B. Casey and Horace Holcomb.

V. H. Ketcham was made president; J. K. Secor, vice-president and John Berdan, cashier. S. S. Hubbard succeeded John Berdan as cashier in 1865, the latter then resigning, and continued in that capacity until March, 1878, a period of thirteen years. Joseph M. Spencer in his turn succeeded Mr. Berdan. In 1882 Spencer D. Carr was appointed. He served until his resignation in 1887, when Mr. Spencer was again elected. In January, 1866, Horace Holcomb became vice-president, continuing as such until Mars Nearing was chosen in his place, in 1868. Mr. Ketcham retained the presidency of the bank until his death in July, 1887. Mr. Nearing then succeeded him. In 1895, Mr. Nearing passed away and Mr. S. C. Schenck, who was then vice-president, held temporary office as president, until the election the following January of Col. Sheldon C. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds resigned after a few months and Mr. Schenck again became temporary president, being chosen to fill the vacancy of president at the recent January election. Frederick J. Reynolds is now vice-president of the bank. The capital of the First National was originally $200,000. This was steadily increased, until for a long period it has been $500,000. The surplus and undivided profits of this fine Toledo institution are, at the present time, $785,000. A 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend has been declared for many years.

GEORGE H. KETCHAM, Toledo. George H. Ketcham, youngest son of Valentine H and Rachel A. Ketcham, was born May 28, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Toledo, and in Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, where he took a course of scientific study. In 1880 he left school and became his father's bookkeeper, where he received a business training which was a great assistance to him later in life. In 1882 he was engaged by Herbert Baker as a machinest, when, after a year's labor, his health gave out and he was obliged to discontinue work. In college Mr. Ketcham had taken a course of civil engineering, and after regaining his health he opened an office in the Trinity block, as civil engineer. In 1886 he associated himself with Merrill & Jackson, and became a partner in that well-known insurance firm. He also maintained his business as civil engineer until the death of his father, in 1887, when he opened an office as broker in real estate, loans and investments. Mr. Ketcham looked after his own and his mother's real estate and financial interests, which he still does. In 1884, being an active Republican, he was elected to the Council from the Seventh ward, serving two terms, and acting as president of this body for two years. Mr. Ketcham has held many official positions in the city, some of those in past years being of considerable importance. He has been a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Tenth District; a director of the First National bank; treasurer of the Central Chandelier Co.;

president of the Seamless Handle Cutlery Co.; treasurer of the Toledo, Findlay & Springfield Ry.; treasurer of the Toledo & Western R. R.; treasurer of the Glassboro Novelty Glass Co.; president of the Put-in Bay Hotel Co.; treasurer of the Toledo Transportation Co.; a member of the Draconian club; Commodore of the Ohio Yacht club; and a member of the New York and Massachusetts Yacht clubs. He is now a member of the Toledo club, the Burns Curling club, the Elks, Foresters, and the Ohio Society of Civil Engineers. He was delegate to the National convention at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for president. The Ketcham stock farm is one of Mr. Ketcham's valuable real estate possessions. It has a reputation which is not confined to Toledo, by reason of the splendid stock raised upon it. It is one of the largest stock farms in the country, comprising some 1,000 acres of land. Mr. Ketcham's trotters have been among the fastest race horses of the past five years. He drives all his races and has, year after year, been successful against the oldest drivers in the country. He was perhaps the first breeder to ship highly bred fast trotters to Europe, and every year a consignment of high priced horses go from the Ketcham farm to England, Ireland, France, Germany and Austria. The Valentine building, which was built by Mr. Ketcham a few years ago, has done more to advertise and advance Toledo than anything in the city. It is 120x 280 feet in size, and contains fifteen store rooms and 150 offices, is thoroughly fire proof and completely rented. The city offices are located on the ground and second floors. The Valentine theatre is the finest and most beautiful theatre in the United States, and has been very successful since its opening, December 25, 1896. Mr. Ketcham is president of the Valentine Co., which operates the Valentine, Toledo, the Great Southern Theatre and Grand Opera House, Columbus, and English's Opera House, Indianapolis. This is one of the best circuits in the country, and the Valentine Co. is a recognized factor in the theatrical world.

On June 2, 1887, George Ketcham was married to Miss Jennie B. Reed, daughter of Edwin Reed, of Toledo. They have one daughter, Rachel Reed Ketcham.

THOMAS H. TRACY, Toledo. Thomas H. Tracy, of the present law firm of King & Tracy, is one of the younger attorneys of Toledo. Not quite six years ago he left the old law firm of Bissell & Gorrill, where he had read law as a student and eventually had practiced law as a partner for nearly ten years, and on April 1, 1892, in connection with Harry E. King, opened law offices in this city. Their history as a firm has been one of rapid and continuous growth. Besides their general law practice they are attorneys for a number of important corporations.

Mr. Tracy is 38 years of age, having been born near Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, July 13, 1859. His father, Joseph R. Tracy, was a farmer who settled early in 1836 in Wood county, coming west from Chenango county, New York. Both parents of Thomas H. Tracy were descendant of old Connecticut families, possessed of sterling worth, industry and honesty. Mr. Tracy received his education in the public schools near his home, and at the college at Mansfield, Ohio. He is an earnest worker in St. Paul's M. E. church, a liberal minded citizen, interested in every thing that pertains to the growth of Toledo's institutions, in education and art, and while he is not an active politician, lends all possible assistance to the up-building and maintenance of the Republican party. In 1889 Governor Foraker appointed him one of the trustees of the Natural Gas department of Toledo, whose duty it was to make plans for and to construct the natural gas plant for this city. He has also been a member, until recently, of the Board of Education. Mr. Tracy holds a high place in the esteem of his associates in business. He is considered among lawyers an able logician, a close student and a careful and conservative man. His family consists of five bright children, three boys and two girls, the outcome of his union, on January 1, 1885, with Miss Laura E. Pratt, of Weston, Ohio.

LEANDER BURDICK, Toledo. Leander Burdick was born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, on March 14th, 1835, and after receiving a primary education at the "country school house," at the early age of fourteen, commenced a business career as "boy help" in a store where general merchandise was sold, and from that time, his has been an active and useful business life. In July, 1855, he made the city of Toledo his permanent home, and just at the time when the city was commencing to recover from severe cholera scourge, and when the number of its inhabitants were but a few thousand. He now ranks as a pioneer, and during his long residence at Toledo has been actively engaged as merchant, manufacturer and banker. For twenty-two years he was the financial manager of the Buckeye Tobacco Works. He has held the position of director in the Northern National bank for many years, and in 1888 assisted in organizing the Union Savings bank, and the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., taking the position of cashier and manager of both companies, a position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders of both organizations. He was for several years connected with the "Toledo Bee" as a stockholder, and during the time held the position of vice-president of the company. Mr. Burdick has been an active Free Mason, and has been honored by promotion through the various local bodies and to the high position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, which position he held for two successive terms, after which he was made an honorary 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and was one of the most active promoters of the Ohio Masonic Home located at Springfield, having been one of the trustees from its organization and at one time president of the board. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, but has never indicated any desire to hold a political position, but by appointment has served the interest of Toledo for many years as a

member of the board of equalization, and was president of the decennial board in 1880. When the board of "Tax Commissioners" was created for the city of Toledo, he was one of the first appointees, and has been continued as a member since the first organization, having held the position of president of the board for several years.

Mr. Burdick has been twice married, having one son by his first wife, the Hon. Charles W. Burdick, secretary of state of the state of Wyoming, and from his second marriage he has three sons and two daughters, the eldest son, Arthur W., being assistant cashier of the Union Savings bank.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Toledo. George W. Davis, organizer and president of the Second National bank of Toledo, was born near Bellows Fall, Vermont, August 17, 1821. His parents were Hiram and Eliza (Wheeler) Davis, natives, respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire. After a limited education in the common schools of his birth-place, and more comprehensive studies in an academy in New York state, terminated in his sixteenth year. Mr. Davis was launched upon his business career and for four years sold dry goods over a counter in New York City. This experience enabled him to start a store of his own in Lockport, New York, where for ten years he carrfed on a successful trade. In 1854 he contracted for the construction of the portion of what is now the Wabash railway, between Toledo and Logansport, Indiana, of which his brother in-law, the late Warren Colburn, was chief engineer. The money gathered together from a successful labor of six years, permitted Mr. Davis, at the expiration of the contract, to enter the more pretentious business of banking, and in 1861 he established the Marine bank, of Toledo, of which he was made the president. In 1864, after the establishment of the national banking system, he organized the Second National bank of Toledo, and in 1865 merged the Marine bank into the newer enterprise. From that time to the present, a period of nearly thirty-five years, Mr. Davis has been the careful, watchful, conservative head of this large banking institution. Aside from this one prevailing interest, his connections with Toledo's commercial, charitable and professional enterprises has been extensive. In 1861 he was one of the lessees of the Ohio canals, which interest he retained for many years. He was one of the originators of the Toledo branch of the Canada Southern (now of the Michigan Central) railway. He was also for several years a director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway; has been a director of the Wabash Elevator company from the day of its organization; for many years was interested in insurance as president of the Home Insurance company; was among the originators of the Tri-State Fair association and a director and treasurer of the same; one of the founders and a director of the Northwestern Medical college of Toledo; a director af the Industrial Art school, and of the Protestant Orphans' Home. He is also a member of the Toledo Clearing House association.

Although affiliated with the Democratic party, Mr. Davis has always supported the men he considered best fitted to fill the local offices, regardless of politics. He has filled several important offices himself, i. e. those of member and president of the board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, of which body he is still president, and of the board of water works. He has been for many years an attendant and vestryman in Trinity church. In April, 1851, Mr. Davis married Eunice H. Parmalee, at Syracuse, New York.

WILLIAM A. GOSLINE, Toledo. William A. Gosline, one of the best known and most substantial men of Toledo, is a native of the Empire State. His father, Peter B. Gosline, was born in Duchess county, New York, and married a neighbor's daughter, Miss Elmira Worden. From there he moved to Rochester where William was born, January 14, 1839. When ten years of age William went with his father to Adren, N. Y., and three years later came to Painsville, Ohio, where he received his education. In 1862, at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted in the 103rd Ohio volunteers under Gen. J. S. Casement and served two years and nine months. After the war he went with his former commander to Omaha as secretary of the Construction Co., which had in charge the building of the U. P. Railway. After three years and a half of active and faithful labors for this company as its secretary, he was put in charge of the supply department at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where he served for two years. He resigned this position and went to St. Louis where he remained for one year looking after certain iron ore interests. He went from St. Louis to Cleveland where he spent three years in the manufacturing business. In 1872 he left Cleveland for Toledo, formed a partnership with M. V. Barbour and established a coal business which has been for the last twenty-five years one of the well known institutions of the city. The first office of the firm was between the bridges leading to the middle ground. They purchased the business of E. G. Sweet & Co., moved to the foot of Monroe street and then to Summit street, with Horace Walbridge, where they remained for five years. From this location they moved to the Law building, and after another five years to the present handsome offices on the ground floor of the Spitzer.

In 1868, on the 20th of May, Mr. Gosline was married to Mary E. Card, of Cleveland, daughter of J. F. Card, who, at the good age of eighty-three, is living now in Toledo with his daughter. This union was blessed by two children, Maria C., wife of Sinclair Berdan, and William A. Jr., who is connected with the firm of Gosline & Barbour. Mr. Gosline has been a successful business man. He is a valued member of Trinity church, a staunch Republican and member of the Grand Army.

W. E. BRIGHAM, Toledo. Will E. Brigham was born to Reed M. and Lucy J. (Howell) Brigham, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Michigan, October 6, 1858. His birth place was Erie, Michigan. At the death of his father his fam-

ily moved to Toledo, where his mother and five of her six children, now married, all live. W. E. Brigham atttended school in Erie, Michigan, and in Toledo. He became a messenger in the service of the Western Union Telegraph company, after leaving school and afterward was accepted as general clerk by W. T. Walker & Co., at that time a well-known grain firm of the city. In 1876 he secured the position of book-keeper with Carrington & Casey and remained with them as book-keeper and cashier until 1891. From that year until July, 1897, Mr. Brigham was a partner of W. T. Carrington; the firm did a large grain business. When the partnership dissolved in 1897, Mr. Brigham continued in business alone, under the firm name of W. E. Brigham & Co. In 1896 he was president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and last year he was a director in the Toledo club, from which organization he has since withdrawn. He is a director in the Ohio Savings bank, and a member of the Masonic and National Union lodges.

Mr. Brigham was married to Miss Ida B. Brown, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, February 17, 1882, and has no children.

FRANCIS P. CHAPIN, Toledo. Francis P. Chapin, who controls the business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Northwestern Ohio, was born in Lenox, Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 23rd, 1854. He is the only son of Franklin H. and Polly J. (Isherwood) Chapin. His father was a successful farmer and dairyman, and the boyhood of Mr. Chapin was spent upon the farm, where his opportunities for education were limited and confined to the district and village schools. At the age of eighteen he came to Toledo to learn more of actual business, through a three months' course at Jordan's Business college, where after five weeks he had mastered the entire course, and at once secured a position with Schulte & Birkenhauer, dry goods merchants at the old No. 213 Summit street, where Bishop's grocery now stands. So anxious was he to succeed in town and prove to his father that he was fit for something besides farming, that he agreed to work for the first six months without pay. He had no money, but pluckily began his duties as clerk, and worked so arduously that his employers notified him at the end of thirty days that they would pay him $20.00 per month dating from his commencement, which enabled him to pay his own way, as he had never told his parents he was working without compensation, believing he could soon prove his worth. He remained with this firm with frequent promotions until February 2nd, 1874, when he accepted a position with W. S. Isherwood & Co., tobacco manufacturers, in charge of the packing department. In 1875 he was given a position as traveling salesman looking after the wholesale trade in the eastern states, meeting with marked success and continuing in this capacity for two years, when the firm was succeeded by Powers & Stuart, with whom he remained in a similar position until 1878. At this time the firm was reorganized under the name of Stuart, Chapin & Co., in order to admit Mr. Chapin to partnership. The business of this firm was very successful, amounting to over a half million yearly. On January 3, 1881, Mr. Chapin sold his interest to W. S. Isherwood & Co., who again succeeded to the business, though he was to remain with the new firm until February 15th, in order to assist the new management in taking up the reins. During this time he was looking around for a new business connection, and finally decided to cast his lot with the Daily Bee, which, up to that time, had not met with financial success. He accordingly purchased an interest in the company, and on February 15th assumed the business management of that paper; his untiring efforts soon placed the paper on a paying basis, and while the management remained in his hands, the property was of great value and very successful. About 1890, when the grippe sickness was so prevalent, Mr. Chapin was afflicted with a severe attack, which later on was followed by nervous prostration of the worst form, resulting after a few years illness in his being compelled to dispose of his newspaper interests in order to regain his health. While he had always been successful in all his business ventures, the old adage that "every man has his calling" was verified, for, while some find their true occupation early, others reach it later on, and Mr. Chapin who had always been a firm believer in life insurance, having taken his first policy when only twenty years of age, after making a study of its vast possibilities, benefits and advantages, decided to embark in that profession, for such it really is. Having a taste for the best of everything he was careful to connect himself with the best company with which to do business, and in order that he might have full confidence in what he was recommending to his business friends or acquaintances, he chose a connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose home office is 120 Broadway, New York. It was a fortunate day for the company when he made this choice, for it may be truthfully stated that his record with the Equitable is such that few agencies in the country have met with the success as the one he manages has enjoyed. Mr. Chapin is a man in whom the public believes and can trust; his territory embraces several counties in Northwestern Ohio. He has a suite of spacious and handsomely appointed offices in the Brown building, and possesses every facility for the dispatch of business. He is one of the largest personal writers of insurance in the state, and his name always ranks high on the list of producers which the Equitable Society issues monthly.

Few people have enjoyed a more happy domestic life than has Mr. Chapin. He was married to Miss Zatella M. St. John, December 18th, 1878. Their only child, Ralph Stuart, died September 29, 1883, in infancy. Their home at 2211 Jefferson street, is one of the many charming ones in which Toledo abounds, and was purchased from Mr. S. R. Callaway, president of the New York Central railroad, who originally built it before occupying the position he now holds, which necessitated his removal from the city.

W. O. PARKER, Toledo. W. O. Parker, now in retirement from business, has figured conspicuously in both business and politics during his life of seventy-seven years. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, June 12, 1821. In 1836 he came west as far as Sandusky, and engaged in business, leaving that city in 1850 for New York, where he entered into the wholesale dry goods business. In 1854 he returned to Ohio and settling in Norwalk established the dry goods house of Parker, Jones & Co., now B. C. Taber & Co. Mr. Parker was elected to the State legislature in 1867, and was re-elected in 1869. In 1871 he was elected Senator from the Erie and Huron county district. Two years later he came to Toledo, and served for two years as president of the Merchants National bank. He was also treasurer of Lucas county two years. He was elected president of the Middle Bass club in 1889, and has held this office ever since by yearly renewal.

WILLIAM C. HILLMAN, Toledo. W. C. Hillman was born in Salon, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in February, 1839, to Henry and Mary A. Bosworth Hillman, of York State. His father was farmer, builder and contractor. In 1835 he settled in Ohio. Three children constituted the family. When William C. Hillman was five years old his parents returned to New York, and he received his education in Livonia, Livingstone county. At the age of fifteen the family moved to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he received several more years of schooling. Mr. Hillman's first work was for the Buffalo Oil Co., a firm engaged in manufacturing oil from Cannel coal. He remained with them for two years. He next kept books for a firm in Middlesex, Pennsylvania, the Middlesex Coal Co., and in 1861 married Miss Eugenia Lyons, of that place. In 1862 he joined the 142d Pennsylvania regiment, and remained in service until June, '65, as Quartermaster of his regiment. Upon returning at the close of the war, he went to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and conducted a hardware business for three years, then moved to Franklin, Pennsylvania, and established the Franklin Brush Co. Three years later he sold out and went to Bradford, Pennsylvania, in connection with L. Emery, Jr. & Co., dealers in hardware and oil well supplies. He remained there eight years, and after a short residence in Findlay, Ohio, came to Toledo to locate. He has lived here for the past ten years. During eight years of this time Mr. Hillman was interested in the Buckeye Supply Co., which, in January, 1896, merged into the National Supply Co., of which he is general manager. Mr. Hillman is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Country and Toledo clubs, the leading social organizations of the city. He has five children living and two dead. Those living are: Fred H., superintendent of the Ohio Oil Co., now married and a resident of Lima, Ohio; Carrie, wife of L. D. Langmade, of North Baltimore, Ohio Blanch, Harry and Helen.

TRUE W. CHILDS, Toledo. T. W. Childs is a native of Maine. He was born in that state in Paris, Oxford county, on March 19, 1830. His father, Joseph Childs, was also born in Maine and during his entire life lived there in the capacity of farmer, hotelkeeper and sheriff of Oxford county. Mr. Childs' mother was Olive Woodsum, of the same state. On his father's side, his ancestors were of English origin. The Tellers' bank which preceded the great Bank of England, and which Charles Dickens has made famous in his Tale of Two Cities, was owned by a member of the Childs family. William Childs, grandfather of T. W. Childs, was a native of Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary war.

True W. Childs was brought up on his father's farm until he had attained the age of nineteen, when he was sent to Worcester county, Massachusetts, to learn the leather business. At the end of five years he purchased the interests of his employers, and under the name of Childs & McClure, continued in business for three years, the partnership being dissolved at this time he remained alone for three years, then finally quitted the business on account of ill health.

In 1867 he removed to Toledo with his family and established the well-known wholesale boot and shoe house now familiar to every Toledoan, under the name of Childs, Lee & Co. Gen. John W. Fuller was his first partner, and for 20 years the firm was known as Fuller, Childs & Co. In 1887 Mr. Childs purchased the interest of Mr. Fuller and took Robert R. Lee into partnership. Childs, Lee & Company conduct a large business, their trade covering all the nearby states.

Mr. Childs is a director in the Second National Bank and the Milburn Wagon Co. He has a reputation as a fine, courteous gentleman and an excellent man of business. His marriage having occurred in 1862, he now enjoys the afternoon of life in a peaceful home on W. Woodruff avenue with his wife, who was Emily Corbin, and his two children, Grace and Clinton A. Childs.

JOHN BERDAN, Toledo. John Berdan, for more than 30 years partner in the large wholesale grocery firm of Berdan & Co., formerly known as Secor, Berdan & Co., and now senior member of that firm, is one of Toledo's most substantial citizens. He has been identified with the city's business institutions for a long term of years, having come to Toledo in 1836, the year the town was founded. In 1855 he settled here permanently and connected himself with the late Valentine H. Ketcham, in the banking business, under the name of Ketcham, Berdan & Co , which afterward merged into the First National Bank, of which Mr. Berdan was made cashier. It was in 1836 that the present grocery house of Berdan & Co. was opened.

John Berdan was born at Brunswick, Ohio, to John and Pamela Berdan, his father having been the first Mayor of Toledo. He received his education at Kinderhook, N. Y., and Princeton, New Jersey. After leaving school he was employed for two years in a real estate office in New York, and at the end of that period he entered the service of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, a civil engi-

neer, in charge of the division from Terre Haute, south. When his work for the canal ended he followed the Star of Empire, and drove ox-team from Terre Haute to Sacramento City, California. In the far West he mined, carried express matter into the mountains, surveyed the Spanish grant, was superintendent of the building of the Sacramento city water works, and finally entered the grocery business in Sacremento, which was totally destroyed by flood. Mr. Berdan is Ex-President of the Woolson Spice Co., and a director in the Northern National Bank. He is a member of Toledos' leading social clubs. He was married to Miss Victoria Sinclair, of Toledo, and has three children, Lucius B., Cousie, now the wife of Mr. Marshall Sheppey, and Sinclair, also connected with the firm of Berdan & Co.

CHARLES T. LEWIS, Toledo. Chas. Thomas Lewis, of the law firm of Doyle & Lewis, was born in Marietta, Ohio, October 9, 1850, to James and Nancy (Jones) Lewis, both Pennsylvanians by birth. The family of Lewis originated in the north of England, and in 1742 some of its members settled at Washington, Pennsylvania. On both sides of the house were Revolutionary soldiers. James Lewis was a contractor in Marietta, where he located in early manhood. He died in that city in 1877. His wife still lives at the age of seventy-nine. There were eight children born to them, one only of whom is dead.

Charles T. Lewis is the sixth child of this family. He was educated at Marietta, Ohio, in the public schools and in Marietta college, where he was graduated in 1872. He began the study of law while acting as cashier of the Noble county National bank, where he remained five years, and after admission to the bar of Ohio, in 1877, he practiced for five years, and in 1882 came to Toledo. He entered into partnership in this city with Irvin Belford, formerly engaged with him in the law business in Noble county. This firm continued for three years, when Mr. Lewis entered the firm of Doyle, Scott & Lewis, and Mr. Belford entered upon his duties as assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Lucas county. Judge J. H. Doyle and C. T. Lewis now constitute the firm, Mr. A. W. Scott having died in March, 1896. Messrs. Doyle & Lewis are extensive practitioners in civil law, and are largely engaged on corporation cases. Mr. Lewis is a close student of the law. He has a wonderful capacity for detail and is more than ordinarily industrious. He loves law for its own sake, and his arguments show the full depth and breadth of his researches. He is a strong and logical speaker. Mr. Lewis is politically allied with the Democratic party. In 1880 he was a member of the National Democratic convention that nominated Winfield Scott Hancock for President of the United States. He was president of the Board of Education in Toledo during the year of 1895-96. In Masonic circles Mr. Lewis is prominent. He is a 33° Mason, and has held many leading offices in the various bodies. He is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs, and is a member of the Ashland Avenue Baptist church, of which he was one of the originators.

Mr. Lewis was married on October 26, 1876, to Miss Dora Glidden, of Caldwell, Ohio. They have five children: Howard and Frank, both in Dennison university, at Granville, Ohio; Will G., Gertrude and Charles T. Lewis, Jr.

CLIFFORD G. BALLOU, Toledo. Professor Clifford G. Ballou, superintendent of the Toledo high school, comes of pedagogic stock. The Ballous of several generations have been school teachers. O. W. Ballou and his wife, Lina Eastwood, parents of Prof. Ballou, were well acquainted with rule and birch as were the fathers of each before them and an ancient ancestor, Hosea Ballou, was one time president of Tuft's college in Massachusetts.

Professor Ballou was born at Waterville, Lucas county, Ohio, in 1864. After graduation from the public schools of that place he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan university, where he studied one year and a half before entering the collegiate department. He was graduated from the Wesleyan university in 1888, having taken the scientific and classical courses. Previous to entering the college department, Mr. Ballou spent three years in the public schools, one as teacher of a country school, and two as superintendent of a town school. During his college career he tutored in the university and was very active in literary work, being a recipient of many honors in oratorical contests. He vigorously pursued the studies of latin, psychology and mathematics and took in addition to the regular requirements all the elective work in these departments of study. Since that time, he has done considerable post-graduate work in metaphysics.

When Mr. Ballou first connected himself with the Toledo High school in the fall of 1888, he had charge of the classics. The next year, in addition to this work, he was placed in charge of the Grammar department. He remained in this position for several years, until, owing to the increased attendance in this department, he was forced to break his connection with the High school and devote all his time to the Grammar grades. In June, 1895, he was unanimously chosen principal of the High school by the Board of Education, which position he has since filled with flattering success under the most trying circumstances. He is a close student, a deep thinker and passionately fond of literature, history, philosophy and America. Prof. Ballou is a careful student of pedagogical questions, and has always been active in teachers' meetings. He is an active member of the county, state and National Teachers' associations and is now the chairman of the executive committee of the county association, and president of the high school department of the State association.

The choice of the Toledo Board of Education for the position of superintendent of the High school was a peculiarly fitting one. Mr. Ballou has invariably won the confidence and esteem of parents and pupils. He is thorough and conscientious in his work and accurate in scholarship, and no other superintendent has done as much as he in making the High school work valuable to the student. It

was Prof. Ballou who agitated and finally brought about a four years course of study, and through his efforts the graduates of the Toledo High school are now admitted direct to most of the leading American colleges.

The family of Ballou settled in Rhode Island early in the 17th century. There are many by that name yet living there. The grandfathers of Prof. Ballou on both the maternal and paternal sides, removed to Waterville, Ohio, about 1820, and since that date the Ballous have been well-known in the Maumee Valley. O. W. Ballou, father of C. G. Ballou, was born in Waterville township, on Ballou Creek, in 1836, and yet lives on the old homestead of his family. The Ballous have been farmers and land owners besides being school teachers, and have a goodly heritage of lands in this fertile and lovely valley. Prof. Ballou's parents are both living. He has one sister, Minnie, a teacher of music. In 1892 C. G. Ballou and Miss Cora Shoemaker, of Waterville, were united in marriage; they have two children, Gladys and Donald. Prof. Ballou is a 32d degree Mason and as such has passed through all the local bodies, most of which he has served officially. He is past master of Wakeman lodge at Waterville; past high priest of Fort Meigs' Chapter and past thrice illustrious master of Toledo Council. He is at present junior worden in the Scottish Rite lodge. He is also closely identified with numerous other fraternal and social organizations.

WILLIAM H. MOREHOUSE, Toledo. William H. Morehouse for thirty-three years engaged in the grain business in Toledo, was born in 1845, at Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio. His parents were William Morehouse, a native of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, and Melissa A. Dunn, of Martinsburg, Virginia. William Morehouse, Sr., was a real estate speculator. In 1851 he removed his family to Peoria, Ill., where he owned a large government tract, and until 1856, William H. Morehouse remained here, attending public school. In the latter year he was sent to Waterville, Ohio, to live with his uncle, L. L. Morehouse, and here he stayed for two years, going to school to E. W. Lenderson. Afterward he lived with another uncle, Hiram Morehouse, at Charlton, New York, and in the academy at that place took a preparatory for the union colleges at Schenectady. During this time William Morehouse and his Uncle Hiram disagreed, and owing to this the youth returned to Waterville and again entered school. In 1864 he came to Toledo and entered the postoffice where he assumed the duties of his first position under E. P. Bassett.

For three months after quitting the postoffice he worked in the old Dayton & Michigan railway office under J. B. Monroe, agent at this point. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in the grain business of Hamilton & Crook, as book-keeper, remaining in this position for three years. He next entered the employ of G. R. Williams & Co., in the same capacity, and later became their cashier and general manager of financial affairs. In 1876 Mr. Morehouse resigned and went into business for himself on Water street, under the firm name of W. H. Morehouse & Co. He has continued in this business ever since, and is a familiar and popular member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Morehouse has confined himself exclusively to the grain business and attributes his success to his ability to keep away from diversions and entanglements. William H. Morehouse is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs and the Toledo Driving club, of which he is president.

JOHN CRAIG, Toledo. John Craig, president of the Craig Shipbuilding Co., was born in New York City in 1838. After receiving a common school education he graduated from the college of New York in 1855, and was then apprenticed to C. & R. Pollien. At the breaking out of the war he had charge of fitting out of schooners and steamers from merchantmen to gunboats, and in 1864 started a shipyard in Maryland. At the close of the war he moved to and located at Gibraltar, Mich., and formed a partnership with R. W. Linn, the firm being Linn & Craig, where, during the continuance of that partnership, they built a number of the finest vessels on the lakes. In 1882 Mr. Craig removed from Gibraltar to Trenton, Mich., and enlarged and continued the business of building vessels, under the name of John Craig & Son, until the passage of the alien labor law, which prevented the hiring of men from the British Provinces in sufficient numbers to carry on work. This decided Mr. Craig to remove to a field where he would be less handicapped in his operations, and in 1889 he came to Toledo. With his sons, George L. Craig and John F. Craig, he incorporated the Craig Ship Building company, with a capital stock of $125,000. The officers of the company are: John Craig, president; George L. Craig, superintendent, and John F. Craig, secretary. The Craig yards are equipped with a complete plant of the most improved machinery for the construction of metal, wood and composite vessels of the largest and smallest types. Vessels of every description, large freighting and passenger boats, yachts and electric launches, have been built here, and while the plant is not as great as some on the chain of lakes, yet it is very modern in all its appliances, being equipped with electric motors for handling cranes and tools, also with air compressors used in all the latest contrivances for riveting, caulking and chipping. In connection with the ship yard is a large dry dock capable of taking vessels 450 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth and having a draft of water sixteen feet over the miter sill. The Craig Ship Building Co. has turned out the only successful large car ferry-boats that ever attempted to carry loaded cars over rough, deep water. They are now in use on the Ann Arbor ferries connecting Frankfort with Kewaunee and Menominee, Michigan, and are also used by the Shenango, Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway Co., between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Dover, Canada. In 1890 the Craigs built the handsome passenger steamer, City of Toledo, now plying between this point and Detroit; the private steam yacht, Sigma, owned by Colonel Sheldon C. Reynolds, and at the time it was built, considered

the largest, fastest and most elegant yacht on the lakes, was also constructed by this company as were many of the leading private boats owned in Toledo and vicinity. The Minx, Czarina and Scorpion are all Craig yachts.

John Craig is an ardent lover of his profession and as great a ship-builder as there is on the lakes. He is a very well informed, up-to-date man, and an entertaining, clever conversationist. He conducts his business on the basis of honesty and conscientious work, and has labored hard to accumulate his present belongings. He believes that close application to business and taking advantage of one's opportunities are the factors which promote financial success.

In 1861 John Craig and Ann Eliza Losee were married, and as a result of their union four children were born, George L. and John F., Kate and Mamie. The Craig home is on Madison street, at the corner of Twenty-first.

Mr. Craig is a member of the Toledo and Lincoln clubs, and of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director and ex-president. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Toledo. John B. Davis, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Davis Bros., established in 1867, has been a resident of Toledo for over a quarter of a century. He came to this city from Holland Patent, New York, in 1871, and joined his brother, Owen T. Davis, who at that time was engaged in a retail notion business at 151 Summit street.

Mr. Davis was born in the town of Weston, Oneida county, New York, in 1845, to Owen T. and Elizabeth (Owens) Davis, natives of North Wales, from which country they emigrated in 1830. Owen Davis was a farmer all his life, and died at the age of sixty-six, at Holland Patent, New York, his wife surviving him until 1895.

John B. Davis finished his education at Whitestown seminary, in Oneida county, where he took a scientific course. Leaving school he taught for two years in the district near his home, and later spent some time on his father's farm, coming west in 1871.

Davis Brothers are among the old and reliable firms in Toledo, and do a handsome annual business. John B. Davis was preceded by his brothers Owen T. and William G. Davis in the firm, by three years, William G., the elder brother, having died in Toledo in 1868. John B. Davis has engaged in no other business aside from dry goods. He was married in 1887 to Miss Cordelia Bressler, of Ottawa, Ohio, and has two children, Alice Marguerite and Owen T. Davis, 2d. His wife died in November, 1896.

ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo. Robert Hosbury, for twenty-six years a resident of Toledo, is familiarly known among railroad and commission men as the General Live Stock and Produce agent of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad. For the past nine years Mr. Hosbury has been connected with this railway in the above capacity; previous to that time he was engaged in the live stock and later the produce business on his own account.

Mr. Hosbury is a native of Cambria, Niagara county, New York, where he was born on March 23, 1848. The first fourteen years of his life were spent on a farm, his father, Thomas Hosbury, being a live stock breeder and dealer. In his fourteenth year the family removed to Lockport, New York, and Mr. Hosbury then engaged in the same business, taking his son, Robert, under his tuition, and later, when he had reached the age of nineteen, into partnership with him. In 1876 Thomas Hosbury retired from business, and in 1884 he died after a lingering illness. In 1872 Robert Hosbury came to Toledo and continued in the live stock business for ten years, until he changed it for that of produce and opened a store on Monroe street. In 1861, when he first started into live stock trade, he took his herds from point to point on foot, making many slow and painful journeys from Texas to the Missouri river and from Kentucky to New York. His market was principally in New York and Boston, and such profits as he made in the handling of cattle he now thinks were justly earned. Mr. Hosbury's connection with the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad was purely accidental so far as the railway officials are concerned. After leaving the produce business he applied for the position which he now holds, and it was given him as an experiment, as, up to the time he connected himself with the Clover Leaf railway, the road had never handled one car of through perishable freight; but Mr. Hosbury's success was phenomenal from the start, and it is due to his personal efiorts that the perishable shipments over the Clover Leaf have gone to 20,000 cars per year. In both the live stock and produce markets Mr. Hosbury is one of the best posted men in the country. He is known by shippers from coast to coast, and it is said of him that he "never promised goods that he could not deliver." His judgment on all matters affecting his position is first-class and he has been particularly reliable in locating scarcities, from his long connection with the produce trade. In 1896-7 he contracted for and shipped out of California one-sixth of the entire orange crop of the season, in all about 1,200 car loads. Not only for the railroad but on his own account does Mr. Hosbury carry on large shipments. His holdings have netted him a handsome profit and he is now as comfortably off as any man need be. Mr. Hosbury has made his money by hard and persistent application and has always observed the policy of strict honesty and integrity in his dealings with other men. He has many friends in Toledo who have none but the heartiest words of admiration for his conduct both in public and private life. On September 18, 1867, Robert Hosbury was married to Miss Amelia L. Woodmansee, at Lockport, New York. For thirty-one years this happy couple have shared each other's joys and sorrows, and whenever his business trips admit the wife of Robert Hosbury is always by his side. They have one son, George, now married and in business for himself.

SAMUEL ROGER CALLAWAY, Toledo. Mr. S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central railway system, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the province of Ontario in 1851, and is of Scotch parentage. He attended the public schools as a boy, but while still young obtained employment as a messenger boy in the office of the treasurer of the Grand Trunk railroad, and made his start along the path that years later brought him to the presideny of the New York Central. He received for his work there $8.33 a month. In 1874 Mr. Callaway left Canada and came to this country to act as superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad. An incident in connection with his duties there is worth noting. C. C. Trowbridge was then president of the road, and he at one time gave Mr. Callaway a letter of introduction to Commodore Vanderbilt, and said in it that Mr. Callaway was just the kind of a man the Vanderbilts would have use for some day.

For a while Mr. Callaway acted as superintendent of the Detroit, Saginaw & Bay City railroad; next he became general manager of the Grand Trunk lines west of the St. Clair river; president of the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, and vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific railroad. During the constructive period of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, or the "Clover Leaf," he was its president, and subsequently became its receiver, both of which offices he filled creditably. It was after this that he came into the service of the Vanderbilts. John Newell, president of the Lake Shore, died, and the late Gen. D. W. Caldwell was promoted to fill the vacancy. Mr. Callaway was called to take Mr. Caldwell's place as president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, or the "Nickel Plate." Upon the death Gen. Caldwell he was promoted to the presidency of the Lake Shore. While still president of the Lake Shore he was elected president of the New York Central system to succeed Chauncy M. Depew, who stepped up to take general supervision of the entire Vanderbilt system, being elected chairman of the various boards of directors of the different roads in the system.

Mr. Callaway was in the unique position upon his election as president of the New York Central, of holding about as many railroad presidencies at one time as any man who ever lived. In the first place, his successor as president of the Nickel Plate had not been chosen, and so he continued in that office. He was at the same time president of the Lake Shore, which carried with it the presidency of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, and then his additional post as president of the New York Central carried with it the executive control of the West Shore, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and many smaller roads. Altogether, he was "sort of monopolizing things," to quote a Vanderbilt official.

In selecting Samuel Roger Callaway as president of the New York Central system the Vanderbilts once more demonstrated their discernment and faculty for picking out able and careful officials, and in their latest selection they have secured as head of the New York Central a carefully trained, clean-cut thoroughly practical railroad man. Mr. Callaway never knew any other than the life of a railroad man. He started in at the bottom rung of the ladder, and step by step, through sheer industry, ability and energy, he has forged his way to the top and the presidency of one of the most important railroad systems in the world. To day Mr. Callaway is forty-seven years old, of rugged physique, and can stand almost any amount of wear and tear. He is not the man who holds the office because he represents some aggregation of capital or is retained because some powerful influence desires it. He has made his way on his merits, and to-day stands indisputably in the front rank of his calling. In the practical operation of a railroad he has demonstrated great ability. He has shown the power to take a railroad property and place it in good physical and financial shape, and, having placed it there, to operate it efficiently and economically, to the thorough satisfaction of the stockholders and the public as well. Mr. Callaway's capacity for work is prodigious. He is a glutton for labor. He is systematic, careful, reticent, and yet straightforward in saying what he has to say. He is prompt and decisive, and while a strict disciplinarian, he is popular with his subordinates. He is genial, and has the knack of making friends and keeping them. He is easily approachable, and has a faculty for getting at the kernel of a situation at once and disposing of it with expedition. He is an earnest, thoughtful and courageous official, and, while courteous, yet knows how to be firm.

WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN, Toledo. Dr. W. C. Chapman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1840. He was graduated in medicine at Miami Medical college, in Cincinnati, in March, 1873, and removed immediately to Toledo, where he has since practiced general medicine.

WILLIAM C. SKINNER, Toledo. In the Toledo school system, the Manual Training school endowed by Jessup W. Scott in 1872, is an important factor. Supplementing as it does the literary training of the thousands of students that issue from the public schools by giving them an intelligent start in any trade or profession in life, it is doing a vast and real work; and as its history is identified with its superintendents, it is of interest to learn of the man who at present is at the head of so famous and model an institution. Professor William C. Skinner is the efficient superintendent of the Manual Training school at this time, and it would be difficult to find a man more eminently fitted to fill this position.

A short sketch of Superintendent Skinner's life and abilities can be told quite clearly in a clipping taken from the "Detroit Free Press" of Friday, April 1, 1898, after he had been lecturing in that city before several large audiences:

"Mr. Skinner is a man of wide experience along the lines of teaching and engineering work, and has had a great deal of practical training in actual

trades. For eleven years he has been identified with educational work, especially manual training.

" In Cleveland he was connected with several practical enterprises outside his regular superintendence of the manual training school. He planned and assisted in the building of the machinery for the National Screw and Track works, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. He superintended the Cleveland Foundry & Manufacturing company and planned and equipped the Central Manual Training school of Cleveland.

" Before finishing his education he learned a trade, and has constantly made use of this practical knowledge in his educational work. He left the principalship of the Manual Training school to become general manager of the Cleveland Foundry company, and it was when he was in this position that he was sought out by the founders of the Toledo school and induced to go to the "Swamp" city. He is well educated along the lines of mechanical engineering.

" He has frequently superintended large bodies, and freely says that manual and domestic training is one of the greatest blessings that can come to the home of the laboring man, as well as the rich, through the training of their children."

GEORGE P. WALDORF, Toledo. George P. Waldorf, colector internal revenue 10th District Ohio, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1849, his parents removing to Lima, in 1852, where his father practiced law until his death in 1860, and where his mother still resides with a younger son. He was educated in the Lima schools and at Phillipps Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire. He was married in 1872 to Mary Holmes, of Lima; they have two children, a son, Burton H. Waldorf, and a daughter, the wife of Karl T. Kirk, of Toledo. Col. Waldorf has been actively engaged in business pursuits since early manhood. He was one of the foremost pioneers of the new Ohio oil field, aided in the organization of the Trenton Rock Oil Co., of which he was a director and the general manager (until the company sold its holdings) and as such, he superintended the drilling of some fifty experimental wells in the opening stages of the field. Col. Waldorf has been a life long, enthusiastic and untiring Republican worker; and is a skillful organizer, striving to promote the success of the party and its leaders, until he has become a part of the history of the Republican party of the state, and possesses the personal acquaintance and friendship of about all of the leaders in the party in Ohio. Governor Foraker in 1886 appointed him upon his military staff, where he served four years, and from whence he acquired his title of Colonel. He was elected as delegate to the National Republican convention of 1888, from the Allen county district, and was an ardent supporter of Hon. John Sherman for the presidency. He has been a warm personal friend of Hon. Wm. McKinley for many years, and earnestly advocated him for governor and president. He has been a long time friend of Hon. M. A. Hanna, and warmly favored his election to the U. S. senate. Col. Waldorf has been thrice honored by national executives prior to his appointment just announced by President McKinley. President Hayes in 1877, appointed him postmaster at Lima, and President Arthur re-appointed him in 1881. President Harrison appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Toledo district in 1889. When appointed collector he moved his family to Toledo, where he now resides. President McKinley appointed him collector of internal revenue May 17, 1898. His appointment recognizes, in a marked manner, a loyal and meritorious Republican, which will be gratifying to his many friends in Ohio, and will be satisfactory to the masses of the party, and to the tax payers in the district in which his duties will be performed.

ELMER W. HELTMAN, Toledo. Dr. Heltman is a native of Crawford county, Ohio, where he was born January 13, 1862, to Joseph and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Heltman. Both parents are now alive and residents of Prairie Depot, Wood county, Ohio. Joseph Heltman is a retired farmer. Dr. Heltman was educated at Fostoria academy and later studied medicine in Pittsburg, Chicago, Toledo, New York and London. He was graduated from the Toledo Medical college in 1886 and took post-graduate work in New York and London. He began the general practice of medicine in March, 1886, at Pemberville, Ohio, where he remained until 1888, when he removed to Cygnet, Ohio. Here he engaged in medical work until the fall of 1891. In October, 1892, after pursuing his studies in New York, he came to Toledo and settled permanently, and is now one of the leading specialists of the city. He confines his practice strictly to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which treatment he has been especially successful. In 1895 he spent the summer in prominent hospitals of Berlin and London, where he had extensive opportunities of studying this particular branch of medicine. Dr. Heltman is a member of the Toledo Medical society and the Lucas County Medical society and is professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Toledo Medical college. Being yet a young man he has every prospect of attaining to the highest place in his profession. He has already been so successful that his practice is an arduous one, leaving him but a few moments' daily leisure. Dr. Heltman was married in 1882 to Miss Minnie B. Adams, of Prairie Depot, and has two children, Villard A. and Paul Joseph Heltman. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Mosonic orders.

T. P. BROWN, Toledo. Theophilus P. Brown for the past forty years has been a prominent resident of Toledo, and through the importance and number of his business enterprises has, during this time, been constantly before the eye of the public. He is still in the prime of life, and with his jovial, happy nature, bids fair to live many more years, an active factor in the further development of Toledo. Mr. Brown now makes his summer home in the

place where he spent his boyhood, Whately, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He was born in that place January 5, 1835, being fourth in a family of ten children. His parents, George and Almira Brown, were of Puritan stock, and lived to a ripe old age. His grandfather, on his mother's side, fought in the war of 1812. His father was a farmer and tradesman, who brought up his sons in a healthy, sturdy, independent way, and educated them to the best of his ability. At the age of eighteen T. P. Brown left home to enter Deerfield academy, where he applied himself earnestly to a study of practical branches of learning. Two years later he started westward to earn his livelihood, and located in Tecumseh, Michigan, remaining there three years. In May, 1858, he came to Toledo, engaged in the insurance business, and continued this line of work for a period of nineteen years. He came to be known as "Phœnix" Brown, owing to his long connection with the Phœnix Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut. During this time he had been a large dealer in real estate, and in 1870 held the first large sale of realty by auction ever held in Toledo. The sale continued two days, and over $50,000 worth of lots was sold in "Brown's addition." This addition consisted of some 160 acres of land adjoining the city, which Mr. Brown, in 1868, had bought and platted, an enterprise which gave his name a permanent place among the energetic and pushing citizens of Toledo. The property was brought within the means of the laboring classes, and in time became thickly populated. To make the locality more readily accessible, Mr. Brown constructed the Dorr street railway, two miles in length, and later made additions to the original plat, until the whole constituted a most valuable accession to Toledo. Since that time Mr. Brown has bought and sold a great quantity of real estate, and he has never placed a piece upon the market without first improving it. He has been the means of building more than 500 houses and perhaps a dozen factories, and owned the old Finlay Chamber of Commerce building, at the corner of Summit and Madison streets, which was destroyed by fire in January, 1894, from the burning of Quale's elevator. This he rebuilt the same year, and a strong and commodious office block stands to his credit in the place of the old structure. He is still a large owener of real estate in Toledo, Wood county and Michigan. His own home is an elegant residence at the corner of Madison and Thirteenth streets.

T. P. Brown has always been active in Republican politics, and has taken a leading part in every campaign, whether local, state or national, for many years. In 1875 he was elected to the Ohio Senate on the Republican ticket from a Democratic district. He was a hard working and influential member and procured the enactment of many excellent laws for his constituents. Among the most useful was a law cutting down the rate of taxation in Toledo from forty-eight to thirty mills; also the law establishing the free library for Toledo, which has now grown to be one of the largest free libraries in the state. In 1877 Mr. Brown was prominent as the organizer of the Tri State Fair association. In 1881 he projected and brought to a successful culmination an enterprise which had long been talked of and hoped for, the building of a railroad between Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, via Findlay. An organization was formed under the name of the Toledo, Columbus & Southern railway company, of which he was made the president and general manager, and by May, 1883, that portion of the line between Toledo and Findlay was completed and put in operation. This railway was sold by Mr. Brown in May, 1889, to the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway company, who completed the road to Columbus and now own and operate it as their Western division. The discovery of oil and gas along the line of this railway has done much toward its upbuilding, and has made it one of the most prosperous roads in the state. On July 1, 1889, two months after he sold this road, Mr. Brown procured the incorporation of the Toledo, Findlay & Springfield Railroad, and rapidly pushed its construction. He has been its president since it was organized. Like its predecessor this road traversed the oil regions. The advantage that has accrued to Lucas, Wood and Hancock counties through the construction of these two roads has been enormous. The question of Bowling Green remaining the county seat of Wood county was permanently settled by their building. Previous to this the only railway connection that Bowling Green had with the outside world was a six mile road from Bowling Green to Tontogany, laid with a strap rail. This the Bowling Green citizens were obliged to build in order to carry the vote to change the county seat from Perrysburg to their city. The people of Wood and Hancock counties owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Brown for the vigor and energy displayed by him in pushing these roads to completion. One of the greatest evidences of their value is the handsome coterie of thriving towns—nineteen in number—which has sprung up in the oil districts, along the line of these railways. Nearly everyone has a post-office and telegraph office. The great oil and gas districts of Wood and Hancock counties which were discovered after the building of the first of these roads could not have been developed without this means of affording transportation. And when one considers the thousands of men who have been given employment by this discovery, and the millions of dollars represented in the development and production of oil, the importance of this will be seen. Viewed in the light of his works everyone will concede that T. P. Brown has been an advantage to Toledo. He has been a "producer" all his life, has built up and never torn down, and through all his busy life has remained an upright and honorable man. Mr. Brown was married April 17, 1861, to Miss Frances A., daughter of the late Isaac H. Hampton, of this city. He has traveled quite extensively, with his wife, in foreign countries, through Europe in 1873 and the West Indies, in 1875, and now spends a great part of his summers in his boyhood home in Massachusetts.

D. L. STINE, Toledo. David Leander Stine is one of the foremost architects of Toledo. He has designed many of the finest buildings in this city and surrounding towns. The new Lucas county court house, on Adams street, is the latest and perhaps the greatest of his achievements here. This building, the pride of Toledo, was completed and furnished at a cost a little less than $500,000.00, and is remarkable from the fact that it was built within the original appropriation made for it. Its appointments are complete, and in its make-up is embodied the latest and most approved methods of fire-proof construction. The Toledo club, the Wagner building and the new Coghlin building on the corner of St. Clair and Jefferson streets, Curtice & Brainard building on Adams street, the Cheney building and the residences of E. D. Libbey, David Robison, Jr., Jas. J. Robison, Dr. J. J. Barber, Harry Dowling, and the Ashland Avenue Baptist church are among the many structures designed by Mr. Stine in Toledo. He designed the Libbey Glass Co.'s building at the World's Fair in Chicago, and has recently duplicated the plans for the largest glass company in the world —the great Val. St. Lambert Company, Belgium, who will erect a building very like it for themselves.

David L. Stine was born at Crestline, O., Jan. 4th, 1857; his parents were Adam W. and Hannah (Wentz) Stine, both Pennsylvanians, of German extraction. The father was a manufacturer and builder, and from him Mr. Stine inherited his architectural tastes. After the usual high school education, David L. Stine was sent to Chicago, to study architecture in the office of a prominent member of the profession in that city. He came to Toledo in 1877 and engaged his services to Messrs. Gibbs and Mozer, architects, and eventually succeeded to their business. In the mean time the firm changed its name several times, Mr. Gibbs finally retiring, leaving Mr. Stine to succeed him. Under the firm name of D. W. Gibbs & Co., Mr. Stine was associate architect of the Wyoming State Capital at Cheyenne, and of seven or eight of the finest court houses and other public buildings in the states of Ohio and Michigan. In 1882 Mr. David L. Stine and Miss Adelia Gibbs, daughter of the architect, were married, and they have one son, Sidney, who shows great promise of future artistic achievements.

In 1883 Mr. Stine retired from active business in Toledo and removed to Elmira, N. Y. to engage in manufacturing and contracting, his business extending throughout New York and the New England States. Two years and a half experience satisfied Mr. Stine that contracting was not to his taste, and he sold out his interest and returned to Toledo, opened an architect's office, and has since conducted a successful business. Mr. Stine is recognized among his professional associates as an expert draughtsman and designer, and has quite a reputation as a painter in oil and water colors. He was president of the Toledo Water Color Society, and many homes in Toledo and elsewhere contain choice products of his pencil and brush—principally marine pictures in water colors, picked up at home and abroad. His venetian scenes are notable for their accuracy in drawing and detail. He has traveled the United States; from Quebec to San Francisco and throughout Europe and the British Isles. He has been president and is still an active member of the Toledo Tile Club, is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the Toledo Club and the Masonic order, being a 32nd degree Mason.

CHARLES S. BURGE, Toledo. This young business man is a member of the Toledo Produce Exchange where he deals in grain in the interests of the well-known house of S. W. Flower & Co. He was born in Maumee, O., in 1868, to Robert and Margaret (Shoemaker) Burge, and is one of a family of six children, all alive but one, and living in Toledo. Mr. Burge lived in Maumee until he was thirteen years old, attending the school there and later in Toledo. In 1882 he was taken into the seed and grain house of his uncle, S. W. Flower, and became his bookkeeper. Mr. Burge is a member of Sanford L. Collins lodge of Masons, and of the Toledo Traveling Men's association. He was married in 1893 to Miss Caddy Barks and resides at the corner of Lincoln and Lawrence avenues.

S. W. FLOWER, Toledo. Stevens W. Flower was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 1, 1832. He is the son of Warren Flower, a farmer, and Amy Stevens, daughter of General Elias Stevens, of Vermont, and a revolutionary pensioner. Stevens Flower is the only child of his parents; his father by a former marriage having three sons and three daughters. In 1834 Warren Flower died, and in 1880 his wife followed him, her demise occurring in Toledo. Stevens Flower received his youthful schooling in Sacketts Harbor, New York, and in Falley Seminary, in Fulton, Oswego county, New York. When the Civil war broke out he joined the army and remained in service three years. He was regimental quartermaster in the 10th N. Y. Artillery. He was mustered out in June, 1865, at Petersburg, Va., and came with his mother to Toledo. The same year he invested in the flour milling business in Maumee with George W. Reynolds. In 1873 they sold out to a syndicate, Daniel Cook, Reuben Mitchell and Samuel Young, and eventually Reuben Mitchell came into sole possession of the property. During a portion of this time Mr. Flower was operating on 'change in Toledo where he owned a seed and grain house. He removed here permanently in the autumn of 1874 to look after his interests. He has been a familiar figure on the floor of the Board of Trade for nearly thirty years. In September, 1865, Mr. Flower married Miss Frank Reynolds, of Maumee, and lost her a year later, her burial occurring December 31, 1866. In 1874 he again married, his second wife being Miss Ellen Burge, of Maumee. For thirteen years Mr. Flower has been an active church member, belonging to the Washington street Congregational and St. Johns' and St. Pauls' M. E. churches, and now attending St. Marks' Episcopal church. He always attends the church in the neighborhood of his home, which has several times changed its location. Mr. Flower has never en-

gaged in politics. He has been a Republican all his life. He is an honorary member of the Toledo cadets.

REUBEN MITCHELL, deceased. When Reuben Mitchell, of Maumee, died May 10th, 1897, a large circle of intimate friends in Toledo as well as in the little-up-river village which had been his home for so many years, mourned his demise. Although not an actual resident of the city, the figure of Mr. Mitchell was well-known, for he came to his duties daily as a member of the Toledo Board of Trade. During his life his intercourse with all men was marked by integrity and fidelity to his engagements. His business career had been a long and varied one, but was always successful and honorable. He was a most genial gentleman and popular with all with whom he did business. Death resulted from an attack of la grippe, which he suffered over a year before he passed away and from which he never fully recovered, although able to attend to his large business interests until a short time previous to his demise.

Mr. Mitchell was of a fine old New England family. He was born in Maine, February 25, 1830, the son of Edward and Mary (Chandler) Mitchell. He was educated in the public schools and passed his early life in his childhood's home, coming to Ohio with his parents in 1843, where his father located in Maumee, and engaged in the manufacturing business. When only seventeen years of age Mr. Mitchell went into business with his father, and was most successful. Later he became the proprietor of the Union Deposit bank of Maumee, and for over a quarter of a century was at its head. But his business enterprises were not confined to banking. He was connected with the late T. S. Merrell in the agricultural implement business, and was also engaged in the grain business, being one of the most popular members of the Produce Exchange, and a former president of the body. Every day for over twenty years he was in Toledo, and was almost as greatly interested in this city as in his native town. In 1861 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Ellen A. Frost, of Maumee, and seven children were born to them, the three eldest of whom died in infancy. There survive him Mr. Ammi F. Mitchell, teller of the Northern National bank of this city; Mrs. Hubbard Woodbury, also of Toledo, Mr. Truman H. Mitchell and Edward Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Presbyterian church, of Maumee, and active in every good work. Indeed, activity is the word that best expresses his life. He was vigorous of mind, body and soul, and his words and deeds have left an impress upon his day and generation and those who have been his associates, that will not soon be effaced. And it will not be his material successes that will be longest remembered, but the man himself, his character—that final and supreme power that bore the impress of integrity and truth. His was

"A generous soul that spoke in deeds;
A noble life—that best of creeds."

ALEXANDER BACKUS, Toledo. Alexander Backus, president and general manager of the Vulcan Iron Works company, was born in Maumee, Ohio, in October, 1850. His parents were Abner L. and Elizabeth (Reed) Backus, both deceased. Abner L. Back was born in Ohio, near Columbus, his parents having been natives of Connecticut. He settled in Toledo early in its history and was prominently identified with the city until his death. He was connected with many affairs pertaining to the state, its canals and public roads especially, and was a large owner of grain elevators. He died in 1895 at the age of 77. There were six children in the family of Abner Backus, William W., who died in 1890, Mrs. Sheldon Frazer, now a resident of Duluth, Minn., Samuel R., in the grain commission business in Toledo, Alexander, Mrs. Edwin Jackson, of this city, and Mrs. Charles Porter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Alexander Backus received his education in the Toledo public schools. In 1867, at the age of 17, he entered the employ of Young & Backus, in the grain elevator business. Abner L. Backus & Sons succeeded this firm, in 1880, and, as a member of the firm, Alexander Backus occupied the position of general manager. In 1888, in consequence of poor health, he removed to Manchester, Connecticut, and purchased a farm, where he lived an active out-of-door life for over a year, until his health was completely restored. In 1889 Mr. Backus returned to Toledo and bought the Vulcan Iron Works, a plant established in Toledo some 25 years ago. At the time of his purchase this plant was very much run down and its trade was in anything but a flourishing condition. Under the management of Mr. Backus the works were soon put in excellent order, a long stretch of river front was purchased and large machine shops were constructed on Water street. Today the Vulcan company is doing an enormous volume of business, larger than any business of the kind in Toledo. Their steam shovels are in use from Maine to Florida in every state in America. Aside from giving Toledo this valuable plant, Mr. Backus has brought to a successful culmination an enterprise which for many years has been agitated and opposed in this city. This is the construction of the Manufacturers' railway on Water street. While this road is only 1200 feet in length and only extends from Locust to Olive streets, yet it is of vastly greater importance than many larger railways. To the patrons of the road, the manufacturers on Water street between the points mentioned, it has meant a great saving both of time and money, as cars are delivered to their factory doors without cost. Connections are made with the various railroads which enable this delivery. The road was commenced on Easter Sunday, 1895, after a bitter fight in the city council, and the following April it was completed and ready for use. To Mr. Backus is due the entire credit of this enterprise. After repeated failures by older business men, he took hold of the affair, and with his money and energy, in the face of constant opposition, succeeded in putting it through. In all probability this road will be eventually extended in both directions on Water street, as it has proved of

great value to its patrons, which include not only a number of extensive factory owners, but people in general as well, to whom a Water street delivery is more convenient than any other. Up to the present time some 4,000 cars have passed over these tracks. Mr. Backus is interested in the Bryce Furnace company, of which he is treasurer, and here again he has shown his push and energy, for this comparatively new concern has thrived and grown astonishingly, and for the past two years has supplied the city schools, with furnaces. Their durability and economy have been thoroughly tested and found superior to furnaces heretofore used. The Bryce company ship their product as far west as Denver. Mr. Backus is also president of the Union Railroad Elevator and Transportation Co. Recently he was appointed a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission by the city council. He has served on the work-house board under appointment by the mayor, for the past six months, the term being one of five years. Politically Mr. Backus is a Democrat.

In 1875, on June 3, Mr. Backus was married to Miss Nettie Bell, daughter of Robert H. Bell, of this city. They have three children.

G. W. BLAKE, Toledo. George W. Blake has been a resident of Toledo eight years, and in that time has made a place for himself in the real estate business. He was first identified with I. H. Detwiler & Co., and materially aided in building up that firm's business while with them. Later he entered into partnership with Austin Bishop and for the past five years has managed his affairs alone. His offices are in The Spitzer building.

Mr. Blake was born in Wauseon, Ohio, June 30, 1864. His father, Wesley A. Blake, is a farmer at that place. His mother was Anna Newcomer, the first white girl born in the corporation of Wauseon. There were four children in the Blake family—George W., Charles A., at home on the farm; Mary, now the wife of Rev. D. F. Helms, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, and Bertha, wife of Charles Hodges, of Archbold, Ohio.

George W. Blake was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the Wauseon public schools. When he came of age he rented a farm near his home and managed a dairy, and at the end of four years had a nice competency as a result of his labors. With this money he invested in property in Wauseon. After leaving the farm he engaged in the grocery business of Pritchard & Smallman, where he remained one year. In 1890 he came to Toledo. Since opening an office for himself in this city Mr. Blake has been extremely successful. He has platted and entirely sold two additions—Blake's Dorr street addition and Blake's Lawrence avenue addition, both handsomely located and making desirable building property. Mr. Blake handles a general line of realty, from the cheapest residence and business property to the highest class. He has improved a large portion of this and built many creditable residences in all parts of the city. In 1886 Mr. Blake was married to Miss Sallie Dunham, daughter of Rev. E. S. Dunham, once a pastor of the Monroe street M. E. church. They have one child, Helen, ten years of age. Mr. Blake has never been in politics and belongs to no secret organizations except the Masons.

GEORGE W. BARNES, Toledo. George W. Barnes is a native of the Empire state. He was born in Syracuse, forty-seven years ago. He engaged in the oil business in 1888 at Lima, Ohio, where he organized the Lima Oil company, of which he became vice-president and general manager. So successful was this company that it was eventually absorbed by the Standard Oil company for the sum of $750,000. Mr. Barnes next gave his attention to the organization of the Manhattan Oil company. He was chosen its vice-president and general manager. In 1893 he disposed of his interest to advantage, and since that time has devoted himself to the production of oil almost exclusively, figuring prominently in a variety of institutions. He is general manager of the Fort Orange Oil company, at Albany, New York, and the Wyoming Oil company owned by Scranton, Penn., capitalists; is president and general manager of the Beaver Oil company, a New York incorporation; is president of the Columbia Buggy compauy and the Detroit Rubber Tire company, at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Barnes has amassed a handsome fortune by reason of his various investments, and is now a substantial resident of this city. His handsome home on Collingwood avenue is famous for its hospitality.

GEORGE B. HULL, Toledo. George B. Hull, manager of the Toledo branch of the National Wall Paper company, of New York, has been a resident of Toledo since 1861, at which time he entered the firm of Brown, Eager & Hull, book-sellers and stationers, as a clerk, coming to this city from Oberlin, Ohio, his birth place. Mr. Hull was born in 1845; his parents were James and Anna D. (Bates) Hull, natives of Ohio and Vermont. His grand-father Hull was one of the original settlers in Oberlin, a farmer by occupation, but a gentleman devoted to the progress of learning. He was interested in the establishment of Oberlin college, and helped in many ways to build up that now pretty and thriving city. James Hull, his son, was also a farmer, and a resident of Oberlin nearly all his life. He raised a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living. His death occurred in 1894, and that of his wife in 1892. George B. Hull received his youthful education in the schools and college at Oberlin. He was sixteen when he came to Toledo as clerk for Brown, Eager & Hull. At the end of twelve years of faithful and efficient labor he was admitted to partnership and is still connected with that large book-house as junior partner, although his attention is solely directed toward the development of his wall paper business. Although not a politician, Mr. Hull has represented his ward—the Seventh—in the city council, being elected by a majority of 400 on the Democratic ticket in a ward that ordinarly gave a Republican majority of that

number. He served the interests of his ward two years. In the Masonic lodge he has been very active, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies including the Scottish Rite. He was prelate of Toledo commandery for six years and is also past eminent commander of the same body. He is a 32d degree Mason.

Mr. Hull is a member of the Toledo club and the Toledo Whist club. He was married in 1868 to Miss Francena M. Platt, of Cincinnati. They have two children, Frank P. and Edith Hull. Mr. Hull's home is at 309 West Woodruff avenue. He was one of the original settlers on the old Swayne tract, now the handsomest residence portion of Toledo. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are active members of the Ashland avenue Baptist church, and have been since its organization.

DR. E. M. GOODWIN, Toledo. Edward Marcus Goodwin was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, New York, on the 27th day of May, 1842. His ancestors came from Litchfield, Conn. In 1847, with his parents, he removed to Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York. His father died in 1849, subsequently the family removed to Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, for the educational advantages of the seminary there located. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical college in 1863. In December, 1863, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the New York state volunteer service. While awaiting an assignment for duty he made application for a similar position, in the service of the U. S. navy, receiving his commission January 4, 1864. He was assigned to duty to the U. S. S., North Carolina, North Atlantic squadron, and was subsequently detached and ordered to report to Rear Admiral David D. Porter for duty in the Mississippi squadron, and was detailed for duty on the U. S. S. Exchange, serving on that vessel until honorably discharged October 21st, 1865. He came to Toledo January 6th, 1866, and has continued the practice of medicine to the present time.

HENRY M. BARFIELD, Toledo. Henry M. Barfield is one of the leading merchant tailors of Toledo. He is of German birth. His parents were Charles and Hannah (Kasdorf) Barfield, residents of a village near Berlin, where he was born in 1846. In 1854 the family came to America and settled at Niagara Falls, New York. Charles Barfield had been a tailor in Germany, and opened an establishment in Niagara. When Henry Barfield was thirteen years of age, he left school and was apprenticed to a tailor named Christy, where he remained until he was twenty years old, for three years as an apprentice and for four years as a journeyman tailor, and clerk a part of this time. Upon quitting the employment of Mr. Christy he came to Toledo and found a position with Buck & Bliss, then one of the foremost merchant tailors and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, in this city. Their location was Summit street, between Adams and Madison. Both members of this old firm are now dead. Mr. Barfield remained in their employ for seventeen years, as salesman, buyer and cutter. In February, 1884, he formed a partnership with Walter Y. Atkin, who died in 1889, and since that time Mr. Barfield has carried on his business alone. He has occupied the same store for fourteen years, that in which he still does business, on Madison street, near Summit. As a tailor Mr. Barfield enjoys the best trade of the city. He caters to only the highest class of customers. His trade is not confined to Toledo, but extends to the surrounding towns and cities as well as to more distant places. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Industrial Building and Loan company, of which he is one of the incorporators. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies of Toledo, and in these holds positions of honor and trust. He is a 32d degree Mason.

In 1869 Mr. Barfield married Miss Charlotte A. Sherman, of Toledo. They have four children, Lillian, Gertrude, Harry and Carl, all of whom are living. Mr. Barfield takes much pride in the advancement and welfare of Toledo, and whenever called upon to lend a hand in her development, always responds with a hearty good will, and it is by reason of the business interests of the city being represented by such broad-minded men as he, that the steady march of progress and prosperty abounds.

BENJAMIN RAITZ, Toledo. Benjamin Raitz, chief of police of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Switzerland, Canton of Solothum, June 5th, 1844. He came to America with his parents in 1853, residing in Rochester, N. Y., a year. He then removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he attended the public schools until 1861; at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 9th Ill. calvary. He was discharged in 1865 with the rank of lieutenant. For many years Mr. Raitz was engaged in the grocery and meat business, and in 1887, he accepted the office of city meat and milk inspector. He held this position until in 1892, when he was made chief of police, an office which he still fills.

THOMAS W. WHEELER, Toledo. Thomas Webb Wheeler, the subject of this sketch, was born at Homer, Ohio, August 10, 1860. His father was John Wheeler, who, very early in life, acquired prominence as a merchant in Northern Ohio, and gave promise of becoming a leader among the influential men of the state. His career was cut short by loss of sight, which destroyed effectually that brilliant prospect of success which was confidently predicted by all who knew him. In spite of his misfortune John Wheeler has for years maintained an heroic effort, successfully educating his children and winning by his courage and his cheerfulness the love and admiration of those who have witnessed his career.

The parentage of Thomas W. Wheeler, on both sides, is of that hardy pioneer stock which made the revolution a success, and has since created the great

empire of the middle west. His great-grandfather, Daniel Wheeler, was a revolutionary soldier and a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the Reverend James Wheeler, was a famous missionary among the Wyandotte Indians who went with them to Kansas when they emigrated to that place, but returned to Ohio in 1848. He was known and respected far beyond the limits of the state. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Walker, a daughter of John Walker, who came to Tiffin, Ohio, with his wife, in 1827, later removed to Wyandotte county, where he was a famous trader, and became a wealthy merchant, being the first white man to sell goods in Upper Sandusky. Mrs. Wheeler's grandfather was John Walker, a rich slave owner of Frederick county, Maryland, who freed his slaves and gave to each sufficient money to take them to Liberia. One of them, Jacob Young, became governor of Liberia. Governor Young afterwards came to the United States to visit his old friend and master, and was received everywhere with attention.

The younger days of Thomas W. Wheeler were spent upon a farm, and were full of adversity. He was educated in the common schools and at home under the instruction of his father, a man of rare mental attainments. He was appointed to a position in the railway mail service before he was of age, being one of the youngest men in that branch of the Postoffice department. During his service there he read law under the tuition of the late Gen. John C. Lee, devoting all his nights and time off duty to his studies. From his earliest youth a lover of books, he took up the work of acquiring a knowledge of the law more with the ardor of a student who delves into the classics for the love of them, than with the mere object of passing an examination. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and began the practice of law in the City of Toledo. A man of unobtrusive ways and studious disposition, he started to win his way at the bar without ostentation. In the spring of 1891 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican city convention for the office of prosecuting attorney of the police court, and was elected, and re-elected, serving four years in that capacity. Since then he has acted as judge of the police court for nearly a year. He was defeated for the nomination of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1894, by the small fraction of $\frac{1}{49}$ of a vote.

In connection with his first legal studies he gave special attention to medical jurisprudence, and becoming deeply interested in that vast department of the law, he has made himself an authority on questions pertaining to that subject. For six years he has been a member of the faculty of the Toledo Medical college, and is a regular lecturer on medical jurisprudence. Mr. Wheeler is a Knight-Templar, and a Scottish-Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Toledo club, and belongs to many other social and political organizations. In politics Mr. Wheeler is not only by inheritance, but by a strong belief in its fundamental principles, a firm adherent of the Republican party. He has, since he first became a voter, taken an active interest in politics, local, state and national. He has held many positions of prominence in the Republican party organization, of the city and state, and has by dint of perseverance and the ability to succeed, come to the front in the councils of the Republican party. As a political organizer he is to-day without an equal in this part of the state. Mr. Wheeler is a man unostentatious in manner, and studious by habit, but he possesses that one golden quality needed by so many, yet possessed by so few, personal magnetisms. While the public have watched him more particularly because of his ability to win political battles, yet his practice of his profession and his work as a lecturer in a college show him to be a student and a lawyer, rather than a politician.

CALVIN BARKER, Toledo. Calvin Barker is one of the old residents and prominent insurance men of Toledo. He was born at Staten Island, New York, in 1834. He came to this city forty-one years ago, when the population did not exceed 5,000, and Summit street boasted of but four brick buildings. His first business venture was with W. H. Ketcham & Co , at No. 77 Summit street, in the old Dewel block, which contained the city hall. Mr. Barker became unusually successful in his management of Mr. Ketcham's business; he did much to keep this well-known gentleman's affairs straight during the panic of 1857 which swept over the country like a cyclone, and when he died, in 1858, succeeded Mr. Ketcham in the chief management and control of the business. In 1866 he engaged in wholesale and retail millinery and continued in that business until 1867. In 1879 he joined his interests with those of Lewis W. Frost and opened an insurance office. They have continued in business together successfully for nearly twenty years. The firm represents twenty-two companies with total assets of over $80,000,000 as financial backing for their agency, and as an index to the business done by them, it may be stated that they paid taxes last year of $167,000 in premiums. The firm also does a large business in writing marine insurance and represents the Travelers, of Hartford, for which they write life, accident and liability policies. During his entire business experience Mr. Barker has amply demonstrated his capacity and he has been valuable alike to the city of his adoption as liberal citizen and a man of great public spirit. He is universally courteous, a gentleman to his finger tips and a delightful personage. During the Civil war Mr. Barker remained in Toledo. He was a member of the finance committee for the Third ward, a committee which also included Dwight Miner and James Strong, both deceased. The duties of this committee were numerous. They looked after the interests of departing soldiers, providing food, medicine and bandages, and doing a work similar to that done by the Red Cross—duties quite as essential as the defense of the people's rights. The army quota was kept up, substitutes provided and entertainment furnished to returning regiments. It was with the funds left in the hands of this committee after the war, aggregating with accrued interest some $5,000, that the memorial building in Toledo was started. Mr.

Barker was married in December, 1856, to Miss Mary A. White, at Staten Island, N. Y., having spent twenty two years of his life in New York before coming to Toledo. They have one son living, John S. Barker, now one of the managers of the New York Life Insurance Co., in Chicago.

The father of Calvin Barker, Captain John Barker, was for over forty years superintendent of the Staten Island Dieing and Printing establishment. He was born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1799. His parents were in Lexington camp during the siege of Boston, and took an active part in the revolution on behalf of American independence. The old Barker homestead at Sudbury, is still in the family; it has been held by them for over 200 years.

THOMAS EMERY, Toledo. Thomas Emery, of the law firm of Potter & Emery, was born June 10, 1846, at Malmesbury, England, to Josiah and Elizabeth (Alexander) Emery. His father was a baker by trade. He brought his family to America in 1850, and settled in Cleveland. Thomas Emery was educated in the public schools of that city and studied law in the office of Bishop & Adams. He was graduated from the law school at Cleveland, and when he was twenty-two years old was admitted to the bar of Ohio. In 1868 he began practicing in Paulding, Ohio, and in 1874 went to Cleveland, remaining there until 1879, when he located in Bryan, Ohio, and took, as his partner, ex-Congressman Boothman. Later, C. H. Masters, now of the Toledo law firm of Touvelle & Masters, affiliated with him in the legal profession. In 1895 Mr. Emery removed to Toledo, joined his interests to those of Emery D. Potter, and has since continued a partner in the firm of Potter & Emery. He is a member of the Ohio State Bar association. As a lawyer Mr. Emery is affable, able, industrious and painstaking; gifted with unusually quick and clear perceptive faculties. When his work is done, nothing has been left undone. In his speech he is deliberate, clear, logical and convincing. As a counselor, wise, safe and just. His tastes are domestic, and in his daily life of a retiring disposition, modest and void of all pretense or show. Mr. Emery was prosecuting attorney for Williams county for two terms, but aside from this, has not held a political office or sought political preferment. He is a Mason, being a member of the order at Bryan, Ohio. In 1870 Mr. Emery was married to Miss Lena A. Savage, daughter of Bennett and Anna M. Savage, of Paulding, Ohio. Their children are Ethelyn, Ralph, Mabel and Loren.

J. FRANK ZAHM, Toledo. J. Frank Zahm is a native of Indiana. He was born at Laporte, March 30, 1856. In 1864 his parents removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and there Mr. Zahm attended the public school, later completing his education in Notre Dame university at South Bend. In 1867 the Zahm family located in Toledo where J. Frank Zahm has since lived. In 1870, Mr. Zahm, tiring of school, joined the Western Union Telegraph company in the messenger service. He remained there one year, then accepted a situation with the old grain firm of Williams & Hallaran, where he worked diligently upward through the various branches of the grain commission business. In 1879 occurred the accidental death of Elijah Williams, and Mr. Zahm was then admitted to partnership by Mr. Hallaran. The firm name became R. Hallaran & Co. This partnership continued until January 1, 1886, when Mr. Zahm withdrew and went into business under the name of J. F. Zahm & Co. The company was nominal until two years ago. Mr. Zahm, at this time, admitted to partnership two trusted employes, Fred W. Jaeger and Fred Mayer. For twenty-seven years Mr. Zahm has been a prominent member of the Toledo Board of Trade. Five years ago he invested in a tobacco manufactory and a year ago bought out all other interests and organized the J. F. Zahm Tobacco company, manufacturing a full line of smoking, fine cut and plug tobaccos. The factory is on South Erie street. He is also interested in the Home Heating & Lighting Co., and the Second National bank. Mr. Zahm is a member of the Toledo club. He was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Edwards.

LEM P. HARRIS, Toledo. Lem P. Harris, Toledo's popular city clerk, was born July 23, 1859, in Hagerstown, Indiana. His parents were Henry M. and Elizabeth (Peele) Harris, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana, the mother's family coming in the Hoosier state from North Carolina. The parents of Mr. Harris located in Indiana early in the settlement of the state. Henry Harris was a blacksmith by trade. Lem Harris received an ordinary education in his native state and early in life adopted the printer's trade which he followed in various places until he was elected city clerk of Toledo. He is familiar with the ins and outs of printing and newspaper work, has served in numerous capacities and has printed a sheet of his own. His first experiences were in Mercer county, Ohio, and in Michigan, where he worked as foreman on the Battle Creek Daily Journal and on the Adventist publications. In 1878 he went from Richmond to Fort Recovery, Ohio, when he started the first newspaper—a weekly—published in that place. He printed it a sheet at a time, on old army presses. He continued this publication a year, returning to his home in 1879 to get married to Miss Lizzie Dougherty. In 1886 Mr. Harris came to Toledo and went to work in the job office of the Commercial. The paper was then owned by Comley & Pelton. He remained in the employ of Mr. Pelton after he had left the Commercial, quitting him in 1892 and forming a partnership with J. D. Batch in the printing business. They opened a job office in the old Chamber of Commerce and were burned out in 1894. In April of that year, Mr. Harris was elected to the city clerkship, after serving a term as member of the board of aldermen from East Toledo. He was re-elected city clerk in 1896 and has been a model official. He served as member and chairman of the City Republican committee, holding the latter office two years; was also a member of the

state committee and instrumental in bringing to Toledo the State Republican convention, in 1896. Mr. Harris is an active Republican who has made many friends in his office; and as a worker for the Republican party is indefatigable. Not given to the flourish of trumpet, yet his influence has been most valuable in preserving true party organization, and those who have worked with him in harness can testify as to his reliability, worth and capability. He has been foremost in all enterprises tending to the advancement and growth of Toledo, and if good works and faithfulness count, should have a political future full of rich returns.

M. R. DYER, Toledo. Marvin R. Dyer, proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson, is a native of New York, as were his parents, Stephen and Jane Ann (Schoonmaker) Dyer. His father was a prosperous builder and contractor. The family consisted of four children, two daughters and two sons, the brother of M. R. Dyer, Stephen C., now being connected with the Hotel Jefferson. Both parents are deceased. Stephen Dyer passed away in his sixty-fifth year, his wife surviving him until after her eighty-fourth birthday. They were always residents of New York State.

Marvin R. Dyer was born at Mayfield, New York, in 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, also in the academy at Cooperstown, New York. In 1869 he came to Toledo and followed various pursuits here until 1873, when he became a partner in the firm of Chamberlin, Dyer & Fowler, dealers in coal. He married Miss Ella C., daughter of Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, of this city. In 1886 the old Campbell office block on Jefferson and St. Clair streets was remodeled and converted into a hotel, which Mr. Dyer leased and has since operated. The Hotel Jefferson is firmly established and enjoys an extensive commercial trade. Its genial proprietor is a favorite among traveling men and deserves the success he has won in the hotel business.

Mr. Dyer is unpretentious as a man of affairs, seeks no local renown, save as the proprietor of a good hostelry, takes little interest in political or secret societies, and is modest in regard to his own attainments. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Dyer found his true calling when he embarked in the hotel business, for the commercial world knows that a man better adapted to that difficult occupation is not found in this section. His first hotel experience was in the National Hotel, at Port Byron, New York, and from there he went to Irving, now Irvington, Pennsylvania, where he had charge of the Cornplanter House, which was the connecting point between the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and the oil fields of that section. Mr. Dyer then successfully operated, during the seasons of 1871-2, the Sea View House at West Haven, Connecticut, after which time he came to Toledo and organized the coal firm above referred to. His success as the proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson is proverbial everywhere, the original quarters of this now finely equipped house being greatly enlarged in 1890, and at this writing it stands as a monument to Mr. Dyer's success, energy and popularity.

HERMAN BAUMBACH, Toledo. No better representative of a county charity could possibly be found than shrewd, honest, warm-hearted and sympathetic Herman Baumbach, the genial German director of the Lucas county Infirmary. Whenever poverty is reported and wretched people are found there has Herman Baumbach been, to carry relief and to administer sound advice, or sympathy or warning. His round, ruddy, smiling face is a familiar sight in Toledo, and no doctor's steed is driven about more than is Mr. Baumbach's sturdy little animal. Long, cold rides into the country, or undesirable trips into the slums of the city, strike no terror to the heart of Herman Baumbach. He is as active and untiring in uprooting filthy hovels and removing their tenants as he is in clearing Toledo of tramps, or furnishing transportation to weary pilgrims. Mr. Baumbach was born in Hanover, Germana, May 5, 1842, coming to America alone, at the age of sixteen and settling in Boston. He came to Toledo in 1866, after drifting about the larger eastern cities, and engaged in the hotel business. For twenty two years he conducted the United States hotel, where he was known to the public as the same happy dispositioned fellow that he now is. A Republican in politics, he has always been actively identified with the party and chosen in numerous official capacities. In the city council he represented the Fourteenth ward; he was once appointed and trice elected police commissioner; was once appointed and three times elected to the responsible office of county infirmary director, the position he now fills. Mr. Baumbach is a member of various fraternal and benevolent organizations, among them being the Elks, Turners, German Pioneers, German Central Bund, German Shuetzenverein and Teutonia Mannerchor. He is past grand commander of the K. O. T. M., past grand master A. O. U. W., past chancellor K. of P., past noble grand I. O. O. F. and past edelwiz of Druids. He was the first president of the Cigarmaker's union of this city and an old trade unionist. He has been twice married and is the father of four children. Hattie, Herman, Eleanora and Lucile.

RUDOLPH A. BARTLEY, Toledo. Rudolph A. Bartley, one of the foremost of Toledo's wholesale grocers, is a man who has created for himself a series of business successes and whose perseverance and undaunted energy should be an example to all the ambitious youth of this city. With the usual limited advantages of the young men of his day in a small place, Mr. Bartley took a vigorous hold of the situation and carved out his career as he wished it. His parents who were thrifty German emigrants to America had settled upon a farm in Oregon township, where they reared their children to perform the humble duties of their life. They were sent to the country schools for their learning. When he was sixteen years of age Rudolph Bartley wished to

leave the farm, and promising his father sufficient money to enable him to hire a man in his place, set out in search of work. He secured a position with H. & F. Barnes, retail grocers where the Valentine building now stands, and with $8.00 a month for wages, his three meals a day and a blanket to roll up in at night, he commenced an independent life as a man of business. In an another year he was employed by J. A. Speyer, also a grocer, whose store was at the corner of Summit and Orange streets, and with a raise of wages he was enabled to send his father $15 monthly, which he did until his twenty-first year. Mr. Bartley remained with Mr. Speyer for three years, and with occasional raises in wages and a clean and comfortable room and board, prepared himself for a broader field of activity. When he was twenty years old he set up for himself, in connection with Enos Cousino, with a modest combined capital of $600, young Bartley borrowing $100 of his share of the amount. It is probable that there were few grocers in that day who equalled these youthful merchants in securing trade. They exhausted their fertile resources every day in the getting of new customers, teased the farmers who came to the nearby market, for their vinegar jugs and oil cans, and merrily pushed their hand-cart about town in lieu of a delivery wagon. Business men of to-day know very well that these methods are irresistible and make for success. Ten years later, R. A. Bartley became the sole proprietor of his grocery, having purchased his partner's interest. He had been carrying on his trade in a small building on Summit street, near Cherry, but finding his quarters too cramped, secured the adjoining three-story building of Mr. J. C. Wuerfel and operated there until 1887. The five-story building now occupied by R. A. Bartley was taken in that —1893— year. He has added to it a large sugar wareroom, and will this year lease a second large five-story building for offices and salesrooms, which will give this enterprising grocer a sold block. When he went into business for himself in 1882, Mr. Bartley began wholesaling also, and now his trade includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois and aggregates above $1,000,000 a year. Mr. Bartley is practically the oldest of the large grocers of Toledo, as the men who created the other wholesale grocery firms here are dead and their affairs have passed into other hands. Mr. Bartley was married in 1875. He is a director in the Ketcham National bank, also in the Woolson Spice company, having been connected with the latter since its organization. He has been for the past fifteen years a member of the First Baptist church. His birth place was Germany, in Wittenburg, the date of his birth being May 9, 1851. The parents were Gephardt and Josephine (Ganther) Bartley, the former a miller and baker.

CHRISTOPHER F. WALL, Toledo. No Chief of the Fire Department ever stood in such universal regard as does Christopher F. Wall, who has been identified with Toledo's fire service for nearly twenty-five years. He has worked up from the ranks, through all the various official positions, to his present one as chief of the department, to which position he was elected August 2, 1890, and re-elected each succeeding year to the present time. This record speaks for itself. Chief Wall has been held responsible for the hundreds of fires that have occurred in Toledo during these years, and in directing his men during such conflagrations as have swept over the business portion of the city from time to time, he has averted much greater disasters and losses by prompt and efficient action.

The parents of Chief Wall were Edward and Alice (Ryan) Wall, both of Irish descent, who settled in Vermont when very young, and who afterwards, with Mr. Wall's brothers, Valentine and Arnold, became pioneers of the Maumee Valley, settling here in the early forties. Christopher Wall's father was a carriage builder, carrying on the largest business of that kind in the city at that time. He married Alice Ryan at Manchester, Vermont, and they reared a large family. Of the twelve children born to them, seven were sons and five daughters. Of these but three sons are living, Christopher F. and Thomas, of Toledo, and John of Terre Haute, Indiana, and two daughters, Mrs. L. L. Chapman, of Toledo, and Mrs. Ellen Walch, of Bowling Green, Ohio.

Chief Wall was born in Toledo on Christmas day, 1856. He was sent to the public schools here and the country schools of Adams township, where his father had purchased a farm, giving up the carriage building business, which had been his occupation since he settled in Toledo. Chief Wall began his business career early in life. He was sixteen when he entered the employ of Allen, Heath & Walcott, as an apprentice. He followed the machinists' trade with H. Moores & Co., (now the Toledo Foundry & Machine Co.) for six years. For twelve years he was connected with the American District Telegraph Co., having charge of the office, where a portion of his duty was the operation of the fire alarm telegraph system ; thus by hard, practical experience, extending over a period of twenty-five years, as mechanic, electrician and fire fighter, he is peculiarly fitted for the position he fills so acceptably.

Mr. Wall is a member of Yondota Lodge F. & A. M., the Elks and the K. of P. He married Miss Besssie Oesterman, of Toledo, July 20, 1891, and has two small children His mother is still living, at the age of seventy-six years, and forms a part of the household of his sister, Mrs. L. L. Chapman. His father died in 1883 at the age of seventy-two years, after fifteen years in retirement in Toledo.

GUY G. MAJOR, Toledo. Guy G. Major, ex-mayor of the city of Toledo, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, October 19, 1859, to William T. Major, Jr. and wife. Both his father and grand-father, William T. Major, Sr., of Bloomington, Illinois, were abolitionists of a pronounced type. William T. Major, Sr., was a prominent figure in the famous meeting of abolitionists at Bloomington, where the Republican party was born. His time and money were used unsparingly in promoting the interests of that party. When he moved from Virginia to Kentucky

he bought a large number of slaves, afterwards, becoming convinced of the wrongs of slavery, freeing them and returning them at his own expense, to Liberia. Upon his removal to Bloomington, he was identified with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglass and other of the great anti-slavery leaders. With an ancestor of this liberal-minded sort, it is not strange that Guy G. Major should have been early impressed with the doctrines of the Republican party, nor, that, possessing such beliefs, he should have been chosen by his party to look after their best interests in a growing city like Toledo. Guy Major was educated in the public schools of Ottumwa, Iowa, and in Grinnell college. He also studied mechanical engineering in the Worcester school of technology, and afterwards served time as a machinist. When he had learned the trade thoroughly, he returned to Worcester and took an advanced course in mechanical drawing and engineering. But he was soon obliged to leave school, on account of failing health, and was sent to California to recuperate. There he interested himself in orange growing, exchanging his business in 1885 for linseed oil interests in Toledo. Mr. Major has been since that time successfully engaged in the promotion of the Toledo Linseed Oil company. Other enterprises claim a large part of his attention, and his properties in real estate draw from him a considerable tax. He was elected mayor of Toledo in 1892, was re-elected two years later and succeeded by the Hon. Samuel M. Jones, the present incumbent.

Mr. Major's wife was Miss Hattie E. Leonard, of Middleboro, Mass., who has given him two children, a son and a daughter.

R. C. LEMMON, Toledo. Among the bench and bar fraternity no Toledoan is better known than Judge Ruben C. Lemmon. Having passed the three-score-ten mark, he has quietly retired and is finishing his career with his family about him in his own home.

Judge Lemmon was born May 12, 1825. His parents were Charles and Hanna (Compton) Lemmon. The father, a maker of boots and shoes, was also a farmer, who journied from Baltimore county, Maryland, to Seneca county, New York, early in life, having been born in Maryland in 1780. The more remote ancestors were Englishmen who figured conspicuously in the American revolution, in favor of colonial freedom.

In 1837 the parents of Ruben C. Lemmon, with a family of twelve children, removed to Seneca county, Ohio, where Charles Lemmon engaged in farming until he died, in 1841. Like many another pioneer of Toledo, Judge Lemmon grew into a lawyer through the medium of his own courage and will. A few winter months of schooling enabled him to enter the seminary of Norwalk, and later the Presbyterian academy, at Granville, Ohio, after which, in 1847, he began the study of law, at Tyrone, Steuben county, New York, where he remained one year, under a lawyer named Hill. Then, continuing his legal studies under Gen. Joel W. Wilson, at Tiffin, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar in 1850. Previous to the establishment of the county seat at Toledo, Ruben C. Lemmon practiced law in Fulton county and in Maumee, then the county seat of Lucas, in partnership with the late H. S. Commager, removing to Toledo with the county seat, in March, 1853. In 1861, after a successful law practice in Toledo, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county. From 1867 to 1869 he was the law partner of J. R. Seney, the latter being elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which terminated the partnership. In 1874 Ruben C. Lemmon became a Judge of the Common Pleas court, and was repeatedly re-elected, until his retirement, some three years ago. During a career of a score of years as judge, Ruben C. Lemmon held the highest postion among his colleagues and the people of Toledo generally. He wielded justice from a sense of conviction, was impartial, liberal and right minded. The same characteristics which made him a lawyer trusted by his clients gave him the courage of his opinions in the greater and more responsible position which he held for so long a term. His re-elections themselves gave ample evidence that he had won and deserved the honors bestowed upon him. A prominent member of the Bar association of Toledo, he will command until his death, the best words that can be said of a free and unprejudiced wielder of justice. Judge Lemmon is a Mason of long standing. He joined Toledo Lodge in 1855; a year later he affiliated with Fort Meigs Chapter and later with Toledo Council, Toledo Commandery and the A. & A. rite of Masonry. In 1875–76 he was elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, and in 1879-80, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. For several years he was treasurer of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and is now its general grand high priest, elected in 1897 for a term of three years. Judge Lemmon married Amelia Armstrong, at Bellevue, Ohio, in November, 1850. She died in 1857, leaving one child, Charles H. Lemmon, now a lawyer of this city. In 1859 Judge Lemmon married again to Miss Theresa R. Tibbs, at London, England, with whom he is now enjoying the evening of life.

JAMES SECOR, Toledo. Perhaps no man in Toledo has done more in a quiet unostentatious way to build up the city's business interests than has James Secor. With his money he has invested in several of the leading corporations, helping in many instances toward their organization and lending his name toward their strengthening. Coveting no publicity, he has been content to fulfil the duties of a private citizen, to aid his party (Republican) with his votes and personal influence, but never to claim honors or office in return for his service. The life of an unassuming, unaspiring citizen may seem insignificant to those who like the meteoric flash and brilliancy of a public career. There is no greater force, however, in a community, than the silent, efficient working of a conservative man who has always the best interests of his home at heart. James Secor, like the average man of his day, had a moderate amount of schooling to help him to rise in the

world. He was one of a family of twelve children, born to Benjamin and Sarah Secor, residents of Orange county, New York. The date of his birth was December 11, 1834. Ten years later his parents moved westward and located in Lenawee county, Michigan, settling on a farm where James Secor remained until 1854. In that year he came to Toledo and entered the store of Secor, Berdan & Co. Joseph Secor, an older brother of James, had settled in Toledo in 1840, and was a member of the firm which accepted James Secor as clerk. In January, 1858, Mr. Secor, then a salesman for the house, was admitted as partner. He continued as a member of the firm until January, 1888, a period of thirty years. Mr. Secor was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' & Clerks' Savings bank; is a director and one of the vice-presidents of the Northern National bank; has been a member of the Woolson Spice company since he helped to incorporate it, and is yet one of its directors and vice-presidents; helped Leander Burdick and others to organize the Union Savings bank and the Union Safe Deposit and Trust company, in 1888, when he was made president of the two corporations and has continued as such to the present time; was one of the incorporators of the Maumee Rolling Mills company and one of its directors. In January, 1867, Mr. Secor married Miss Charlotte A. Steele, daughter of the Hon. Denison Steele; of four children born to them, but one son, Jay K. Secor, survives. For many years Mr. Secor has been identified with the First Congregational church and is a member of the advisory board of the industrial, which he helps to support. Of the twelve children in his father's family, he is one of four now alive.

THOMAS N. BIERLY, Toledo. Not quite three years ago (1895) Toledo's legal profession acquired a new addition in the person of Thomas N. Bierly, who, for eighteen years had figured as a prominent citizen and practicing attorney in Pemberville, Wood county, Ohio. It seems that Mr. Bierly was ambitious to conquer new fields, for most men who gain fame and fortune in their homes, seldom wish to leave them and settle in untried places. No citizen of Pemberville had greater reasons for remaining in the town which he had helped to build up than had Thomas Bierly. His law practice there was extensive; he was active in local politics, a leader of the Democrats of his section, a mayor of his town for several terms, president of the school board and possessor of numerous residences and farms in that vicinity as well as a beautiful home where, with his family, he was a host of gracious local renown. The town institutions had benefitted largely by his presence. His philanthropic nature prompted generous benefactors, not only to his immedate circle of friends and relatives but to numerous worthy enterprises. Most of the books and shelving in the public library of Pemberville came from his hand and the Sunday-school libraries of that place have also been enriched to a great extent by him. He was master of the Masonic lodge of Pemberville, and is also an Odd Fellow of excellent standing. Since coming to Toledo, Mr. Bierly has worked up a flattering law practice, and in the race for the judgeship in the common pleas court last fall he was defeated by Judge Pugsley by only 416 votes, the Republican majority being estimated at 3400 in the district. He has already begun to look about him for an outlet for his philanthropic tendencies, having donated to the Washington street school last summer a library of considerable proportions. His family has removed to Toledo and has settled in a pleasant home on Twenty-second street.

The Bierly family is an old one, having been identified with the history of America for a number of generations. The great great-grandfather of Mr. Bierly was a Prussian who participated in the great thirty years' war. He settled in Pennsylvania eventually where he led a secluded life and died unattended by relatives or friends. Anthony Bierly, the great-grandfather of Thomas Bierly, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, serving during the entire conflict. His son, Nicholas, and grandson, George, the father of the subject of this sketch, were farmers; the latter having educated himself, with no foundation other than a four-months' schooling, until he became acknowledged as one of the best posted men in his locality, a great reader of ancient and modern history, and student of current happenings. In 1857, George Bierly located in Ohio on a farm near Bradner, where his son, Thomas N., was brought up, he being two years old at the time of his parents' removal. Previous to his study of the law Mr. Bierly attended the Normal school at Republic, Ohio, and taught several terms of school. He married Miss Jennie Furbush, who gave him four bright children, Clarence, Lulu, Everett and Neva.

BARTON SMITH, Toledo. Barton Smith, one of the most prominent of the members of the Toledo bar, was born on his father's farm, near Joliet, Illinois, June 2, 1852. He was handsomely educated by his parents, who were liberal and public-spirited. In 1872 he was graduated from the University of Michigan, upon his completion of the full literary course, and, after a year at home, returned to take the law course in that college, receiving his degree in 1875. His first business was in connection with Mr. Geddes, which continued until the partnership was dissolved in July, 1881. He next formed a partnership with William and Rufus H. Baker, under the firm name of Baker, Smith & Baker. William Baker died in 1894. Since that time the firm has been continued by Mr. Smith and Rufus Baker.

The principal business of these well-known lawyers has been in the defense of real estate properties and large corporations. Barton Smith made a reputation for himself during the long and incessant litigation between the rival street railway companies of Toledo. He has represented the Consolidated company for many years, and it is only now, since the consolidation of the different companies under the title of the Toledo Traction company, that his arduous labors are ended. His law practice has been an extensive one, Mr. Smith being employed as

counsellor by many corporations of consequence. He is regarded as a man of particulary analytical mind, a logical speaker and a clear thinker, and is known to be as conscientious in his work, as careful in his research, as he is keen and quick in his arguments.

Barton Smith was married, in 1877, to Miss May Searles, of Kendall county, Illinois. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

Aside from his business record Mr. Smith has a Masonic record that surpasses that of every Mason in Toledo. In fact he has gone to the extreme limit of Masonry and can have no honors higher than official ones given him. He has passed through all the local bodies, being a member of Sanford L. Collins Lodge,F. & A. M.; Fort Meigs Chapter R. A. M; Toledo Commandery K. T.; and the bodies of the Scottish Rite, in Toledo and Cleveland. He occupied, at the same time, the exalted positions of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ohio, and of Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery K. T, in 1896-7. He is also an active member of the Supreme Council 33°, of the Scottish Rite.

RICHARD WAITE, Toledo. Richard Waite, for forty years past a prominent attorney of Toledo, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, September 26, 1831. His parents, Henry M. Waite and Maria Selden, both of Connecticut, came from noted families, emigrants from England in the days of the Colonies. The Waites, destinguised in law and jurisprudence, the Seldens, as citizens and patriots.

Richard Waite was the youngest of eight children, the oldest being the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Morrison R. Waite. The next brother, George, after having been admitted to the bar, died, thus breaking off a career of unusual promise in the law and educational interests. The three brothers inherited from their father their tastes for the legal profession, and were fitted for their future work by a university training. All were graduates of Yale. Their father, Henry M. Waite, served for many years as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and at the age of seventy retired from a useful life and many honorable positions, political and judicial.

Richard Waite, previous to his entrance in Yale, was a pupil in the best of New England's academies and in Williston seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. Soon after he was graduated from college he came to Toledo and entered the office of his brother, the late chief justice, who had previously settled down to the law in this city. After his admission to the bar he became his brother's partner, the firm being known as M. R. & R. Waite. It was President Grant who dissolved this successful partnership, in 1874, by tendering the senior member the honorable office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Richard Waite continued the business, however, with a son of the chief justice, E. T. Waite, and later, upon the death of his nephew, with O. B. Snider, Waite & Snider constituting the present firm.

With the exception of his war experiences Mr. Waite has not digressed from the career which he mapped out for himself many years ago. He has adhered strictly to the practice of the law, and has made an enviable reputation for himself as a wise and prudent attorney, capable of serving the best interest of his clients in the most conscientious manner. Mr. Waite is a Republican, an Episcopalian, a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married, in May, 1857, to Miss Alice J. Vooris, of Brooklyn, and by her had five children, living. He enlisted in 1862, and was appointed captain of Co. A 84th O. V. I., for three months. At the close of the term he was mustered out, and in 1864 re-entered the service as captain of Co. C, 130th regiment O. V. I., serving for one hundred days on the James river in the campaign against Petersburg.

M. I. WILCOX, Toledo. Minot I. Wilcox, for nearly a half century identified with the cordage business in Toledo, is one of the men whose fortune grew from a small and humble beginning. Late in life he has taken the title of banker to himself and in 1893, and again in 1898, was honored with the presidency of the Merchants National bank. From his grandfather who was a New Bedford whaler, Mr. Wilcox seems to have inherited a taste for marine interests. Early in his boyhood he became a ship joiner after having served an apprenticeship of one year. But it was not until 1854 after several years spent in hard labor in various mills both in the east and in Toledo, that he finally set up in business for himself in connection with his brother-in-law as ship chandler under the firm name of Reed & Wilcox. Six years later this firm dissolved partnership. In 1860 Leonard and M. I. Wilcox founded the firm of Wilcox Brothers which, beginning at the corner of Madison and Water streets, was transferred in 1868 to the location now occupied by the M. I. Wilcox company on Water street. In May, 1880, Leonard Wilcox died and Minot I. Wilcox continued alone in the business until its incorporation in 1886 as the Wilcox Cordage and Supply company, of which he was chosen president. At the present time the Wilcox company is practically the only one in Toledo doing a cordage business. From a modest stock of vessel supplies, butter, eggs, meat, tallow and a thousand small necessities of the boats which in the early history of the city tied up at her wharves for replenishment, the M. I. Wilcox company has developed an extensive trade. As time passed Mr. Wilcox has accumulated many business interests aside from this prominent one. For twelve years he was at the head of the firm of Wilcox Stock & Co., manufacturers of steam dredges and steam shovels. He is president of the Maumee River Steamboat company, proprietor of the steamer Pastime which runs in connection with Presq'Isle; vice-president of the Vulcan Iron Works company; director of the Milburn Wagon company, and is interested financially in many other Toledo institutions. Since its organization he has been a director in the Merchants' National bank, then became its vice-president and in 1893 its president. M. I. Wilcox is also a member of the board of fire commissioners. In 1864, under the three months' call

for troops he enlisted in the 130th Ohio regiment (Colonel C. B. Phillipps) and received a major's commission. He was married to Miss Emma Finney, daughter of Harry Finney, of New York, and niece of the late President Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio, in 1855. M. I. Wilcox was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 7, 1829, son of Oliver Wilcox, who was born in Connecticut in 1780. His childhood was spent upon the farm cleared by his father in the midst of the forest of northern New York early in this century. But despite the disadvantages of pioneer life, limited schooling, and a numerous family of brothers and sisters which distributed such luxuries as his parents were able to afford rather sparsely. Minot Wilcox has risen to an estimable place in later life among his business associates and along the great lakes their is no name more respected among shipping men than his.

WILLIAM WATTS, Toledo. William Watts, one of Toledo's most highly honored physicians, comes from rugged stock. His grandfather, Benjamin Watts, descended from a sturdy English family, was born in Massachusetts. His father, Charles Watts, born in New Hampshire, took to wife Elizabeth Innis, a native of County Down, Ireland, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, to establish his home. William Watts was born in Springfield, Illinois, February 6, 1854. He passed his boyhood on the farm that rugged nursery of most of America's successful men. He first attended the district school and afterward the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1874 at the age of twenty. At this early age his ambition for a medical career was strongly developed and he entered tne medical department of the university of Michigan, graduating in 1878. He located at once in Sylvania, Ohio, and practiced successfully for two years. This experience, however, served to increase his desire for knowledge and leaving his friends and practice in Sylvania, he visited the celebrated colleges and hospitals of Europe, and, after his return, located in Toledo. He opened an office in West Toledo, but after years of continuous success he found it advantageous to move into the center of the city and since 1885 has occupied offices on Huron street. In 1884 Dr. Watts was united in marriage to Miss Emelie C. Shunck, daughter of Joseph and Anna Shunck, of Toledo. Two children have blessed this union, Fred W. and Edna I. Dr. Watts possesses to an unusual degree the qualities necessary in a successful physician. Choosing the most difficult and beneficial branch of his calling, surgery, for his special work he has kept pace with the masters and is to-day recognized by the members of his own critcal profession as well as by the public generally as an able and well equipped physician and surgeon. He has served as chief of the staff of the Toledo hospital; is one of the foremost members of the Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic society; the Ohio State Homœopathic society, and the American Institute of Homœpathy. He is a Mason, a member of the Toledo club and while too closely occupied professionaly to give much time to other matters, is a participator in such social and literary gatherings as his time will permit him to enjoy. The family residence at the corner of Superior and Elm streets is a testa ment to his successful labors and is one of the substantial houses of the city.

WILLIAM D. WILCOX, Toledo. William D. Wilcox, superintendent of the Lucas county infirmary, is the son of Ira and Sarah (Mills) Wilcox, natives of Connecticut and York states. Ira Wilcox was a Yankee clock peddler, who settled here early, when the Maumee Valley had few inhabitants. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Toledo which brought him, at its sale, the large price of $1.25 an acre. He had three children, George E. who entered the army and was killed at Atlanta, Georgia; William D., who was born in December 7, 1847, and a daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia Mabry, of Swanton, Ohio. William Wilcox was educated in the public schools of this county. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in the army and served until the war was over. His early career was as varied as a young man's usual is—he clerked for a while in a country store in Swanton, then became a brakeman on the Lake Shore road and after a year and a half was promoted to the position of conductor, which he held for three years. He then bought a a farm in the western part of the county, in Swanton township and lived there with his wife, who had been Mrs. Ella Rogers, daughter of John and Margaret Dixon, of Fulton county, and whom he married April 2nd, 1873. They have three children, two boys and a girl. The family lived upon the farm until Mr. Wilcox was appointed superintendent of the Lucas County Infirmary, December 7, 1888, when they removed to the infirmary and have lived there since.

Mr. Wilcox has been re-elected nine times to this office. He is a model infirmary superintendent and has one of the best cared for institutions in the state. It ranks fourth in size. There were ninety-four inmates when Mr. Wilcox took the office and there are this year 269. William Wilcox is a humane man and consequently has never found it necessary to discipline his charges as have other great state institutions. He considers the strong cages which are in use in other places a species of barbarity not at all requisite for good behavior. Besides his farm which he still retains, Mr. Wilcox owns a a half interest in a general store in Swanton, Ohio. He is a Mason, a K. of P., and a member of the grand army.

NEGLEY D. COCHRAN, Toledo. Negley D. Cochran, president of the Bee Publishing Co., and editor of the Toledo Bee, was born in Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio, December 20, 1863. His parents were Robert H. and Mattie Daken Cochran. His mother, two sisters and five brothers are living. N. D. Cochran was educated in the public schools of Wheeling, W. Va., the Linsley institute, a school for boys in the same place, and the University of Michigan. He left college in 1883 and in

the following year went to work in the circulation department of the Toledo Commercial. Later he became a reporter and in 1885 was employed on the local staff of the Toledo Blade. He became editorial writer on the Toledo Commercial in 1889 and shortly afterwards was made managing editor which position he held until 1891. In 1893 he became managing editor of the Toledo Bee, continuing in that position until March, 1896. In July, 1897, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Frank M. Ohl, purchased the Toledo Bee. They quickly put the property on a paying basis and it is now one of the best known and most promising newspapers in Ohio. Mr. Cochran was a Blaine-Foraker Republican until 1892, when he left the Republican party on the tariff question. He was a warm admirer and personal friend of the late Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Toledo, and has been actively identified with the Democratic party since 1892. He writes plainly and fearlessly what he believes and is an earnest, enthusiastic Democrat.

He was married in 1886 to Nettie Moore, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have five children, two being girls and three boys. The only organizations of which he is a member are the Toledo Press club, Toledo Lodge 53, B. P. O. E., and the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

GEORGE R. HAYNES, Toledo. Hon. George Randolph Haynes, for the past thirteen years judge of the circuit court, at Toledo, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, January 24, 1828. His parents, George Haynes and Mary Ford-Haynes, were of English descent, coming respectively from Brimfield, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut. In New England, Judge Haynes, as a lad, had but limited schooling, which was not improved when his family, in 1836, came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Huron county. In 1845 he carried his small stock of learning, acquired during long, cold winters, when the farm of his father lessened its demands upon him, to Norwalk seminary, where for five years he remained, working and studying in preparation for his chosen profession—that of the law. It was in the offices of John Whitbeck, at Norwalk, and of Judge Lucius B. Otis, at Fremont, that he pursued his legal studies for admission to the bar, which he accomplished in 1852. For two years he practiced law in Fremont, acting as prosecuting attorney for Sandusky county during one year of that time. Since 1854 Judge Haynes has lived in Toledo. He served three years as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, being elected in 1861; afterwards he was chosen city solicitor of Toledo, and was extremely valuable in this position. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican judicial convention as a candidate for judge of the common pleas court for the sub-district comprising the counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron. At the election the adverse (Democratic) majority on governor in the district was 4,868, that in Lucas county being 1,784. In the face of this showing Mr. Haynes received a small majority in the district, and upon the returns was given the certificate of election. His majority in Lucas county was 2,237—a gain there of 4,021 over the Republican candidate for governor. A contest ensued before the state senate, where, upon a partisan division of that body, the seat was accorded to the contestor. Upon the establishment by the state legislature of circuit courts, in 1884, Judge Haynes was chosen as one of the three judges for the sixth circuit, and in the allotment of terms he succeeded to that of six years. This position he has held for thirteen years, having five years more before the term for which he was last elected expires. No other business interests have been allowed to interfere with Judge Haynes' duties. He has kept rigidly to the course he mapped out for himself, devoting his best years unsparingly to the responsibilities of his position. Originally a Democrat, he affiliated early with the Republican party, casting his vote and using his influence for the upgrowth of the same since the days of slavery. In 1872 he was chosen presidential elector for the Toledo congressional district, casting his vote in the state electoral college for the re-election of U. S. Grant. For thirty-four years Judge Haynes has been a member of the First Congregational church of Toledo, serving for a long time as member of the standing committee. In 1857 he was married to Miss Anne Raymond, of Toledo, and of the children born to them, but two survive, Elizabeth and Anne, who now comprise the judge's household.

LEROY BEECHER, Toledo. Leroy Beecher is, at this writing (1898), one of Lucas county's efficient directors of Infirmary, who is worthy a mention in local history. His birth occurred September 28th, 1851, in Perkins township, Erie county, Ohio, and his entire youth was spent upon the farm where he was born. The country schools about his home and the larger ones of Sandusky furnished him his education and equipped him for the realities of life. At the age of eighteen he left his home and began an independent career, holding various positions until 1873, when he became fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, afterwards being promoted to engineer. Two years of engineering enabled him to buy a farm in Erie county, where he devoted himself to the products of the soil until 1883. In this year he sold his land and removed to Lucas county. On a farm in Swanton township, twenty miles from Toledo, he has resided ever since, doing the duties that lay nearest his home and family. He served for seven consecutive terms as trustee for his township, and in the fall of 1894 was elected county infirmary director, being re-elected in 1897, which office he has filled satisfactorily ever since. The family of Mr. Beecher consists of a wife and five children. Mr. Beecher is past master of Swanton lodge, No. 553, F. and A. M.; is a member of Toledo chapter, No. 151, R. A. M., and is also a member of Wauseon council, R. and S. M.

E. R. HIETT, Toledo. Emery R. Hiett was born on a farm at Sugar Grove, in Tippecanoe county, near Lafayette, Indiana, on November 14, in the year 1852. His education at the common

country school was added to by one year's preparatory work and the full four years' classical course at Asbury, now DePauw university, at Greencastle, Indiana. He graduated in the year 1877 with the degree of B. A.; afterward, under the requirements of the university, receiving the degree of M. A. In a class of fifty-four, which was the largest that had graduated from this university up to that time, his standing for the entire course showed him to be the third in the class; and while the rules of the university allowed but the valedictory and salutatory honors, the faculty saw fit to vote him a special literary honor. Before and after graduation he was engaged in school teaching. He has been a student of the law almost from boyhood, having studied it while yet on the farm, during his years in the university, and afterward under his brother, who was a member of the profession at Lafayette, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1878; came to Ohio in 1884, and after admission in Ohio began to practice law here in 1885, becoming the junior member of the firm of Thomas & Hiett, which became well known in Toledo. This very agreeable and profitable partnership continued until about the year 1892, when the already large and increasing business of the People's Savings, Loan and Building company so nearly required all of Mr. Hiett's time, that it became necessary to dissolve the partnership. The energy and ability which he had put into the building association work had made the company, of which he was the first secretary and managing officer, one of the most successful companies in the state, and is looked upon to-day as one of the institutions in which Toledo people take a special pride. The building association work brought him in contact with another well-known leader in this business in the state of Ohio—the late Judge Ambrose A. Winters, of Dayton—and largely through the efforts of these two men, the scattered sections of building association law that had remained on the statute books of Ohio for some years were amended, codified, and re-enacted during the year 1891, in which form they have remained unchanged; and so well was this work done that the building association code of Ohio is well known throughout the United States, and has been largely copied by many states of the union. About the time of the codification of the building association law of Ohio, the Ohio Building Association league was formed, Mr. Hiett becoming its first secretary, which position he held until the year 1895, when he was elected to the presidency of this league, succeeding Judge Winters, who had deceased during that year. Mr. Hiett has for the third time been re-elected to the presidency of the league, which represents the building association business of the state of Ohio, now amounting to more than one hundred millions of dollars. In the year 1882 he took from Toledo, Ohio, to his Indiana home, as his bride, Ella F. Hiett, the only daughter of John W. Hiett, of this city. Returning to Toledo in 1884, we in a few years find them in a home located on Parkwood avenue, with a family of three boys—Ralph Waldo, Stanley John and Lawrence Davison. Mr. and Mrs. Hiett are both active members of St. Paul's M. E. church. The parents of E. R. Hiett were John Hiett, whose family came from Virginia to Brown county, Ohio, near Ripley, about the year 1807, and Mary F. Davison, of Ohio. John Hiett was married three times, and had in all sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Although bred in the country, five of his sons were graduates of universities and became professional men. Three of four daughters married professional men. John Hiett was a farmer during his lifetime, and a pioneer of Western Indiana. He died at Sugar Grove, Indiana, at his homestead, in 1895. His last wife, Mary F. Davison, is still living.

EZRA L. SOUTHWORTH, Toledo. E. L. Southworth is one of the prominent members of the Toledo produce exchange. He has been an operator on the floor for twenty-five years, and engaged in the grain business since he grew to manhood. He was born in Geneva, New York, in 1848; attended the public schools of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and the university at Ann Arbor. He came to Toledo in 1868, and entered the employ of C. A. King & Co., grain commission merchants, where he remained for twelve years. He then accepted a position with Richard Hallaran & Co., engaged in the same business, and after the death of Mr. Hallaran became one of the firm, under the name of Southworth, Paddock & Co. This firm remained in existence about five years, and since that time has been known as Southworth & Co., the members being George McCabe and W. H. Bergin. They do a large grain business, and are one of the most prominent houses in Toledo. Mr. Southworth is unmarried. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, Toledo and Lincoln clubs; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

S. H. KELLY, Toledo. Police Judge Scott H. Kelly was born at Rawson, Hancock county, Ohio, April 22d, 1864, to Matthew H. and Louise (Weaver) Kelly. He was one of a family of seven children, six of whom are now alive. He was thrown upon his own resources early in life, and practically educated himself by teaching after he left the village school at Rawson. He was determined to have an education, and took a course of four years at Ada, in the Northwestern Ohio Normal university, thanks to his own efforts. He then entered the Cincinnati Law school, where he was graduated in 1890, and admitted to the bar. In 1891 Mr. Kelly came to Toledo and opened a law office in connection with W. G. Ulery, the firm name being Kelly & Ulery. The partnership continued until Mr. Kelly was elected police judge, in 1895. He was re-elected to this office in 1897, leading the head of the ticket by over 2,000 votes. The firm, however, retained its office until W. G. Ulery was chosen assistant county prosecuting attorney. In the general practice of law Mr. Kelly was very successful, and has always been considered an able and honorable attorney, giving promise of a successful future.

He is of that make-up of legal timber which never tires in the service of clients and in the championship of the people's interests. In politics he has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and a hard worker for party and party candidates. He has never become entangled in any factional fights, but has stood true to his convictions, which generally conform with public approval. The service he has rendered the city as police judge is of the highest order. He has done credit to the bench, and has dealt out justice without fear or favor. This is the only political office Judge Kelly has ever held. In 1896 Mr. Kelly married Miss Sylvia Zimmerman, of Toledo. They have one child, a daughter, Ruth B.

S. S. KNABENSHUE, Toledo. Samuel S. Knabenshue, for many years identified with the Toledo Blade as chief editorial writer, was born amid the hills of Fairfield county, near Lancaster. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In the second year of his high school course he left to learn the printer's trade and afterward worked in Cincinnati for two years as a compositor. His health broke down from night work and he was obliged to quit the trade. He then completed his education and spent several years in teaching. In 1876 he purchased an interest in the Republican, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and remained there two years, returning to school work in Lancaster at the expiration of that time, where he was superintendent of public schools from 1879 to 1881. The fascination of a daily newspaper is difficult to dispel and Mr. Knabenshue joined himself to newspaperdom permanently at the end of his two years in the Lancaster schools. He became night editor of the Ohio State Journal and in 1883 came from Columbus to Toledo to accept the position of managing editor of the Morning Commercial. In June, 1884, he changed once more, this time to the Blade, where he has since remained. Mr. Knabenshue is probably one of the best posted men on the great political issues of the day, in the editorial profession in the United States. He is especially versed concerning the tariff and currency issues, is a sincere and earnest advocate of protection and honest money and can give the reasons for the faith that is in him. As an editorial writer he is master of a clean and convincing style. He has a predilection for the use of plain and forceful Anglo-Saxon in editorial articles and his work as one of the newspaper champions of Republicanism, has aided in making the Blade, both daily and weekly issues, a power in the land as one of the great national exponents of the party. Mr. Knabenshue has been a student all his life, with especial leanings toward science and political economy. He is an omnivorous reader, not only of current events as chronicled in the periodical press, but of the best literature of the day. In the office of The Blade he is looked upon in the light of a living encyclopedia of information, for he carries about in his head an infinite collection of miscellaneous knowledge on every subject imaginable and can reel off dates and facts with consumate ease. No better requisites, it will be seen, can be asked in an editorial writer—called upon to comment daily on a diversity of topics he has but to draw upon his well stocked brain for all the data necessary. Mr. Knabenshue was married in 1871 to Miss Salome Mattock, of Lancaster, and has a family of five sons; all living.

JOSEPH C. BONNER, Toledo. Colonel Bonner, of Toledo, was born on a farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, July 13, 1855—the same day on which assembled the first Republican state convention of this state. Forty years later, when acting as chairman of the State Central committee, in opening the Republican state convention, he introduced to the assemblage the presiding officer of that first convention, the Hon. John Sherman, as its chairman. From his boyhood Colonel Bonner has been deeply interested in politics, and has been for many years an active promoter of Republicanism in Ohio. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and possesses the strong characteristics of that race. His early education was received in a log school house and eventually he was graduated from the old Chillicothe academy. Politics have formed a conspicuous part in the history of Colonel Bonner. He has contributed freely in advancing the interests of his party and has been the recipient of distinguished honors from it. He was for two years a member of the Central committee of Toledo and for one year its chairman. For six years he served on the Central committee of Lucas county, three years its chairman, and was chairman of the Republican State Central committee 1893-95. In 1888 Colonel Bonner was alternate delegate to the Republican National convention and supported Hon. John Sherman for the presidential nomination. He was secretary of the Executive committee of the Republican clubs that received President Benjamin Harrison on his visit to Toledo, and the perfection of arrangements that characterized that occasion was due mainly to his labors. He projected the undertaking and was chairman of the arrangement committee which had in charge the first McKinley train ever run, October 27, 1891, conducting the honored leader and gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party from Sandusky to Toledo.

In 1896 Colonel Bonner was a member of the presidential electoral college. He served on the governor's staff during the full term Mr. McKinley occupied the executive chair of Ohio, and has always been one of his most loyal supporters. He is secretary of the McKinley Staff Association, a social organization consisting of the ex-members (and their families) who were commissioned on the military staff of Governor McKinley. He was assistant adjutant-general of the McKinley club's demonstration and parade at the St. Louis National Republican convention, and later organized the McKinley Campaign Republican clubs of Toledo, with a membership of more than 8,000 men, and as grand marshal of these organizations successfully managed the largest parade and political demonstration ever witnessed in Northwestern Ohio.

Colonel Bonner comes of a loyal American family, a family which entitles him to a member-

ship in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. His wife also joined a patriotic name to his when she married him in 1878. She was Miss Nellie Turney Bell, of Chillicothe, daughter of Hugh Bell, a prominent stock man and land owner of that place and a lineal descendant of Jonathan Slocum, of revolutionary fame, whose sufferings and death at the hands of the Indians at the Wyoming massacre and the subsequent life and long captivity of his daughter Francis, were made a subject of special mention in a memorial by congress in 1837. Mrs. Bonner is a grand-daughter of George Renick, whose name is historical as one of the founders of Chillicothe. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay. Colonel and Mrs. Bonner have one daughter, Dorothy.

Aside from his political interests Colonel Bonner for many years has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Toledo. He organized the Ames-Bonner Company in 1882 and became its heaviest stockholder. Its operation was conducted on a large basis from the start, furnishing employment to two hundred and fifty operators. Its paid up capital is $400,000. Colonel Bonner is a member of Westminster Presbyterian church and ex-member of its board of trustees; an honorary member of the Toledo Press club and president since its organization by himself in 1892 of the Ohio State Naval Reserve association. This association secured by legislative enactment the establishment of the Ohio Naval Reserve militia. From its membership the First Batallion of Ohio Naval Reserve militia was formed in July, 1896, at Toledo. It has now four full companies in active service, and the Colonel's name headed the first list of applicants to the governor for muster.

F. H. DODGE, Toledo. Frederick H. Dodge is a rising young business man of Toledo and successor to the insurance business of his father, the late F. B. Dodge. He was born December 26, 1866, in Newburyport, Mass. His parents, Frederick B. and Caroline (Perkins) Dodge, were natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, having descended from an English family. Their children were Frederick H. Henry Perkins, Georgiana and Agnes, at present all living in Toledo. Frederick B. Dodge settled in this city in 1868 and for twenty years was prominent in insurance circles and conducted a large business. He died January 1, 1893.

Frederick H. Dodge, the oldest son, was educated in the Toledo schools and in 1890 graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He interested himself in the electrical supply business after leaving school and became a partner in the firm of Bissell, Dodge & Erner. At the death of his father he took up the work left by him, and among insurance men has already acquired an excellent business standing. His qualities are those calculated to bring success, for he is industrious, thrifty and attentive to duty. He is engaged in numerous other enterprises, among them the Toledo White Lime Co., a prosperous corporation, and the Toledo Southeastern Railway Co., of which he is president. Frederick H. Dodge was married in 1893 to Miss Mary Mitchell and has two children, Frederick and Addie. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Country, Toledo and University clubs, three of Toledo's most prominent social organizations.

WILLIAM H. CURRIER, Toledo. William H. Currier is the youngest son of Josiah and Phila Theda (Cory) Currier. He was born October 30, 1840, in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. His father was born in Alsted, New Hampshire his mother in Herkimer county, New York. After their marriage Josiah Currier and his wife bought a farm in York state where they brought up eleven children, all of whom were born there. In 1852 the family moved west to Jackson county Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Currier both died in Coldwater. Eight of their children survive them. William H. Currier's grandfather, on his father's side, was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, October 30, 1765. He was originally apprenticed as a wheelwright, under the laws of King George, and was the second man to construct buildings by square rule, having been a pupil of the inventor of this measure. He afterwards became a millwright of great distinction, and up to the time of his death, in 1859, at the age of ninety-four, he would frequently remark, when conversing concerning his life, "I'll venture to say I have built more mills than any man of my age now living." On the mother's side, Mr. Currier's ancestors, so far back as he can remember, were farmers in Herkimer county, New York.

William H. Currier had no education aside from the ordinary few months of district school instruction. He did not like to go to school. Several of his brothers and sisters were college-bred, and became teachers. But in one thing they were all alike, they had a passion for music which they had inherited from both parents. Josiah Currier was considered a good musician in his day, and taught the rudiments of music in his neighborhood. When his boys became old enough he employed a teacher to instruct them in orchestral music, and every manner of instrument was gradually introduced into the household, greatly to the delight and envy of the smaller members. The subject of this sketch was not permitted at that time to join his brothers in their musical studies, but he took sly peeps at cornet, flute, piccolo and violin, and occasionally tried his skill with them when no one was looking, until one day he too learned to play, and, with his brothers, gave public concerts, and toured the country in the vincinty of his home. He eventually taught music, and between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five he organized and instructed brass bands, wrote and arranged a great deal of band music, composed army tunes, and exchanged his productions, whenever he could, with circus band masters and other traveling musicians. For in those days there were no music stores where one could purchase music arranged for bands, and one must get it as he could. In 1864 Mr. Currier commenced selling organs and pianos in Hillsdale and Branch counties, Michigan, and continued there up to 1868,

when he came to Toledo and opened a piano store in the Campbell block, now the Jefferson hotel building. In 1870 he amalgamated with W. W. Whitney, a rival piano dealer, located on Summit St. They rented the Bronson building, on Summit street, and continued there for eighteen years in partnership. In 1888 The Whitney & Currier Co. was incorporated and Mr. Currier chosen its president, which office he has held to the present time. Mr. Whitney retiring from the firm. Mr. Currier remained in the Bronson building until he had constructed his present commodious, modern piano house known as Currier hall on Madison street, in 1896. He is the oldest piano dealer in Toledo. In 1875 his firm bought out the business of the Loring & Blake Organ company, whose factory is located at Worcester, Massachusetts, and manufactured the Palace organ there for thirteen years. They sold out this plant in 1888. In 1885 they became half owners in the firm of Boardman & Gray, piano makers of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Whitney withdrew from this firm in 1890 and Mr. Currier in 1898.

Mr. Currier was married in 1873 to Sophia A. Pixley, of Litchfield, Michigan, who died in February, 1877, and in October, 1888, he was again married, to Marie E. Gibsone, of Toledo, Ohio. For several years both Mr. and Mrs. Currier sang in the choir of the First Congregational church. Mr. Currier was also connected with Trinity choir for nearly three years. Mr. and Mrs. Currier reside in their comfortable home on the corner of Jefferson and Eleventh streets, this city.

JOHN H. PUCK, Toledo. John Henry Puck was born in Wood county, Ohio, May 18, 1842. His parents were natives of Hanover, North Germany, and emigrated to America in 1837, where they settled on a farm in Wood county. Here John H. Puck received his education, and assisted his father in farming. In 1861 he came to Toledo and hired himself as an apprentice to H. A. Boyd & Co., proprietors of a sash, door and blind factory. September 12, 1862, he enlisted for three years as a private in Co. G. 37th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was twice wounded—first at Vicksburg, in June, 1863; and again at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, the latter wound incapacitating him for active service. He was given a three months' furlough, when he rejoined the army at Savannah, Georgia, and was mustered out with the regiment and participated in the grand review at Washington, in May, 1865. Returning to Toledo, Mr. Puck resumed his position with H. A. Boyd and continued in his service until 1868, when Mr. Boyd sold his business to six of his employees, Mr. Puck included, the firm name being changed to Eldridge, Weil & Co. The new firm continued but one year. Mr. Puck then engaged as foreman in a similar establishmeut, that of Keeler, Baird & Bivins, and remained with them until 1870, when the Western Manufacturing Co. succeeded to the business. Mr. Puck became its vice president. He held this position until 1887, when he was elected its secretary and treasurer. In 1882-3 Mr. Puck represented the First ward, of Toledo, in the board of education. He is a Democrat in politics and held in high esteem by his party; in 1885 he was elected by the voters of Lucas county to the office of representative in the State Legislature. He remained in this body for one term a member of the 67th assembly. While in the legislature Mr. Puck introduced the "Puck Educational Bill," empowering the Toledo board of education to levy taxes for school purposes independent of the tax commissioners or other authority. It was passed after much opposition and is now considered of great value to the city school system. He also introduced the bill permitting the state to expend $40,000 in the erection of monuments to the memory of the Ohio soldiers who were killed at Gettysburg. Mr. Puck is a member of Toledo Post, G. A. R., and until the last three years was a prominent member of the German Lutheran church. During the period above mentioned he has been affiliated with St. Matthews' English Lutheran church. On December 7, 1865, he was wedded to Miss Anna Westerhouse, of Toledo, who has given him five children, of whom are now living, Lena, Frederick J., Margaret and Almeda. Since he left the legislature, Mr. Puck has held but one position—that of collector of customs at the Port of Toledo, an appointment made by President Cleveland, in 1896. He is still serving his term.

G. W. LIPSCOMBE, Toledo. George W. Lipscombe, son of George W. and Elizabeth Raffensperger Lipscombe, was born at Springfield, Ohio, December 21, 1851. He attended public school and Wittenberg college and in 1872 came to Toledo. His first employment was in the office of his uncle, H. J. Raffensperger, a dealer in real estate. In 1874 he opened a real estate office in Fort Industry block, but the panic of 1873 being felt mostly in Toledo during 1875-6 compelled him to seek another vocation. In 1877 he was employed in the Lake Shore Railway office at cash checking, which position he held for ten years, to the entire satisfaction of the company. He resigned his position with this company to accept a deputyship for the National Union for two years, and at the same time he held the position of extra agent for the Lake Shore Railway. From this position he was appointed traveling auditor for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. In 1890 he returned to the Lake Shore as report clerk, held this position one year and resigned to accept the position which he now occupies, as clerk in Senate secretary's office of the National Union. During his connection with the Lake Shore, Mr. Lipscombe organized the Railway Clerks' Association of Toledo, and was its president for two years. He has the honor of being the first person examined in the National Union in Toledo, was the first secretary of Toledo Council, National Union, which was organized in 1883, and has held the position of secretary and financial secretary ever since. He is also secretary of Liberty Circle, No. 273, Protected Home Circle; Venerable Consul Modern Woodmen of America; member of Harrison Lodge, K. of P., No. 185; member of Lincoln Club company and holds

the position of chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Lipscombe has the reputation of being a first-class accountant and takes great pride in doing everything he does correctly. He was married in 1875 to Lunetta Davis, of Toledo, and has one daughter, Arabella E., now in the High school.

BERNHARD BECKER, Toledo. Bernhard Becker, architect, was born in Altsdorf, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, November 3, 1858. His parents, Nicholaus and Katherine (Bier) Becker, are now dead, as are four of their seven children. Nicholaus Becker was a stone contractor in Germany. Bernhard Becker came over to America in his fifteenth year and worked two years at the stone cutting trade with his brother, who was engaged in that business in this city. He began the study of architecture under Carl Schon, one of the prominent architects of his time, now deceased. He remained in his employ three years, then spent two years in other Toledo architects' service, at the end of that period entering into partnership with E. O. Fallis. They continued together for twelve years, from 1881 to 1893. Mr. Becker was then alone for a time, until his partnership with Arthur E. Hitchcock was formed. He is well known as a capable architect. In 1884 Mr. Becker married Miss Louisa M. Heinl, of Toledo. They have two children, Karl and Myrtle. Mr. Becker is a member of the Elks, K. of P., N. U. and West End club.

WILLIAM P. HESTON, Toledo. William P. Heston, the efficient manager of the City Natural Gas department, was born in Batavia, Genessee county, New York, May 31, 1847. His parents were William E. Heston, born near Baltimore, Maryland, a farmer and surveyor, and Cynthia A. Parsons, born in Springfield, Massachusetts. The Heston family is an old one, having emigrated from England to Holland, thence to America, in 1641. They were both tillers of the soil and professional men and two of Mr. Heston's great-grandfathers fought in the Revolution as captains in General Washington's army. Mr. Heston's mother's family came to America from England early in the seventeenth century. In 1860 Mr. Heston attended the golden wedding of his grandfather, where were represented the nine children of his family, together with their offspring. William P. Heston was educated in Hamilton college, Clinton, New York. After graduation he was appointed superintendent of the public schools at Mt. Morris, New York, being then twenty-two years of age. He afterwards removed to St. Louis and accepted a position in the High school; then in 1874 came to Toledo and engaged himself to A. W. Barlow & Co., crockery dealers, as bookkeeper. Later he became interested in mercantile business, and in 1884 was chosen manager of the first electric light company to furnish Toledo with light—the Toledo Electric Co. He remained with this corporation until 1888. In 1889 Mr. Heston was appointed secretary of the City Natural Gas department and since 1891 has been its manager. He has practically managed the affairs of the department since its inception and no man could show himself better qualified to look after the business of such a plant than has he. Mr. Heston was married in 1872 to Miss Gertrude May. His family consists of three children, two girls and one boy. The oldest daughter is now Mrs. William McPherson, wife of the professor of chemistry in the Ohio State university. Mary May and William May are the other children. Mr. Heston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, National Union, Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, Toledo Republican club, Lincoln club, University club and Congregational club.

JAMES H. SOUTHARD, Toledo. Hon. James Harding Southard, elected in 1894 representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional district of Ohio, is a native of Lucas county. He was born near Toledo January 20, 1851, to Samuel and Charlotte Hitchcock Southard, the eldest son and second child in a family of nine. Mr. Southard was named for his paternal grandfather, a native of Devonshire, England, who removed to America and became a pioneer of Lucas county as early as 1833, clearing his own farm in the wilderness of this section. Samuel Southard, father of J. H. Southard, brought up his six sons and three daughters to an intimate working acquaintance with the duties of farm life. He kept James at home assisting with his daily labors as a tiller of the soil and attending such terms of district school as he could conveniently, until he had attained his eighteenth year. He then came to Toledo and entered the High school, with a view to a higher education, and in 1870 he entered Cornell university, where he was graduated in 1874.

On completing his collegiate course Mr. Southard returned to Toledo and began the study of law in the office of Judge George R. Haynes and John T. Greer. In 1877, after two years preparation, he was admitted to the bar. He at once commenced practicing, in partnership with Frank E. Wright, the firm name being Southard & Wright, but at the end of two years Mr. Southard conducted the business alone. In 1882 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county and in 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1887 he was re-elected, serving altogether six years, to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1892 he was chosen chairman of the Republican Campaign committee of Toledo and Lucas county and in June, 1894, he was nominated for his present position in Congress, his election occurring the following November. The Republicans of this district elected him by a handsome majority. Thus it will be seen that for many years Mr. Southard has been directly interested in public and political affairs and is splendidly equipped for the representation of his section in the government of the United States. His term in Congress has been replete with active legislation in the interests of Toledo and vicinity. Mr. Southard still retains his law office in Toledo and in the intervals of his public service he attends to

his clients' needs. His offices are located in The Nasby. As a lawyer he is astute, careful and methodical; he has the respect of every member of the fraternity and of judges and jurors alike. In 1882 Mr. Southard married Miss Carrie T. Wales, daughter of A. B. Wales, of this city. He has two daughters and one son.

IRVING B. HIETT, Toledo. Irving B. Hiett was born at Maumee, Ohio, October 8, 1862. His parents were John W. Hiett, of Virginia, and Mary E. Beacham, of Ohio. John W. Hiett came to Ohio in 1853 and settled with his parents on a farm near Fremont. He was for many years engaged in educational work as principal of the Fremont schools and at Delaware, Ohio. In 1863 he came to Toledo as business manager for The Commercial. Soon after he engaged in real estate business, which he continued until his death in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine. His realty interests extended all the way from Summit street business property to the cheapest lots in the outskirts. Mr. Hiett's family were among the F. F. V.'s. His ancestors came from England—they were of combined Scotch, English and German blood. Those of Mrs. Hiett were English. Land in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, purchased by Mr. Hiett's ancestors in 1752 remains in the family.

Irving B. Hiett is one of four children born to his parents. Mrs. Emery R. Hiett, his sister, and Oliver N. Hiett, his brother, are residents of Toledo, the latter being interested with him in his realty business. Russell, another brother, died a short time ago. The Toledo public schools furnished Irving Hiett's education. When twenty years old, in 1882, he engaged in real estate, and has continued in this business since that time. He has had quarters in the Boody House block since he opened an office. No other firm in Toledo has done more toward building up the city. Mr. Hiett has constructed some 800 houses and has platted fully forty additions in all parts of the city. To him more than to any other man is due the credit of developing and building up the new residence property on Collingwood avenue and the streets west of this handsome thoroughfare. Mr. Hiett controls more property than anyone in Toledo interested in a similar business and is one of the heaviest taxpayers in the city. Aside from his real estate properties he is largely interested in the Home Heating and Lighting company, the Harris Toy company and other Toledo institutions. He is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs. In 1886 Mr. Hiett was married to Miss Gertrude Boake, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Boake, of this city. They have two children, Donald F. and Nellie G.

W. G. ULERY, Toledo. William Garison Ulery, assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, was born June 17, 1868, in Columbiana county, Ohio, the native place and still the residence of his parents, John S. and Emeline (Hoops) Ulery. On his father's side Mr. Ulery is of German-English descent; both of his maternal grandparents were Scotch. Until he had reached the age of sixteen W. G. Ulery attended the country school and from there he was admitted to the Ohio Normal university at Ada, Ohio, where he remained for three years, teaching a part of the time to assist in paying his tuition. After graduation he taught one term, then returned to Ada and studied law for five months, going from there to the Cincinnati law school, where he took the full two years' course. In the Cincinnati school he was one of six students chosen by the faculty to represent the class at the commencement exercises, the standing in daily recitations and oratorical ability being the test. On May 29, 1891, Mr. Ulery was admitted to the bar and came immediately to Toledo, going into business with Scott H. Kelly, the present police judge. They opened their office June 20, 1891, continued in partnership until 1895, when Mr. Kelly was elected to his present position. Mr. Ulery then continued in business alone until January 1, 1897. Since he formed his earliest political opinions, Mr. Ulery has been identified with the Republican party and its principles. He frequently took an active part in political campaigns before he was old enough to vote and has always been ready to assist his party and friends, but it was not until 1896 that he asked for political preferment for himself. In that year he decided to be a candidate for the nomination at the Republican convention for the office of prosecuting attorney, and, although the contest was between him and Charles E. Sumner, after the first ballot, no choice had been made by the convention at the end of the third ballot; at that time Mr. Ulery, in the interest of harmony in the Republican party, withdrew. Mr. Sumner being nominated and elected to the position, showed his appreciation of Mr. Ulery's worth by nominating him on January 1, 1897, and again in 1898, for the position he now holds. As assistant prosecutor Mr. Ulery is highly competent. His business is principally the trial of criminal cases and his especial forte being oratory he has a reputation for eloquent arguments and strong appeals to juries. He has never before held political office, but in all probability this will not be his last. Mr. Ulery has a host of warm personal friends. He has a faculty for making them, for he is extremely courteous to everyone he meets and forms strong attachments where most men would make mere acquaintances. He belongs to no secret organizations or clubs other than the Lincoln and Republican clubs, having been one of the organizers of the latter. Mr. Ulery was happily married in 1891 to Miss Beatrice I. Morgan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one child, Lucile Bernice. He gives this as a reason for his non-affiliation with secret societies, for his home duties are very pleasant to him and he considers them more binding than outside obligations.

Real estate law is the branch of the legal profession to which Mr. Ulery has devoted most study. As a private practitioner he was particularly successful along these lines and was often consulted by other local attorneys concerning affairs involving fine points of law. Mr. Ulery attributes such suc-

cess as he has made in life to his early home training. His father owned a farm and was a breeder of fine stock; he was an upright, careful man of business and taught his eight children, both boys and girls, from childhood, the value and care of money. Beginning with their fifth year, he would take from them such pennies as were given them and later as they had earned by doing odd jobs for neighboring farmers, and in return for their money gave them his note bearing interest. They were always obliged to pay back every cent they borrowed, even of himself, and as a result of this somewhat unique family discipline, the children grew up with decided notions of honesty, honor and upright business dealings. When William Ulery left his country home for college his father turned over to him the savings of his life, with interest, which amount served to pay his first year's tuition in school.

JOSEPH HOFMAN, Toledo. County Surveyor Joseph Hofman was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 28, 1869. His parents came to America about 1860 from Hungary and settled on the northern peninsula of Michigan, on the shore of Lake Superior. The father's name was Samuel Hofman; his wife's maiden name was Mary Engel. Mr. Hofman was superintendent of large copper mines on Lake Superior. He was appointed the first postmaster at Eagle Harbor. In 1861 he removed to Detroit. In 1870 he came to Toledo and engaged in the manufacture of cloaks, under the firm name of Black & Hofman. There were three children in the family, Joseph, Albert, engaged in the livery business on St. Clair street, and Mrs. William Freeland, of this city.

Joseph Hofman was educated in the Toledo public schools. His first position was that of draughtsman with George Meissner, county surveyor in 1884. When the Clover Leaf railroad changed from a narrow gauge to a standard gauge road, he was draughtsman and instrument man in its service. This was in 1886, when the road was being re-constructed between Toledo and Frankfort, Ind. This position he held for nearly a year. From there he engaged with the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railway company as draughtsman and assistant engineer. This is one of the few railroads of the country built for strict cash; it extends between Durand and West Bay City, Michigan. Mr. Hofman was engaged with this road for three years, and at its completion returned to Toledo and secured the position of deputy with County Surveyor Wilhelm, where he remained for nearly two years. During that time he worked for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad for a brief period as draughtsman and assistant engineer on work along the Ohio river. In 1892 he was elected county surveyor, was re-elected in 1895 and is now efficiently serving his second term. Mr. Hofman never studied draughting, but it came naturally to him, and perhaps no more successful young man may be found in Toledo. He is yet unmarried. Mr. Hofman is a member of Rubicon Lodge, F. & A. M., Ft. Meigs Chapter, R. A. M., Toledo Lodge of Elks, Harrison Lodge, K. of P., and the Lincoln club.

CHARLES STAGER, Toledo. Charles Stager, sheriff of Lucas county, is a Toledo boy, having been born in this city June 10, 1860. He is an active and successful business man and an ardent Democrat. He has served the city as police commissioner for two terms, both times being the only Democrat elected on the ticket. As a police commissioner he gave entire satisfaction to the people of Toledo, making an official record by which he was measured in determining his qualifications for the office of sheriff of Lucas county. He gave his championship to law and order, to police discipline and paid strict attention to the vital affairs of the police department. When his second term was finished he had proved himself as great a credit to the city as his supporters expected and even men of the opposite party had to acknowledge his sterling worth. When Mr. Stager was nominated for the office of sheriff there was small doubt of his success, and his election amply proved the respect in which he is held by the voters of Lucas. This is an important office, one demanding an honorable, honest, fearless and unwavering man to discharge its duties, and this man has been found in Mr. Stager. As a servant of the people he is ever zealous for the public welfare; he is a reliable, effective and successful champion of their rights and interests both in private and official walks of life. He is a popular citizen, known for active industry and public spirited citizenship throughout the city and county. Mr. Stager was born, reared and educated in Toledo, to which he has given the best fruits of his labor and enterprise. Aside from his political affairs, Mr. Stager is engaged in the wholesale field seed business, his offices and salesrooms being located at 123 and 125 North Erie street. The business was established in 1885 and the trade now extends not only throughout the United States and Canada, but in Europe. Mr. Stager is a prominent member of the Produce Exchange.

WILLIAM M. GODFREY, Toledo. William M. Godfrey, who succeeded Charles H. Jones to the office of county auditor, in November, 1896, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest county auditor in the state, although Lucas is one of the largest counties. Mr. Godfrey is the son of Darwin F. and R. Jane (Morris) Godfrey. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 20, 1867, and attended the public schools in that city, and Hasbrook institute. In 1880 his parents removed to Reed City, Michigan, on a farm, and in 1882 Mr. Godfrey came to Toledo and secured a position in the Boody House as elevator boy. A year later he was employed by C. R. Messenger as shipping clerk in his tobacco factory, where he remained one year. His next position was given him by Mr. H. S. Walbridge, as shipping clerk in the Maumee Rolling mills. When the mills shut down he was appointed by J. M. Brown as chief clerk of the transfer registry department in the postoffice, a position which he held two years, when the mills resumed operations, and he was offered, and accepted, the position of assistant superintendent. During the depression of 1894 the mill

again stopped, and Mr. Godfrey secured a place in the office of the Vulcan Iron Works company, retaining it until he was elected county auditor. The duties of this office he assumed October 18, 1897, and in this position of trust and responsibility he has proved efficient and satisfactory. Mr. Godfrey has held several political offices. He was ward committeeman for the Sixth ward one term, and a member of the Republican executive committee four times. He was elected a member of the board of education, and represented the Fifth ward from 1894 to 1896. During 1895–6 he was chairman of the building committee when plans for the High school were adopted and contract let; also, three large ward schools were constructed. Mr. Godfrey is a member of the Lincoln club, Masons, National union, K. O. T. M., Knights of Honor and M. W. of America. He was married June 14, 1892, to Miss Hattie A. Valentine.

ARTHUR E. HITCHCOCK, Toledo. Arthur E. Hitchcock, of the architectural firm of Becker & Hitchcock, is one of the young men of Toledo who are steadily rising to a prominent position in business. He is recognized as an architect of ability and promise, and is making a reputation for himself as a conscientious, painstaking and clever worker in his profession. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, December 20, 1866. His parents were Whitney J. Hitchcock, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, and Ellen Evans, of Reading, Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant in Massachusetts. He removed to Wood county, Ohio, in 1858, and engaged in mercantile business in Perrysburg. In 1871 he sold out his interests there, purchased a farm near by, and is still living, with his wife, in retirement from active life. There were nine children born to Whitney Hitchcock and wife, eight of whom are living. Arthur E. Hitchcock attended public school at Perrysburg; then went to Oberlin college, and later, after eight years of practical architectural work with N. B. Bacon, he spent two years in study in Philadelphia and Boston schools of architecture. After returning to Toledo Mr. Hitchcock again entered the employ of N. B. Bacon, which he left, after a few months, to open an office of his own, in connection with Bernard Becker, an architect of many years' experience. This was in December, 1894. During their partnership, this new firm have erected a great many substantial residences and buildings in Toledo; among the latter, the Newberry school house, on Broadway; East Toledo engine house, No. 6; the Messenger building, on Summit street, and the Calvin block, on Summit and Cherry, now in process of construction. Mr. Hitchcock is a member of the Boston Architectural club, the Toledo Tile club, is secretary of the Toledo Society of Architects, and is a Mason. He was married in 1890 to Miss Nellie Hitchcock, of Detroit, Michigan, and has one child, a daughter, Mary Alta.

THOMAS R. COOK, Toledo. Thomas R. Cook, superintendent of the Toledo water works department, was born in Marshall, Michigan, in 1852. He is the son of Thomas and Fannie (Cate) Cook, both of New York. His father's ancestors came from England to America before the revolution and engaged in that war for American independence. In 1837 Thomas Cook removed to Marshall, where he purchased a farm. There were ten children in the family, six of whom are now living. Thomas R. Cook was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and later received more advanced instruction in an academy at Brookston, Indiana. At the age of nineteen he began railroading, and for seven years ran a locomotive; the following thirteen years he was employed as master mechanic of the T. & O. C. railway. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed superintendent of the water works department. Since he assumed the duties of that office he has superintended the laying of over fifty miles of pipe—more than the amount laid when the works were started. He has added since that time two pumping engines, with a daily capacity of 15,000,000 each. As a Republican, Mr. Cook has served the city in various capacities. He has been a member of the board of alderman; was appointed by Mayor J. Kent Hamilton one of the original commissioners of the fire department, and served three years as trustee of the water works previous to his appointment as superintendent. In all of these offices he has done efficient and conscientious work. Mr. Cook is president of the Phœnix Building and Loan Co., and vice-president of the Brown Oil Can Co. He is a master Mason, a K. of P., member of the National union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Lincoln club, Toledo Republican club, and Masonic club. In 1879 he was married to Miss Mary Louise Balfe, of Lafayette, Ind., and has two children, Velma and Clair.

FRANK M. OHL, Toledo. Frank M. Ohl, business manager and proprietor of the Toledo Bee, was born at Brownsville, Pa., January 24, 1865, second son of Rev. J. F. Ohl, at that time Episcopal clergyman of that place. Mr. Ohl removed to Zanesville, Ohio, a year later, where he lived until going to Kenyon college, in 1881. After two years of study in this well-known institution he came to Toledo and entered the postoffice under Postmaster P. H. Dowling. He left this position to go to Berdan & Co. for two years, and later to the office of George H. Ketcham, whose extensive interests he has looked after for the past seven years. Mr. Ohl has held several positions of importance in connection with the Ketcham interests, and is now manager of the Valentine building and treasurer of the Valentine company. In July last, with N. D. Cochran, he purchased the Toledo Bee, of which he is secretary, treasurer and business manager.

Mr. Ohl is a member of the Toledo, Country, Press and University clubs, and Yachting association. In 1897 he married Miss Mary C. Conant, daughter of the late W. N. Conant, of Toledo.

ANDREW D. STEWART, Toledo. Andrew D. Stewart was born in Clinton township, Seneca county, Ohio, October 15, 1839. His father, Thomas

D. Stewart, was born September 19, 1804, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch parentage. His mother's maiden name was Frances Riddle. She was of Irish extraction, consequently Andrew Stewart is a "Scotch-Irishman." Thomas Stewart was a blacksmith by trade. In 1836, tiring of his occupation, he made a trip to Ohio, then the "far west," from Eastern Pennsylvania, a distance of 400 miles, which he traveled on horseback. In 1837 he made a similar trip afoot. These were not the days of railroads, telegraph lines and electric cars. He finally settled in Clinton township, Seneca county, on a farm, in the fall of 1837, clearing his land himself and getting his house in order for his family. In February, 1843, his wife died, leaving him with five small children, two girls and three boys. That same year Thomas D. Stewart married again. His second wife was Miss Henrietta Bernard, a young woman of twenty, who assumed the care of the five motherless children, and in time gave her husband five boys of her own. She is still living with her youngest son, Dr. C. E. Stewart, of Toledo, having reached the age of seventy-four years. In the spring of 1853 Thomas D. Stewart purchased a larger farm in Perry township, Wood county, in what was then called the Black swamp, four and one-half miles northwest of the towns of Rome and Risdon, afterwards named Fostoria, in honor of Hon. Charles Foster's father, who gave the town $500 in return for the compliment. The old log house on the farm in Wood county was occupied as the family residence until the summer of 1860, when a new and commodious frame building was erected, in which the family lived until the death of Thomas Stewart, in 1875; he was then three-score and ten years old. Many times during their residence in the old log cabin, during the severe snow storms of those days, the floor and beds in the upper room where the Stewart boys slept were covered with snow from a quarter to a half inch deep. Their morning occupation was to jump out of bed and sweep up the snow before it melted and ran through the cracks of the floor to the room below. Andrew D. Stewart had exceedingly small advantages in obtaining an education. With the hoeing of corn, the piling of stone, the clearing of land, the driving of oxen in the summer, and cutting and hauling wood and helping to care for and feed the stock, he barely managed to attend school, and had in all but thirty-two months of instruction. He received a share of his early schooling in Seneca county, in a hewed log house situated in the " 'Possum Hill district," famous throughout the county for its excellent spellers, spelling and arithmetic being the branches of learning most honored in the primitive country sections. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Stewart secured a school in the "Hopewell district," Bloom township, where he received $60 for a term of sixty-six days. He boarded among the scholars, and had a variety of experiences calculated to increase his hardiness. Many of the farmers still lived in log houses, and their "spare beds" were chilly affairs, in the most remote corner of the cabins, far from the fire-place. In the spring of 1861, with many other young men of his neighborhood, Mr. Stewart enlisted in the three months' service, under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers; but the quota was made up before their company was accepted, and it disbanded. In June, 1861, he again enlisted, in the three-year service, as a private, in Captain Asa Way's company, and was mustered into Company G, 25th Ohio volunteers, June 18, 1861. The field officers were: Col. Jones, of Norwalk, Ohio; Lieut.-Col. Richardson, of Woodsfield, Ohio; Major Webster, of Steubenville, and Adjutant Hoyt, of Norwalk. The regiment left Camp Chase, near Columbus, during July, 1861 (shortly after the battle of Bull's Run), for the front, and for a short time did guard's duty along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Wheeling and Grafton, Virginia. It was then sent to the region of Cheat mountain, and Mr. Stewart served with his company and regiment in all their arduous campaigns in the mountains in Western Virginia, during the winters of 1861 and 1862; with General Fremont in the Shenandoah valley in the summer of 1862; under Generals Siegel and Pope in the second Bull's Run campaign; with Generals Howard and Burnside and Hooker in the fall, winter and spring of 1862 and 1863, and with the army of the Potomac, under General Meade, at Gettysburg, July, 1863, participating in all the marches, skirmishes, battles and hardships that the regiment and army had to go through during that time. He was not off duty during two years for a period exceeding three days. On July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, while in command of his company, he was so severely wounded in the left shoulder as to be left on the field and taken prisoner. He remained as such until after the retreat of General Lee's army, when he was removed to the field hospital, and thence to Philadelphia, lying for a considerable time at the point of death. He was never able to return to his regiment, which had been transferred, during his illness, from the army of the Potomac to the department of South Carolina. At the end of his term of enlistment Mr. Stewart returned to his home in Wood county and taught school. In 1864 he was offered the position of first lieutenant in a new regiment then forming for one year's service, but as he was still disabled from his wound, he declined.

In March, 1865, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Simons, who gave him two children—Harry G., now aged twenty-four, a graduate of Delaware college, and Olive H., aged fourteen. Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the office of clerk of courts of Wood county in 1868, his opponent being George Weddell, an efficient officer then serving his first term. The election of Mr. Weddell was a close one. Mr. Stewart was offered the deputy clerkship, and accepted, and in 1871 was elected to succeed Mr. Weddell, being re-elected in 1874 to the office. He prizes his commissions as clerk very highly, as they were signed by Governors R. B. Hayes (afterwards president of the United States) and William Allen. He was the youngest man ever elected to the clerkship in Wood county. During his second term as clerk the county seat war between Perrysburg and Bowling Green was at its height. Perrysburg had secured an enabling act authorizing the people of Wood county to vote

again on the county seat question, the first vote having resulted in favor of Bowling Green. The Perrysburg township vote, prior to that time and since, was from 900 to 1,200; but when the returns on the removal of the county seat came in, they showed a vote of 3,016. Mr. Stewart, with two justices of the peace whom he summoned to help make up the returns, threw out the Perrysburg vote, and this act took the case into the courts. The result was, the county seat remained at Bowling Green. This event gained for Mr. Stewart considerable notoriety. While living in Bowling Green he served as a city councilman and member of the board of education. He retired from the clerk's office after more than nine years of faithful and efficient labor, and engaged in farming and the grocery business. These occupations did not long satisfy him, so he disposed of both possessions, and in January, 1883, came to Toledo and entered into partnership with Lenderson & Lang, makers of abstracts and opinions of title of real estate. For many years after the firm was known as Lenderson, Lang & Stewart. After Mr. Lenderson's death the name was changed to the Lenderson, Lang & Stewart Abstract company. On June 30, 1896, Mr. Stewart sold out his interest and retired from the business, engaging in that of life insurance; but at the end of fifteen months he re-engaged in abstracting in connection with his son, Harry. He has long been an active politician, his party being Republican, and in the spring of 1895 he was elected to represent the Eleventh ward of Toledo on the board of aldermen. He was re-elected in 1896 for a full term. During the autumn of 1897 —there being a vacancy on the board of equalization—he was elected, by the joint session of the common council, to fill it. He has been a director in the Toledo Loan Co. for nine years. Andrew D. Stewart is affiliated with a number of lodges and organizations, among them, Toledo post, No. 107, G. A. R.; Toledo lodge of Masons and Ideal council, National Union. He has been a regular attendant of the M. E. church for thirty years; his family attends St. Paul's, in this city. Of the children born to Thomas D. Stewart, his father, there are living two daughters and seven sons, ranging in age from sixty-seven to forty years.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Toledo. William H. Scott is prominent among the public spirited citizens of Toledo. He has been identified with nearly every bit of progress made by the city since he was old enough to think for himself, and many institutions in which its citizens take pride are directly due to his agitation and intelligent influence. Mr. Scott has inherited from his father a great amount of home loyalty and has been enabled materially to help carry out ideas of both in the way of assistance in public affairs. William H. Scott was born in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1825, to Jesup W. and Susan (Wakeman) Scott. He came with his parents to the Maumee Valley in 1833, and has lived in this city during the greater portion of his life. His father settled here in 1844 and for several years was editor and part owner of the Toledo Blade. He was a firm believer in the future greatness of this city and talked and wrote much concerning his convictions. He passed away in 1874, leaving behind him his wife and three sons, William H., Frank J. and Maurice A. Scott, and an enviable record of his life. His wife survived him until 1882 when she succumbed to old age. William H. Scott has always handled real estate as a business since he has lived in Toledo, but he has steadfastly pursued intellectual and literary studies during his entire life and the result of his constant research and observation has been of great value to this city. Whatever exists of public interest and value, he has carefully investigated and his opinion in city affairs has been highly valued. When Toledo emerged from its primitive condition and took to drainage, paving, the creation of parks and fine buildings, Mr. Scott entered into the spirit of each improvement and with wise suggestions has aided in the beautifying of the now handsome city. The combined efforts of himself and brother, F. J. Scott, to produce a worthy system of inside parks for the city, only a portion of which has been carried out, is as well known as the failure to adopt their suggestions has been regretted. One of these was a continuous narrow park, or boulevard, on the line of the old canal bed through the city, and another the extension of court house square to Orange street, thus transforming "Smoky Hollow" through the forbidding part of the city, into a thing of beauty that could have no rival. Mr. Scott has served on many public boards well and faithfully and to him is due our greatest literary achievement—the establishment of the magnificent free library structure on Madison street. The bill creating the public library institution was drawn by William H. Scott in 1873 and was introduced in the state legislature by the Hon. T. P. Brown. This was the first free public library but one established in the west. For twenty years Mr. Scott served on the library board, a greater part of this time, its president, resigning at the end of that period. He left a valuable collection of books, well housed in a beautiful building, and resigned with considerable regret from an institution, the growth and perfection of which had been one of the objects of his fondest public desires. Mr. Scott has been a zealous worker for education generally and in the manual training school, conceived by his father, Jesup W. Scott, he has another object for his generous labor. He has been president of this board for many years and is as actively interested in the progress of the school and its pupils to day as he was at the beginning, twenty-four years ago, of this famous public work. Mr. Scott has been identified with several educational institutions. During Gov. Young's administration he was a trustee of the Ohio State university at Columbus, and for seven years was one of the board of directors of the Wesleyan college and of the public schools of Adrian. He has been an active participator in the affairs of suffrage and believes in equality of rights for men and women. In 1876-9 he was vice-president of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage association. In 1851 William H. Scott was married to Miss Mary A. Winans, of Adrian, Michigan, with whom he now lives in their lovely residence on Monroe street.

WILLIAM W. ALCORN, Toledo. W. W. Alcorn was born in Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1843. When two years of age he removed to Ravenna, Ohio, with his parents, where his boyhood was spent in the usual school routine. In 1856 his family settled in Bowling Green, Ohio, then a hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants. At seventeen years of age Mr. Alcorn taught school, continuing this work for two years during the winter season and serving as clerk in a country store and at school in the interim. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 14th O. V. I., and served without a day's intermission for three years, a considerable portion of the time with the staff of Gens. Fry, Harlan, Brannan, Baird and Steedman. On leaving the service he was employed as a citizen in military departments at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for one year. On September 4, 1865, he returned home and was married to Margaret M. Richards, of Bowling Green, came to Toledo, and engaged in the business of jeweler for a period of twelve years. In 1874, by reason of destruction by fire, failure of the Krause & Smith bank, and the financial distress following, he was compelled to suspend business. Yielding to a natural leaning toward horticultural pursuits, he engaged for a period of years in the business of market gardening in which he was very successful.

In 1880 Mr. Alcorn was elected recorder of Lucas county, retiring at the close of a term of three years. He has always been an active member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Grand Army, serving as commander of Forsyth Post, adjutant general of the National encampment, G. A. R., in the Kountz administration, and as assistant quartermaster general of Ohio department under the Dowling administration.

In 1887 Mr. Alcorn was elected secretary of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief association, which position is one involving great responsibility and executive ability. The success of this association and the fact that he is entering upon the eleventh year of duty in this capacity, is sufficient evidence that his services have been satisfactory. Mr. Alcorn has two sons. Leon and Herbert. His wife, a most beloved woman, died May 23, 1898. Her maiden name was Margaret Richards.

ALBERT C. OSBORNE, Toledo. Albert C. Osborne is one of the oldest fire insurance men in Toledo. He has been engaged in the business for nearly forty years, twenty-two years of this time being spent in this city. Mr. Osborne was born in 1829, in Bradford, Vermont. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Bartlett) Osborn; his grandparents, on his father's side, Lemuel and Mary (Kelley) Osborne, the former a Vermont farmer and a soldier in the revolutionary war at the age of fourteen years. On his mother's side Mr. Osborne's grandfather was Stephen Bartlett, a farmer in New Hampshire. There were seven children in the family of Daniel Osborne, but three of whom are living, Albert C. Osborne, of Toledo; Mrs. Emma Davis, of Vermont; and Mrs. Joann Welton, of Massachusetts. Mr. Osborne was brought up on his father's farm, in Vermont. When he was quite young his parents moved to New Hampshire and settled in Concord, where he received his education in the High school. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for a short time, then engaged in the clothing business in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. Later he engaged in the same business in Milford, New Hampsire, and in 1855 married Miss Laura A. Jaquith, at that place. In 1857 he went to Wisconsin and once more engaged in the clothing business under the name of Osborne & Hills, Hills being a former partner who remained to look after their eastern business. During his residence in Wisconsin, Mr. Osborne held several political offices. He was elected city justice of Oshkosh in 1859, and continued in office until 1861, in the meantime conducting a fire insurance business, his partner having failed in the East, which necessitated the closing of his clothing store in Oshkosh. In 1866 he was elected a member of the city council and served for three years. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Fire Department. After nineteen years residence in Oshkosh, he left there in 1875 for Chattanooga, Tennessee, on account of the failing health of his only child, but the change did not save her life, and after her death, in that city, he came to Toledo. Since 1876 he has been engaged in the fire insurance business here, and has built it up to handsome dimensions.

Mr. Osborne is a member of Sanford L. Collins lodge of Masons, Fort Meigs chapter, Toledo Council, Toledo Commandery, Scottish Rite Masons in Valley of Toledo, Lake Erie Consistory of thirty-second degree, Cleveland, and the Toledo Masonic Club. He is a radical Republican, and served three years as city councilman from the Seventh ward, the last year as president of the board. He has been a member of Trinity church for twenty years. Mr. Osborne is a man of sterling principle, bluff honesty, and tenacity of purpose. He is of a social disposition, and each year spends a couple of weeks in fishing and hunting with a party of friends and neighbors, their camping ground, of late years, being Crystal Lake, Michigan.

ALBION E. LANG, Toledo. Albion E. Lang, for many years identified with Toledo's street railway system and president of the Toledo Traction company, was born September 12, 1849, at Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, to Josiah C. and Huldah Chapman Lang. He attended school at Wellington, Ohio, until he was twelve years of age. After the death of his father in 1861, the family removed to Oberlin, where he took a brief course of instruction in telegraphy, and two years later he accepted a position as night operator for the C., S. & C. railroad at Clyde, Ohio, continuing in the employ of that company at various points until 1868, when he was made asst. supt. of telegraph of that road, and stationed at Sandusky. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Toledo and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company, remaining with that company until 1874, taking night press reports and perfecting himself in various studies. In the

fall of 1874 he resigned his position with the Western Union and purchased a set of abstract books in conjunction with Price and McIntosh, attorneys; both since deceased. The firm of Lenderson, Lang & Co., was established afterward, and is still in existence under the name of The Lenderson and Lang Abstract company, of which Mr. Lang is president. It has undergone several changes through the death of Mr. Lenderson and the retirement of Mr. Stewart who was also for a considerable period a member of this prominent firm of abstractors. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Lang studied law, being admitted to practice in 1878. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the Monroe and Dorr Street Railway company and became its president, and during his connection with this railway was largely instrumental in effecting the consolidation of several of the city lines in January, 1885. In 1888 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Toledo Consolidated Street railway company. The consolidation of all of the various lines under the name of the Toledo Traction company finally resulted and Mr. Lang was chosen president of the company. He is also president of the Toledo Consolidated Electric company which owns and operates all of the electrical plants of Toledo. Mr. Lang was married in 1884 to Mary Joy Folger. Perhaps no man in Toledo affords a more brilliant example of what a poor boy without educational advantages can accomplish, than does Albion E. Lang. He is a firm believer in the ability of each individual to help himself to whatever he wants, provided he has the will and intelligence to work hard. With our splendid public libraries placing books within the reach of all, Mr. Lang can see no reason or excuse for young men and women making failures in life. He has risen in business simply by the effort of his will and is still persistently pressing forward not only to greater financial successes, but to the delights of mental and spiritual accomplishments. Whoever knows Mr. Lang has found him a serious, high-minded and honorable gentleman in business as well as in private life.

WILLIAM C. ADAMS, Toledo. William C. Adams, of the flour and feed firm of Fred Adams & Son, was born in Toledo, April 7, 1868. He is the son of Frederick and Louise (Krueger) Adams. William Adams was educated in the public schools, and worked for his father here until he attained his majority, when he was admitted to partnership in the business. He is an extremely energetic young man, and a firm supporter of his father. He has helped to build up the large business which they conduct on Monroe street, and has received from his father a generous allowance of its profit. Owing to this assistance and his own work, he has been enabled to build himself a handsome house on Robinwood avenue, and to indulge in a great many luxuries unusual to young men in their early business life. In 1892 Mr. Adams was married to Miss Alice Metzger, daughter of William and Barbara Metzger, of this city. He has two boys, Frederick and Willard.

JAMES B. LUCKEY, Toledo. James B. Luckey, state oil inspector, was born in Ottawa county, Ohio, at what is now Elmore, June 5, 1843. He is the son of A. W. Luckey, a pioneer of the Black swamp, who came to Ottawa county in 1823. His father's ancestors were natives of Ireland. His maternal grandfather was an early settler in Ottawa county, who fought in the war of 1812. The Luckey family still occupy the old homestead near Baltimore, which has been one of their properties for a long period of years. The father of James B. Luckey was engaged in real estate business for many years in Elmore, and as a boy, after completing his schooling, James assisted him in his office. He afterwards entered into mercantile business in his native town, where he resided until December, 1894. At that date he removed to Wood county, and in 1896 he came to Toledo. For the last fifteen years, previous to his removal to Wood county, he was engaged in the stave and lumber business, owning several mills and making his headquarters at Elmore. Mr. Luckey is an active and enthusiastic Republican. He has been a candidate for the state legislature three times in a strong Democratic district, and each time was defeated by a very small majority. In 1874 he was elected auditor of Ottawa county, overcoming a majority of about 1,300. In 1876 he was a presidential elector. In 1878 he was a candidate for congress, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, the only member of the Ohio delegation to vote for Benjamin Harrison. In May, 1896, he was appointed state oil inspector by Governor Asa Bushnell, which office he still holds. Mr. Luckey is also something of an oil operator, having drilled several wells in the Wood county field. During the late war he served three years in the Third regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry. He enlisted as a private, was commissioned first lieutenant, and promoted to captain in February, 1863—all before he reached the age of twenty. Mr. Luckey is a member of the G. A. R., Ohio commandery, Loyal Legion, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Lincoln and Republican clubs. He was married in 1870 to Miss Margaretta A. Borden, of Elmore, and has one child, a daughter, Ada May.

FREDERICK L. ADAMS, Toledo. Frederick L. Adams, the senior member of the large flour and feed firm of Fred Adams & Son, was born in Langhagen, Germany, Nov. 23, 1839. He came of honest and hard-working parents, who emigrated to America in 1865, two years after their son's arrival here. Frederick Adams is now a successful and wealthy business man, but he earned his money by hard and persistent work; for he possessed the same qualities as did his parents, and in the new world was enabled to make them count to his advantage. Mr. Adams, after coming to Toledo from Germany, worked at whatever his hands found to do. He followed various occupations, and eventually engaged himself to Jackman & Sprague, a flour and feed firm, continuing with them for four years. When the business changed hands and fell into Charles Oeckel's ownership, Mr. Adams worked for him. He spent ten

years in his service; another four years in the service of James Castle, engaged in the same business, and then, in 1881, bought out Mr. Oeckel, and since that time has been engaged in the business at 514 Monroe street. He purchased the interests of Oeckel with the money saved from years of hard toil, and took to his own business the same honesty, shrewdness and energy that characterized him when in the employment of others. He attended strictly to business; worked as no man in Toledo has done, and prospered even beyond his expectations. His great thrift bore swift fruit; his business grew to handsome proportions, and now amounts to $85,000 a year—the largest flour and feed house in Toledo. From the first, Mr. Adams decided to pay as he went, and it is his pride that no creditor ever called twice for his bill. Many men who work hard for their money grow very tenacious of it, and spend it with reluctance. Not so Frederick Adams. The best name a man can have is that of a generous and liberal father, and this is the title bestowed upon him by his children. Mr. Adams is a large-hearted man. He gives freely of what he has toiled unceasingly to accumulate, and in return he has no enemies in the world, and a name such as many another man may envy. He gives all the credit to his wife, saying she has made him all that he is. An ardent Republican, Mr. Adams has never held or sought office. He votes for his party and upholds staunch Republican principles. He has been for thirty years an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and has brought up his children in his faith. Frederick Adams was married in 1866 to Louise Krueger, at Toledo. She has given him seven children, of whom five are living—William C., the oldest, and a partner in his father's business; Minnie, now the wife of John C. Kiel, of this city; Louise, her father's bookkeeper; Emma and Rudolph. Their home is a comfortable one, at 615 Nebraska avenue, opposite the city park.

CHARLES M. HARPSTER, Toledo. Doctor Charles Melvin Harpster located in Toledo in his early youth, and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. He was born at Carey, Ohio, September 13, 1872, his parents being David and Hannah (Holloway) Harpster. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Maine. They settled in this city some years ago, and are still residing on the east side of the river, as are three of their children — two sons, David Harpster and C. M. Harpster, and a daughter. David Harpster is a druggist, as is also his son, David Harpster, Jr. Charles M. Harpster was educated in the public schools and colleges of Toledo. He is a graduate in pharmacy and chemistry, having graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy with the highest honors, and is registered by the state board of pharmacy. Dr. Harpster served five years in the medical corps of the Sixteenth infantry, O. N. G.; was for a year and a half resident surgeon to St. Vincent's hospital and Orphan asylum; is medical examiner for the State Life Insurance company, A. O. U. W., P. H. C., P. P. of P., and K. of P.; he is one of the directors of the Lincoln club for 1898–9, and a member of Yondota lodge, F. and A. M. Dr. Harpster is located at 342 Summit street and 136 Main street, where he practices medicine and surgery in all their branches. He has taken two degrees in medicine, those of Ph. G. and M. D., and, despite his years, is a wonderfully clever and successful physician.

THOMAS CROFTS, Toledo. Infirmary Director Thomas Crofts was born in Lancashire, England, December 19th, 1839. He came to America in 1852; to Toledo in 1855, and has resided here since that time. He had a common school education. August 19, 1861, Mr. Crofts enlisted in the Third regiment, O. V. C., and was mustered out a sergeant in October, 1864. He was with the army of the Cumberland from the beginning to the end of its campaigns. He has been a Republican all his life, and carried a torch for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860 with the "Wide-Awakes." He cast his first vote for John Brough for governor of Ohio while he was with his regiment in Nashville, Tennessee, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. Mr. Crofts served his neighbors as clerk of Oregon township for four years, and as treasurer for one year. He resides in Oregon township, and is well known among the commission and produce houses as a market gardener. He has followed that occupation for more than a score of years. He is president of the Lucas County Agricultural society, a society devoted to the interests of farmers, and of great value as a medium for the establishment of neighborly feeling, and is also president of the State Infirmary association. He was elected in 1892 as infirmary director, and re-elected in 1895. Mr. Crofts is a member of Odd Fellows' lodge, No. 402; Ford post, No. 14, G. A. R., of which he is past commander; General J. W. Fuller command, No. 49; Union Veterans' Union, and is chief mustering officer of the department of Ohio, G. A. R. He is a local preacher of the Methdist church, of which he has been a member since 1868, and was superintendent of Bethany Sabbath school for more than twenty years.

FLAVIUS J. OBLINGER, Toledo. The subject of this sketch was born in Dayton, Ohio. At the age of three years he moved with his parents to Germantown, Montgomery county. He attended the public schools, academies and normal schools in Germantown and Franklin, Ohio, and entered the printing office of the Germantown Gazette, published by William Gunckel, father of John E. Gunckel, of Toledo, at an early age. At the end of three years he went to Cincinnati in the book office of J. & U. P. James. In 1849 Mr. Oblinger assisted David Fleming in establishing the Democrat at Piqua, Ohio. The following year, with William Gunckel and Joseph Z. Reeder, he established the Western Emporium at Germantown, succeeding the Gazette. The partnership continued one year. He then went to Middletown, Ohio, and established the Middletown Emblem, continuing there two years.

Removed to Goshen, Indiana, and had charge of the Goshen Democrat, of which Hon. Robert J. Lowry was editor and publisher. Returned to Ohio and taught school eighteen months. In 1856 Mr. Oblinger went to Cincinnati, working on the Cincinnati Gazette, Commercial, Times, Enquirer, and in the book concerns of Robert J. Clarke and James Morgan. In 1862 he removed to Perrysburg, and with H. S. Chapin took hold of the Perrysburg Journal. At the end of fifteen months the partnership was dissolved. In November, 1863, he entered the office of the Toledo Commercial, succeeding Josiah Riley as editor, Mr. Riley going to Arizona. Mr. Oblinger continued with the Commercial until the summer of 1865, when he again took hold of the Perrysburg Journal, with Sheriff Guyer, of Wood county, as partner; continued until 1868, when he sold the Journal to James Timmons and entered the auditor's office of Wood county, continuing therein for six years, during the terms of Capt. Jos. B. Newton, a portion of which time he was deputy auditor. The following two years and a half Mr. Oblinger was again on the Commercial, and in 1877 entered the office of the Toledo Evening Bee, continuing therein until 1887. In 1888 he took charge of the telegraphic department of the Commercial, and was its assistant editor, resigning his position in 1892 and going on the editorial staff of the Bee, where he remained until the close of 1895. The following year he was with the News, and at present occupies the proof readers' desk at the Bee. Mr. Oblinger is a member of Rubicon lodge, No. 237, F. and A. M., and also of the A. O. U. W. In 1864 he assisted in the organization of Toledo Typographical union, No. 63, and was elected its first president. In 1881 he assisted also in the organization of the Toledo Press club, and was chosen as its first president. He was married in 1850 in Germantown, Ohio, to Sabina Henkel, who died in 1856. Two sons were born of the union, both of whom are deceased. In 1859 Mr. Oblinger was united in marriage to Mary Louise McChesney, in Cincinnati; of this union there are two sons and four daughters, all living. As a newspaper worker Mr. Oblinger is one of the best known in Northwestern Ohio, and personally he is held in the highest esteem by all.

JOHN E. BAILEY, Toledo. One of the oldest bankers in Toledo is Mr. John E. Bailey, for the past ten years vice-president of the Merchants & Clerks Savings bank. Mr. Bailey is past the age of eighty. He was born in Vermont to Harlow and Apphai (Emery) Bailey, on September 30, 1817. His parents were married the previous year and he was the first child in a family of seven. But two other children in this family are living, Alanson, aged seventy-six, and Mrs. Caroline Blair, of Madison, Ohio, with whom Alanson Bailey resides, aged seventy-four. Harlow Bailey was a carpenter and builder and a soldier in the war of 1812. He came of New England stock, his ancestors settling in America prior to the revolution. In 1819 he removed to Madison, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and held several official positions. His wife's family were of English descent. The father of Apphai Emery fought in the revolution and her relative, Josiah Bartlett, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John E. Bailey went to school at Madison and at the age of seventeen left home and engaged as clerk in a store in Tuscarawas county, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile business in Unionville, now a village some three miles distant from Madison, then of considerable size as a town. His partner was John Rossman. After a brief stay in Unionville, both young men removed to Missouri, near Chillicothe, and opened a general store. Here they remained from 1839 to 1840. Mr. Bailey then returned to his home in Madison, where he farmed for several years. In the meantime he had married Miss Eliza Church, in 1838. His next venture was in Painesville, Ohio, where he embarked in shipbuilding at Fairport, on the lake, and three years later he came to Toledo to follow the same business in connection with his brother Daniel. This was in 1867. They continued shipbuilding here until 1884, then engaged in the business of street railways, eventually controlling the entire Toledo street railway system, except the Cherry street line. In 1889 they sold their property to the present owners of the Toledo Consolidated system. Since that time Mr. Bailey has been vice-president of the Merchants & Clerks Savings bank. He is still in active possession of his business faculties and bids fair to live for many more years. His wife is seventy-six years of age, and the two keep house alone as in their younger days. Their home is situated on Collingwood avenue, at the corner of Bancroft. Their children numbered three, Antoinnette, now dead, Gertrude and Agnes, the second being the wife of Jno. Clarkson, of Philadelphia, the third the wife of H. E. Marvin, of Toledo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are staunch supporters of the Central Congregational church, which Mr. Bailey assisted in organizing. Mr. Bailey not only owes his long lease of life to his own careful habits, but to his family, who were exceedingly long-lived. His mother reached the extreme age of ninety-nine; his father died at the age of eighty-eight, but in consequence of an injury which happened years before.

CHARLES E. SUMNER, Toledo. Charles E. Sumner, prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, was born to John T. and Frances Janney Sumner, February 9, 1860. His birthplace was but ten miles distant from Toledo, a farm near Lambertville, Michigan. John Sumner, his father, served in the Michigan legislature, in both house and senate. He was a country merchant and farmer. He came to Michigan from New York. His ancestors were originally Hollanders. His wife, Frances J. Sumner, now deceased, was a woman of great strength of character and purpose. She was allied with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, was an active state and local officer and much revered by her associates. Her ancestors came to America with William Penn. She was a birth-right

member of the Society of Friends. But two children of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner survived her, Charles E. and Katherine, now the wife of Rev. W. A. Cutler, of Chenoa, Ill. In 1887 the Sumner family removed to Toledo.

Charles E. Sumner attended the public schools near his home until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered the Michigan Agricultural college. While at college he helped to pay his board and tuition by working on the college farm. In 1879 he was graduated. He then taught school for two years, afterward taking a post-graduate course in the School of Political Science, connected with the literary department of the Michigan university. In the autumn of 1882 he received an appointment to a clerkship in the War department at Washington, D. C. While in Washington he took a law course and graduated from the Columbian Law school in July, 1886. In order to do this he was obliged to attend law lectures at night and to study at odd times when he was not needed for his daily duties. In 1886 Mr. Sumner resigned the war clerkship and came to Toledo, and the following year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He received the appointment of assistant prosecutor for Lucas county in 1890, which position he held until January, 1897, when he was chosen prosecuting attorney. In July, 1897, he was elected president of the Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys' association. In politics Mr. Sumner is a Republican. He has served as assistant secretary and secretary of the County Executive committee, and was chairman of the same in 1894-5. He is a member of the Lincoln and Republican clubs, the Toledo club, Charles Sumner Lodge, K. of P., Toledo Council, National Union, and Maumee Hive of Maccabees. Mr. Sumner was married December 17, 1884, to Miss Matie H. Ryan. They have three children, Frances, Helen and Katherine.

J. ELLERY EATON, Toledo. James Ellery Eaton was born at Stow, Massachusetts, July 10, 1855. His father, Doctor Jacob S. Eaton, was a physician of the old school, a man of the highest character and much devoted to literature. He died from the results of an accident in 1888, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Eaton's mother, Alma Ellery (Tyler) Eaton, is living at the age of eighty-four with her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Royal, Harvard, Massachusetts. Mr. Eaton, besides his sister, Mrs. Royal, had a brother, Lucien K. Eaton, who died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1888; also a sister, Frances, who died at ten years of age. Mr. Eaton attended public school and the Lawrence academy at Groton, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen struck out into the world to make his own living, going first to Albany county, New York, where he was employed in a country grocery store for three years. While on a visit to the Eaton Grange in Sutton, New Hampshire, he met his cousin, the late Frederick Eaton, of Toledo, who offered him a position in the "Bee Hive," which he accepted, coming to Toledo in November, 1875. He has been closely identified with the Bee Hive store, from clerk to one of the proprietors, ever since. Besides being interested in mercantile business he has extensive interests in real estate. Mr. Eaton was married in 1889 to Miss Flora Kate Timpany, youngest daughter of Dr. R. H. and Catharine Timpany; their union has been blessed by two fine boys, Ellery Timpany Eaton and Robert Tyler Eaton. Mr. Eaton is a director in the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, a member of Trinity church and of several societies, although his leisure hours are mostly enjoyed in his home circle. He is a type of those men who by hard work, frugal and temperate habits and absolute integrity, have started without a dollar and attained financial independence. In his search for wealth he has never lost sight of his own personal character and has aimed rather to build up a reputation for honesty and straightforwardness than to secure the name of a very rich man. He has always had great faith in Toledo and is ever found ready to do his share in advancing the general welfare of the city. Although Mr. Eaton has been tendered nominations for public offices at various times, he has not accepted the invitation to invade the political world. He feels that no man should accept such an office unless he has ample time to devote to its duties, but hopes to be able to serve his city in the future when his business will permit.

A. W. GORDON, Toledo. Anthony Wayne Gordon was born in Saegertown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1844. His parents were Jesse Gordon and Henrietta Boggs, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in 1847, when he was three years old. He went to school at Meadville until he was ten years of age and at the end of this time he assumed the responsibility of his own livelihood at Mosiertown, where he learned the trade of tanner and currier. At the age of eighteen he was given charge of the tannery, which position he held until the fall of 1868. He then removed to Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the oil business, which he has followed for a period of thirty years. Mr. Gordon operated in Pleasantville and Fergundus and went from there to Parkers' Landing in the year 1871, where he became quite extensively engaged in producing oil, being one of the firm known as Gordon Bros. In the year 1886 he was made general field superintendent of The Mahoning Gas company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and in the year 1888 he located in Lima, where he connected himself with the Ohio Oil company. He is now superintendent of the Toledo division of this prominent corporation, with headquarters at Toledo. Mr. Gordon's nationality is Scotch, English and German. His grandparents were born in Philadelphia. His great-grandmother on his mother's side was an old-fashioned Quaker lady and her husband was of English descent. His grandparents on his father's side were Scotch and German. Mr. Gordon married Miss Addie Snyder, of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and has three children—Eddie, Thomas and Leon. He is connected with a number of the city's most prominent organizations, among them the Toledo club and the Toledo Driving club.

F. J. STOUT, Toledo. Ferman J. Stout, superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, has a railroad record dating from his fifteenth year. He was born November 16, 1858, at Deerfield, Michigan, and entered the service in 1873, since which time he has been consecutively to 1876 freight brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway; 1876 to 1887 freight conductor, and 1887 to 1891 passenger conductor on the same road; 1891 distributer and trainmaster for a brief period on the Michigan division, and from that year to 1893 general yardmaster. On March 1, 1893, Mr. Stout became superintendent of transportation for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway and Toledo Belt railway, positions which he changed September 1, 1895, to assume the duties of superintendent of both roads. The offices of the Wheeling road were formerly at Massilon, Ohio, but were removed to Toledo August 15, 1897. As a railroad man Mr. Stout is extremely capable; his ability is evidenced by the rapid strides he has made upward through the various grades of railroad work. He is held in high esteem by the Wheeling company and bids fair to climb still higher in his chosen career. His personal characteristics are eminently pleasing; he is a quiet and courteous gentleman, unassuming and kind in his nature, and of a disposition to win and keep friends. A prominent railway official of another road says of him:

"His railway career has been one of successive promotions. Beginning as a freight brakeman, he advanced in the train service to the position of passenger conductor, and as such was an ideal one, conspicuous as to thoroughness of work and affability to patrons. As car distributor and general yardmaster he was equally successful, resulting in attracting the attention of the management of a connecting line, which availed itself of his services as superintendent. His further advancement is confidently predicted."

Mr. Stout was married in 1886 to Miss Jennie Davey, of Detroit, Michigan.

JOHN B. LOWNSBURY, Toledo. In railroad circles no man, perhaps, is better known than John B. Lownsbury. Since his boyhood he has been connected with this business and the number of years which he has served are sufficient indication of his value. Mr. Lownsbury was first connected with the Wabash road and worked for the company in a variety of capacities, from messenger boy to cashier. For the past fifteen years he has been in the employ of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway as agent and general agent. This latter position he still occupies. Mr. Lownsbury is now sixty years of age and since his seventeenth year has been engaged in railroading, with the exception of about seven years spent in coal and iron mining in Maryland and New Jersey. He was also engaged in the defense of his country for a year during 1861-2 as first lieutenant of Company A, 84th Ohio regiment. The only social or fraternal organization which can claim Mr. Lownsbury is the Elks. He is past exalted ruler of the Toledo lodge and a power in this fine body. He is a staunch advocate of the best principles of the lodge, a benevolent, charitable and consistent member and a firm believer in the efficacy of such a social organization. Mr. Lownsbury was born June 1, 1838, in Toledo. His parents, Levi S. and Mary A. (Black) Lownsbury, were among the very first settlers in the city. They came here from New York state, near Syracuse, and reared a goodly family of nine children, but four of whom are now living. Levi Lownsbury was a lawyer and the first superintendent of the Toledo public schools. He was also one of the first auditors of Lucas county after the county seat was removed from Maumee to Toledo. He died in 1856. His wife still survives him and is living in Toledo. John B. Lownsbury was married in 1863 to Sarah J. King, of Maryland, near Cumberland. Mr. and Mrs. Lownsbury have two children, Grahame B., now with the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and Angeline D.

J. L. WOLCOTT, Toledo. Joseph L. Wolcott, president of the National Supply company, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, October 10, 1845. His parents were James and Caroline Bellows Wolcott. James Wolcott was one of the first settlers in Maumee and judge of the Common Pleas court at that place. The old Wolcott homestead, still standing on the right bank of the Maumee river, between Miami and Maumee, was the first house built by a white man in this end of the Maumee valley. It is a quaint old residence, clap-boarded over solid walnut logs, and finished throughout with walnut. It is still picturesquely furnished, with ancient spinet and numerous relics of earlier days.

Joseph L. Wolcott was educated in Toledo and enlisted in 1861 with the 67th Ohio regiment, Company B., and after continued service of over four years as a drummer boy, was mustered out as lieutenant and quartermaster. He returned to Toledo and after a brief period of farming entered the store of Olmstead, Jones & Lavalle, saddlery hardware, located on Summit street. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Whitaker & French, under the name of Whitaker, French & Wolcott, and remained there two years, retiring to engage in the brass business of Allen & Heath on lower Summit street. After a year's work, the firm consolidated with Umsted, Rowe & Co., under the name of Walcott, Rowe & Co. Two years later Mr. Wolcott bought out Umsted, Rowe & Co. and formed a copartnership with Shaw, Kendall & Co. This was in 1877. Since that time Mr. Wolcott has remained with the latter named firm, now known as the National Supply Co. Of this he is president. He is also vice-president of the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., and is president of the Genoa & Rocky Ridge Lime Co. Mr. Wolcott is a 32d degree Mason, a member of all the local Masonic bodies, of Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland, Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, and Toledo Post, G. A. R. He also belongs to the Toledo and Country clubs. Mr. Wolcott was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Kassick, of Jackson, Michigan.

GEORGE A. WHITE, Toledo. George A. White, a well-known grain merchant and partner in the firm of J. H. Bowman & Co., whose office is in the Produce Exchange, is the son of Albert L. White, of York state, and Adelia Angier, of Massachusetts. He was born in Toledo in 1865. His father was one of the early settlers in Toledo, having located here in 1853. He was for many years an agent for the Lake Shore railway, and died here in 1872. His mother is still alive, as are his brother and sister, Charles P. and Nellie White. Mr. White's grandfather on his mother's side was the first proprietor of the old Island House, originally one of the best hostelries in Toledo. George A. White was educated until his fourteenth year in the public schools of this city. When he reached that age he was obliged to begin his own support and went to Blissfield, Michigan, to clerk in a country store. He remained there one year and returned to Toledo to enter the employ of Blass & Chapin, grain merchants, as messenger boy. He stayed with this firm four years, working up to the position of grain bookkeeper; then accepted the office of cashier with Zahm & Co. In 1889 he became a partner in the firm of Southworth & Co., also dealers in grain in the Produce Exchange, and after eight and one-half years of profitable labor with this house, recently left it to become a partner in the new firm of J. H. Bowman & Co., formerly Paddock, Hodge & Bowman. Mr. White is well liked among grain men and on 'Change. He is a courteous, bright and kindly young man, with a large amount of thrift and perseverance. He is a member of the Toledo and Cycling clubs, Sanford L. Collins Lodge of Masons and Ft. Meigs Chapter. Mr. White was married in 1890 to Miss May Coon, daughter of W. M. Coon, now deceased. He has one child, a little son, named William A. White.

C. J. CAMPBELL, Toledo. Charles James Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, on the nineteenth of April, 1840, and was the youngest of ten children, seven boys and three girls. His parents, William and Jane Campbell, although born in the north of Ireland, were of Scottish descent, and had emigrated to New Brunswick in the spring of 1837; in June of 1845 they removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and there most of the early life of our subject was spent. In 1856, at the age of sixteen, he engaged himself as an apprentice to Messrs. Palmer and Hall, telegraphic and magnetic instrument manufacturers in Boston, but not finding the business to be just what he expected, he withdrew from their employ in the autumn of 1858. In January of the following year (1859) he came west to Cincinnati and went to work in the old Franklin type foundry, where his brother, Alexander Campbell, had been for some time in charge of the electrotype department. But his health failing, he returned to Massachusetts at the end of the year and worked on a farm until 1864, when he obtained a situation with C. J. Peters & Son, electrotypers and stereotypers, whose foundry was located at the junction of Washington and Cornhill streets, Boston, Massachusetts, where for several years he had charge of the electrotype department. In September, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Dean, who was born in Robinstown, Maine, and whose grandfathers on both the paternal and maternal side were soldiers of the war for independence. As a result of this union four sons were born, the three oldest of whom are still living, Jesse D., who was born on July 29, 1866; Charles W., born December 26, 1869, and Alexander D., born January 18, 1872; the youngest boy, John, died in infancy. The three remaining boys received a good common school education, after which they learned their father's trade, at which they became proficient. In 1872 his brother Alexander having purchased an interest in an electrotype foundry in Cincinnati, and needing assistance, Mr. Campbell resigned his position with the Messrs. Peters, sold his home in the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and coming west to Cincinnati purchased an interest in the business, under the firm name of Ogden, Campbell & Co. He continued as a member of this firm for five years and then sold his interest to Mr. W. F. Colburn, who also purchased the interest of H. T. Ogden, and together with Alexander Campbell reorganized the business under the firm name of Campbell & Co. C. J. Campbell continued in the employ of the new firm until the year 1884, when he removed with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where, notwithstanding the fact that two electrotype foundrys had failed during the preceding year, he succeeded in establishing himself in the business of his choice. In 1887 he, with others, organized the Central Press association, an incorporated company located in Columbus, Ohio, and whose business consisted in the publication of a newspaper, the production of ready-set matter for newspapers and electrotyping, but this venture proving unfortunate to him he removed to Toledo, Ohio, in the autumn of 1888, and in connection with his sons, two of whom became partners with him, he commenced the electrotype business here, and the fact that the business has steadily increased, sufficiently proves not only the wisdom of his choice of location and the economy of his management, but is also a testimonial to the efficient assistance and support he has received from his three sons, whose filial regard and business ability certainly deserve a prosperous and successful future.

MORRISON W. YOUNG, Toledo. Morrison Young was born in Maumee, Ohio, in September, 1860. His parents were Samuel M. and Angeline L. (Upton) Young, of New Hampshire and York state. Both are deceased. Mrs. Frank B. Swayne, formerly of Toledo and now of New York city, is an only sister of Mr. Young. Morrison W. Young attended the Toledo public schools until 1876. He then entered the Hopkins Grammar school, a preparatory for college, at New Haven, Conn., and in the autumn of 1879 was admitted to Yale, where he was graduated in 1883. After completing his university course he returned to Toledo, and for three or four years was engaged in a lumber and tie busi-

ness, working principally with the Lake Shore railway. He spent two years in the Union Manufacturing company, and at the death of his father. Samuel M. Young, took upon himself the task of looking after the Young estate. Mr. Young is also interested in the Blade Printing and Paper Co., and the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Co. He is a director in both, and vice-president of the latter. He is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs, being president of the first mentioned. Mr. Young is unmarried.

THOMAS H. WALBRIDGE, Toledo. Thomas H. Walbridge, son of Horace S. and Isabella D. (Watkins) Walbridge, natives, respectively, of New York and Massachusetts, was born in Toledo, January 3, 1855, and educated in the city schools and the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, at Troy, New York. He was graduated from the Toledo High school in 1872, and from the latter institution as civil engineer, in 1876. Chester Walbridge, his grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Toledo. He located here in 1834, two years before the city was founded. He held several local offices in the new town, and built a number of buildings, which are yet standing. Horace S. Walbridge, his son, and the father of T. H. Walbridge, was but six years old at the time Chester Walbridge settled in Toledo. He grew up here, and at an early age began to make his own livelihood. His first investment was nine acres of Franklin avenue land, which he bought at $100 an acre. Up to the year 1869 Horace S. Walbridge was engaged in the grain business, and was identified with numerous firms. In 1869 he opened the Bank for the People, which was a private bank; also the Northwestern Savings bank, which he sold out in 1876 to the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust company. After leaving the grain business, in 1869, Mr. Walbridge also devoted himself to real estate. In 1877 T. H. Walbridge, having completed his education, joined his father in the real estate business, and the firm of H. S. Walbridge & Co. was established. Horace S. Walbridge died in 1893 and left a large property. The realty which he had handled for many years was his own, and consisted of the best business and residence lands of Toledo. His wife and three children—Thomas H. Walbridge, Mrs. Arthur J. Secor and Mrs. Eben W. Newton—survive him, and are residents of this city. At the death of his father, the large business of Horace S. Walbridge devolved upon his son, who is still conducting it. Thomas H. Walbridge has put to practical test his civil engineering, and has erected some half hundred residences in Toledo, the Conant building, on Summit and Adams streets; the People's theater, and the Nasby. The latter office building is one of the ornaments of the city, and was built in 1892–5; it is fireproof, and contains 225 offices. T. H. Walbridge is a conservative, quiet man, but discreet and wise in business, and charitable in conduct. He has been president of the People's Savings, Loan and Building Co. since its incorporation in 1887, and was president of the Toledo, Bowling Green & Fremont railway and chairman of the executive committee during its construction. He practically built the road, and is still a stockholder in the same; he has also been clerk and treasurer of Woodlawn cemetery, and its consulting engineer since 1877. Mr. Walbridge is a director of the Y. M. C. A., a member and senior warden of Trinity church, and a member of the University club. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Young, daughter of James and Mary S. Young, and of their children, three are now living — Stanley, now a student in the Troy Polytechnic institute; Bessie I. and Thomas Alexander Walbridge.

GEORGE H. FISHER, Toledo. George H. Fisher, president of the Gendron Wheel company, was born in Piqua, Ohio, July 11, 1847. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Fisher, were natives of Germany. They settled in America at Piqua, Ohio, in 1832, where they raised a family of seven children, six of whom survive their parents. Mr. Fisher was educated in the High school at Piqua, and at the age of sixteen entered a pharmacy there to learn the business. He followed this profession for fourteen years—five in Piqua and nine in Toledo, where he owned a drug store at the corner of Cherry and Erie streets. In 1880 Mr. Fisher became interested in the Gendron Wheel company. Peter Gendron originated the business in 1875, and began the manufacture of children's vehicles, but it was conducted on a small scale, until the incorporation of a company. Mr. Fisher was one of the original incorporators, became a stockholder and director, and in 1885 sold out his pharmacy to devote himself exclusively to his Gendron interests. In 1886 he was elected president of the company, and has held this office since that year. The Gendron Wheel company is one of the prominent bicycle factories of Toledo. They manufacture a complete line of wheels aside from children's vehicles. From a humble beginning in 1875, the Gendron now employs 650 men, and does a business of about $800,000 annually. The plant covers 227 feet on Superior street and 200 feet on Orange street, occupying two buildings seven stories high, and several buildings of two and four stories each. Aside from his Gendron interests in Toledo, Mr. Fisher is vice-president and director of a similar factory in Toronto, Canada, called the Gendron Manufacturing Co. (limited), which employs 300 men. This factory was started in 1888. Mr. Fisher is also interested in other Toledo industries. He is a member of the Toledo club and the Toledo Yachting association, and is well known about the city as a wideawake, progressive and successful man of business.

JOHN C. WUERFEL, Toledo. J. C. Wuerfel, general manager and treasurer of The Toledo Foundry and Machine Co., is one of the successful business men of the city. He is of German parentage, having been born in Baden, to George and Christina Wuerfel, in 1840. In 1852 he came to America with his family, who settled in Toledo. Mr. Wuerfel was educated in his native town and in the pub-

lic schools here. His father was a builder and contractor, both in Germany and this country. Both parents died in Toledo, leaving J. C. Wuerfel and his two sisters, Mrs. Best and Mrs. Schnaitter, all residents of Toledo. After leaving school Mr. Wuerfel entered the grocery of Albert Obitz as a clerk and remained there in that capacity for three years. He next embarked in the flour business with C. A. Lober & Co., proprietors of the Imperial Mills, at Maumee, and after two years work, went to Alabama with the same company and established a cotton seed hulling mill. After a time he returned to Toledo and engaged himself to Lewis & Lykin, grocers, as head clerk, where he remained until the war broke out, in '61. He enlisted in the 14th regiment O. V. I., as a private, and served four months, afterwards entering the 13th regiment, company I, with which he served as 1st lieutenant for six months. Upon returning from the war, Mr. Wuerfel went into business for himself, and established a grocery, flour and feed store, on Summit street, between Cherry and Walnut streets. In 1881 he became one of the incorporators of The Toledo Foundry & Machine Co., and undertook its management in connection with his grocery. In 1883 he went out of the grocery business and devoted himself exclusively to the foundry, which has assumed goodly proportions, and carries on an extensive trade, both in this country and Europe. The firm manufactures Victor steam shovels, dredges, pile drivers, milling machinery, marine and stationary engines, and do a general machine and foundry business.

Mr. Wuerfel is a member of a number of organizations, among them the Masons, A. O. U. W. and Red Cross. He has been grand treasurer of the order of the Red Cross and Knights of the Red Cross, since its organization. In 1865 occurred his marriage with Miss Ann Raab, of Toledo. Their children number seven, Anna, wife of F. A. Brown, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Carl, secretary of The Toledo Foundry and Machine Co., Wesley and George, students at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and Ralph, Elsie and Raab, students in the Toledo schools.

WILLIAM A. BRIGHAM, Toledo. W. A. Brigham, general manager of the Woolson Spice company, is the son of one of Toledo's earliest settlers, Mavor Brigham, and his wife, Malinda Parsons Merrell. This excellent couple were natives of New York state, who migrated westward in 1835 and settled in what was to be the future city of Toledo, then two small villages, known as Port Lawrence and Vistula. Mavor Brigham had been reared a farmer boy in Oneida county, New York. He learned the carpentry trade in his youth and when he came to Toledo followed the business of building and contracting for many years. He was one of the contractors of the old High school which was destroyed by fire. Later Mavor Brigham conducted a hardware business here which he continued for a considerable period. He died in January, 1897, at the advanced age of ninety-one, leaving behind him the record of a useful, happy life. His wife survives him and still lives in the old homestead at 719 Walnut street, where a goodly family of children were brought up to become in their turn substantial citizens of Toledo. There are now living in this city, Mrs. Harriet E. Beach, widow of the late W. A. Beach, who was manager of the Western Union Telegraph company here for many years; Charles O. Brigham, manager of the operating department of the same company; Stanley F. Brigham, connected with the Michigan Central R. R. Co; George M. Brigham, also with the Western Union Telegraph company; W. A. Brigham, general manager of the Woolson Spice company; Frederick M. Brigham, assistant secretary of the Woolson Spice company, and Harry C. Brigham, who is connected with the wholesale druggists, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin.

William A. Brigham was born in Toledo, September 21, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of fifteen entered business with N. M. Howard & Co., grain merchants on Water street, remaining in their employ two years. He was afterwards connected with the firm of Cray & Rood. The succeeding eight years after he left their employ, were spent with Emerson & Company, predecessors of Pliny, Watson & Company wholesale grocers, in the capacity of chief bookkeeper. In 1882 Mr. Brigham helped to incorporate the Woolson Spice company and became one of its first directors. From that year until 1885 he was chairman of the examining committee. In 1885 he entered actively into the affairs of the Woolson, as secretary and assistant manager, which position he held until June, 1897, when he was promoted to the office of general manager. This position in the largest coffee roasting establishment of the United States is of necessity an important one, and that Mr. Brigham is eminently satisfactory in his capacity as general manager goes without saying. He is universally courteous both in his business relations to men and in his private life and has many warm friends and admirers. Mr. Brigham was married September 22, 1875, to Cora Frances Steele, daughter of the late Dennison Steele, once a prominent resident of Toledo. He has two daughters, Cora Steele, the wife of T. H. Mitchell, and Bessie, a young woman still in school. W. A. Brigham is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs, and is a director and chairman of the examining committee of the Home Savings' bank.

SIMON GRISCHOTT, Toledo. Simon Grischott, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, is perhaps the most popular hotel man in Toledo. He was born in Andeer, Switzerland, in 1862, his parents being Conradin and Gilga (Meily) Grischott. He was handsomely educated in the university of Basel, Switzerland, one of the best known colleges of that country, and received further learning in Italy and France. The Grischott family was a goodly one, but death has claimed all but three children; a brother and sister of Mr. Grischott are still living in Switzerland, as are his aged parents.

Like many young men Simon Grischott was not contented to remain at home, and set off for America in 1881, at the age of nineteen, to establish

himself in business. After a brief sojourn in Pennsylvania, he came to Lima, Ohio, in 1882, and started in the hotel business. He remained there four years as manager of the Hotel French, then came to Toledo as head clerk of the Boody House, where for ten years he contributed largely toward the popularity and success of that hostelry. So genial and gentlemanly was he, that, when he decided to go to the St. Charles hotel with Charles Hanner, many of the old patrons of the Boody followed him and the new house speedily acquired a reputation for excellency and courteous treatment of the guests. Later, when Mr. Grischott became the purchaser of the St. Charles, in connection with other parties, his friends gathered about him well pleased that their favorite clerk was to manage his own house. Under his supervision the hotel has flourished, and this handsomely furnished house is counted one of the leading places of entertainment in the city. Every patron receives a personal welcome and a royal treatment, and all are unanimous in their praise of the management.

Mr. Grischott is a member of various social and fraternal organizations, among them the Elks, Royal Arcanum, K. of P., and National Union. He has a charming home, and no happier couple lives in Toledo than Mr. and Mrs. Grischott. Mrs. Grischott was Minnie Blass before her marriage, in 1890. One little child, Gilga, named for Mr. Grischott's mother, brightens their house.

HOMER HOOD, Toledo. Homer Hood is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, a member of the old German family of Hood who settled in Liberty township, Trumbull county, in 1803. George Hood, the father of Homer Hood, was a farmer in Trumbull county all his life, and died on his farm in 1883; his wife passed away during the war of the rebellion, leaving twelve children, but seven of whom are now living—three, residents of Youngstown, Ohio; three, of Toledo, and one, of California. Homer Hood was educated at Mt. Union college, in 1869–70–71, and upon leaving there taught district school in his native place. He was married in 1873 to Miss Charlotte Crum, of Mahoning county, and directly after his marriage moved to Girard, Trumbull county, near his father's home, where he lived and engaged in lumber business until 1876. In that year he sold out and went to Massillon and entered the employ of the Massillon Coal Co., which later merged into the Grove Coal company. In 1878 he moved to Cleveland while still in the employ of this company as salesman, and after two years in their service engaged with the O. Young Coal Co , a year later coming to Toledo with Messrs. Gosline & Barbour. Mr. Hood was salesman for this firm from 1882 to 1886, when he left the coal business permanently. He started a subscription book business on his own account, and a few months later was joined by his brother, Aaron B. Hood, who is still his partner. They located in the Jefferson hotel, later moving to the corner of Adams and St. Clair streets; a year after they engaged in business they bought out the Taylor subscription book interests and continued the combined business for another year, at the same time assuming the management of the Toledo branch store of the Lovell Manufacturing company of Erie, Penn. The following year Hood Bros. purchased this store, continuing business with the same line of goods until 1893. In June of that year they purchased the stock of furniture in the hands of the assignee of Phil Hager, and after considerable enlargement are now dealing in a full line of furniture, besides their original line of subscription books and household specialties. They have also established branch stores in Bryan, Findlay, Tiffin and Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Hood is a very enterprising man; he attends strictly to his business, and can make an excellent showing in the few years he has lived in Toledo. From a small stock in trade he now has a business doing $60,000 annually. Mr. Hood resides at 1528 Huron street with his wife and family of three children—Bertha, Herbert and Myrtle. He belongs to no clubs or organizations other than the Odd Fellows, with which he affiliated twenty-five years ago. He is a member of Wapaukonica lodge, in Toledo. Mr. Hood is a member of St. John's M. E. church. In 1894–5–6 he was a member of the board of education.

JAMES M. WADDICK, Toledo. Dr. J. M. Waddick has for thirty years been a practicing physician in Toledo. For the past ten years he has been a specialist in eye and ear diseases. Dr. Waddick was born August 16, 1837, at Rochester, New York. He is of Irish descent. Patrick and Mary Waddick, his parents, emigrated from Ireland in April, 1837, and settled in Rochester, later removing to Cincinnati, and, in 1853, to Iowa, where Patrick Waddick died in 1885; his wife still survives him. Dr. Waddick received his education in Cincinnati, and in 1868 was graduated from the Miami Medical college at that place. The same year he came to Toledo and opened an office on St. Clair street, near Logan, where he remained in the practice of general medicine until ten years ago. When he began the treatment of the eye and ear especially, he moved his office to the corner of Adams and Superior streets, and is now located on Adams, near Erie street. For three years Dr. Waddick was professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Toledo Medical college, and has been connected at various times with most of the local and state medical societies. At present he is connected with the Northwestern Ohio Medical association; he is ex-president of this society, and also of the Toledo Medical association; he is a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Odd Fellows. Some twenty years ago he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the House of Refuge and Correction, an institution which flourished in Toledo for seven years. Dr. Waddick has an army record of three and a half years' service. He belongs to Volunteer Post, G. A. R., of which he is ex-commander, and was at one time a member of the Union Veterans' Union. On March 17, 1864, he wedded Miss Isabella Spangler, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. They have no children.

CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, Toledo. Hon. Charles P. Griffin is one of Toledo's foremost factors in public affairs. For more than a quarter century he has made his home in this city, and has joined his personal interests to its broader ones. While in the state legislature he worked for the advancement of his home people, and introduced many important measures which affected their interests materially for good. He has proved himself an able statesman, capable of serving the men who elected him in the most satisfactory way. His broad information on matters of consequence secured for him, in the first place, the assurance from his friends that they could place him in office. He yielded to their persuasions and accepted the nomination, and at each election was chosen by a decided majority. In every general assembly of which he was a member he was indefatigable in his efforts for the masses, and, unlike many politicians who forget their promises as soon as they are placed in office, he worked faithfully for their best interests. The repeated support that he has received from them is evidence of his good faith. As an orator and debater, the Hon. C. P. Griffin has established a reputation. Local legislation has been his especial forte. He championed the rights of the majority in all the contests for the establishment and maintenance of the city's gas plant. He introduced bills, which became laws, providing for a more equitable distribution of the costs and extensions and openings, requiring the city to pay the cost of paving all street intersections, and to pay at least one-half of the street lighting. He introduced the free school book bill, the weights and measures law, state title to lands, the railway employes' bill, and many others. The free school book bill became a law through his efforts, and he was instrumental in defeating the railway bridge bill. He greatly distinguished himself by his vigorous and successful opposition to the ninety-nine-year street railway franchise bill, and on behalf of the bill requiring street cars to be vestibuled; also the bill to require railroads to adopt automatic car couplers and air brakes. Wherever he has legislated, in fact, it has been in the interests of the people. The Honorable Charles P. Griffin was born at Tipton, Lorain county, Ohio, September 3, 1842. His parents were Robert W. and Harriet (Beach) Griffin. In the common schools of his native town Mr. Griffin received his early education, afterward entering Oberlin college, where he paid his own expenses by teaching school during the winter months for several years. In 1864 he became a teacher in a business college in Oberlin, and eventually its principal. In 1866 he opened a business college in Hillsdale, which, with the assistance of a partner, he operated for two years, in addition to his college in Oberlin. In 1868 Mr. Griffin came to Toledo and embarked in real estate and insurance. From 1879 to 1883 he was at Chicago as general manager of the National Life Insurance Co., returning to Toledo in 1883 to devote his attention to the upbuilding of his own business. During the war Mr. Griffin was an ardent supporter of the union cause, and member of Company C, Seventh Ohio infantry. For ten years he was a trustee in Hillsdale college, and, in recognition of his services, one of the finest college buildings was named Griffin Hall. He is a Knights Templar and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Griffin was married March 8, 1870, to Isabella Harris, daughter of Dr. H. L. Harris, of Bellevue, Ohio. They have three children — Mark, now married; Ruth, and Ethel.

ANTHONY J. BARSCH, Toledo. Anthony J. Barsch, attorney-at-law, came to Toledo in 1889 from Buffalo, after graduation from Canisius college. He was born at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio, in 1868, and at the age of twelve went to Philadelphia, and was graduated from La Salle college. At the age of sixteen he removed to Buffalo, and was there in college five years. After coming to Toledo Mr. Barsch studied law with James E. Pilliod and Charles E. Kent, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1892, since which time he has practiced in this city. Under the tuition of Mr. Kent he learned abstracting and real estate law, and in 1896 became a partner, under the firm-name of Kent & Barsch. Upon the death of Mr. Kent, in 1898, Mr. Barsch succeeded him in the abstracting business, which he is now conducting alone. In this branch of the law he has been eminently successful. Mr. Barsch is a member of the National Union and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He was married in 1894 to Miss Minnie Hohly, of Toledo, and has one child, a son of three. The Barsch residence is on Warren street. The parents of Anthony Barsch were Martin and Ellen Barsch. Martin Barsch, now deceased, was well known among the Lake Erie islands as a grape-grower at Put-in Bay, where he lived for nearly twenty years. His wife survives him, and is a member of the family of her son.

WILLIS F. BROWN, Toledo. Willis F. Brown, city civil engineer, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Toledo, April 9, 1857, to Augustus and Fannie A. (Hyde) Brown, and received his education in the city schools. At the age of sixteen Mr. Brown engaged in civil engineering with Alfred Wilkin, and later he served one year draughting for N. B. Bacon, architect. In 1874 his parents removed to Michigan, on a farm, and here Mr. Brown remained until he attained his majority, when he returned to Toledo and worked at various employments, eventually securing a position with the Clover Leaf railroad, in the engineering department. Inside of fifteen months he was promoted from rodman to division engineer—a rapid climb for a young man who had to depend upon his own efforts entirely for an engineer's education. So satisfactory was his work that he was the last man retained on this particular piece of construction, although he was hired some time later than his fellow workmen. After the Clover Leaf work was finished Mr. Brown spent the following four months upon the construction of the Wheeling bridge. His next important position was with the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis railway, where he was called as chief engineer in charge of the building and maintenance of the road. A year

later he returned to Toledo, and was identified with the Toledo Belt railway and various engineering enterprises. For three years succeeding he was engaged as assistant engineer and assistant roadmaster of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and from here he again connected himself with the Clover Leaf road, in charge of bridge construction. In Cincinnati Mr. Brown was assistant chief engineer of the C., H. & D. railway. Since that time he has been variously engaged in the same work, and in 1897 was elected city civil engineer to fill an unexpired term, being re-elected in the spring of 1898. His term will expire in 1901. As a civil engineer Mr. Brown has a reputation for unusual energy and persistence, and as a result of close and conscientious application he has never been obliged to search for work, but is in demand constantly. Everything he does is well done, and it is safe to say that no more efficient engineer is to be found in Toledo. Politically, Mr. Brown is a Republican, though he has never sought publicity or public office other than the one to which he was appointed and which he now fills. He is a member of the Toledo Lincoln club and the American Railway Loyal league. On October 20, 1880, Willis F. Brown and Lillie P. Hill were united in marriage. They have three children—Walter J., Harold A., and Clyde.

JOHN I. WARD, Toledo. Prof. John I. Ward, who occupies the responsible and trustworthy position of superintendent of the ward schools of Toledo, has been engaged in teaching in this city for about thirteen years. He is an active member of the county, state and national educational associations; a broad-minded, thoroughly practical and up-to-date educator, greatly interested in all questions pertaining to his profession. Supt. Ward was born April 20, 1862, the seventh of a family of fifteen children born to Isaac and Rosanna (Lantz) Ward, sturdy pioneers of Scotch Ridge, Wood county, Ohio. Mr. Ward's parents settled on a farm in Wood county, where they now live, in 1853. They have great force of character and determination of purpose, and enjoy the respect and good-will of all who know them. John Irwin Ward early learned, by practical experience, how to manage a farm, and his father soon placed great reliance in the lad's ability and faithfulness. He lived on the old homestead until he reached his sixteenth year, attending district schools in winter and working on his father's farm during the summer season. About this time he resolved to get a good education, and with this object in view set out for himself. He taught district schools, and did anything that was honest and honorable to make his way through High school and college. After passing through the Bowling Green High school he spent two years in Fostory academy, and two years in the scientific and classical departments of the Northern Indiana Normal college, at Valparaiso, Indiana. While this ended his college days, he has been a student ever since, and has read the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle work regularly for nine years, receiving a diploma from the state board of control five years ago. Mr. Ward is eminently fitted for the most responsible position he is now filling, since he possesses the highest grade and longest time certificate that is granted a person in the Toledo schools—five years; the highest and best certificates granted by the Lucas and Wood county examiners—eight years. In addition to the above he holds a life certificate to teach from the Ohio state board of examiners, at Columbus, Ohio. Prof. Ward has always met with marked success in his chosen profession. He came into prominence in Toledo in 1895, when he advocated the distribution of the grammar schools through the various wards of the city. That his reasons for such advocacy were well founded are subject to undeniable proof in the practical success attending the founding of grammar schools in the Washington building, over which he presided as supervising principal at that time. Of Mr. Ward's private life there is much to commend. He is clean from every point of view; not vacillating in manner, but firm and aggressive, yet not conceited. On June 25, 1896, Mr. Ward was wedded to Miss Harriett Elzina Cochran, one of the best primary teachers in the Toledo corps, a lady of culture and social attainments, who presides with charming hospitality over the pleasant home of her distinguished husband, at 923 Lincoln avenue. The board of education of Toledo, Ohio, with but one dissenting voice, made Prof. John I. Ward superintendent of all the ward schools of the city, on January 31, 1898. On March 25, 1898, he was unanimously elected by the board of education as a member of the Toledo teachers' examining board, to serve until August 30, 1900.

M. A. SMALLEY, Toledo. M. A. Smalley, U. S. marshal since 1896, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on his father's farm. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Smalley. Mr. Smalley's paternal ancestors were natives of New Jersey—they settled in that state some 300 years ago. His mother's family were of Irish and Welsh extraction. The family of Isaac Smalley consisted of seven children, all of whom are living. Judge Allen Smalley, of Upper Sandusky, prominent in Ohio politics, is the brother of M. A. Smalley. In 1853 Isaac Smalley removed to Wyandot county, and here, in the country schools, M. A. Smalley received his early education. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher. Two years later he went west. He remained there several years, gaining considerable experience in pioneer life in Kansas and the Indian Territory, and returning to Wyandot county was married, and immediately entered the political field. He was elected mayor of Carey, Ohio, a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants, and served four years, resigning the office to take his place as member of the 67th general assembly of Ohio, where he remained two terms. During his session in the legislature he was chosen one of the dozen members of the centennial reception committee, of which Governor J. B. Foraker was chairman. This committee was appointed for the reception of distinguished guests at the centennial expositions in

Cincinnati, Columbus and Marietta. In 1894 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic state central committee, without opposition, and the following year was re-elected, without a dissenting vote. In 1896 he was appointed U. S. marshal for the northern district of Ohio, with chief offices at Cleveland, and an office at Toledo, where he is to be found a large portion of the time. In July of that year he removed from Upper Sandusky to Toledo, and is now a resident of Robinwood avenue. Aside from his political career, Mr. Smalley has been engaged in a variety of business pursuits. He was largely instrumental in building the pretty town of Lenore, Tennessee; and in 1893 was appointed by Judge Richie receiver of the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western railroad. He is now engaged in oil and gold mining speculation.

CHARLES H. JONES, Toledo. Charles H. Jones, president and treasurer of the Smith, Jones & Worts Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, etc., and ex-auditor of Lucas county, was born February 7, 1845, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His parents were Paul Jones and Mary A. (Clark) Jones, of New York and Connecticut. Paul Jones came to Toledo in 1855, and entered the Toledo branch of the old State Bank of Ohio, which finally merged into the Toledo National bank, as cashier, remaining there in that position for seventeen years. He was afterwards appointed U. S. consul to Santo Domingo by General Grant, and lived there ten years. At the expiration of this period he moved to Florida and engaged in orange culture and real estate business. He died in Toledo in 1886, his wife having preceded him by two years. Charles H. Jones was educated in the Toledo public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the Toledo National bank as messenger, and remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. A, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry—General Steedman's regiment. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and returned to Toledo, which has since been his home. In 1872 he married Miss Annie E. Johnston, of Frederick, Maryland, daughter of Dr. William and Ann M. Johnston. Shortly before his marriage he re entered the Toledo National bank as teller, and for fifteen years was connected with that institution. The bank went into liquidation in 1888, and Mr. Jones then accepted an appointment to the office of deputy night collector of customs, serving two seasons. In local politics he has always been active. He has been a lifelong Republican. He served one year in the city council, and later was elected to the office of county auditor. His election occurred in November, 1890. He assumed the duties of office in September, 1891, and so satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected in 1893 for a second term, which expired in October, 1897. In March, 1898, he, with Mr. Covington Worts and Chas. R. Smith, organized the company of which he is now president. The firm, made up as it is of men of sterling qualities and business ability, at once took high rank among the successful institutions of Toledo. Mr. Jones is a member of the Grand Army, Elks, American Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Honor, and is also a member of the Toledo and Country clubs and the Toledo Yachting association. He is a very popular gentleman, is extremely genial, and has many friends in Toledo.

DR. WILLIAM D. STEWART, Toledo. Dr. William D. Stewart, general medical practitioner in the regular school, settled in Toledo eight years ago, and has built up a most successful business. He came to this city from Pemberville, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for sixteen years, and was accounted one of the leading physicians of that thriving little city. Dr. Stewart is a native of Seneca county, Ohio, where he was born to Thomas D. and Henrietta Stewart, on January 6, 1848. He received a literary education in Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1872, and later successfully passed the medical examination in the Wooster university, at Cleveland, receiving his diploma in 1874. He took a post-graduate course in medicine, in New York City, in 1886, at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Polyclinic School. After finishing school in Cleveland Dr. Stewart settled down to practice in Pemberville, coming to Toledo directly after his post-graduate work, in 1890. Dr. Stewart is a member of the surgical staff of St. Vincent's hospital, and is connected with the Toledo Medical society, the Northwestern Ohio Medical association, and the Ohio State Medical society. He is a member of the Toledo Microscopical society. Dr. Stewart is also a Mason. He was married in Fostoria, Ohio, on October 29, 1874, to Miss Celesta J. Kelly, daughter of Moses and Mary A. Kelly, of that city, and has three children—Ralph W., sergeant-major of the Sixth O. V. I.; M. Agnes, a student, and W. D. Stewart, Jr.

JASON A. BARBER, Toledo. Judge J. A. Barber, of the common pleas court, was born at Ionia, Michigan, January 24, 1855. His father was a farmer, a native of New York, and a resident, from boyhood, of Ohio and Michigan. His mother was born, reared and married in Ohio. In 1867 the family removed to Wood county, Ohio, and Jason, then a boy of twelve, alternately farmed and attended district school for five years. In 1872, by dint of hard work, he was enabled to enter the preparatory department at Oberlin, and for seven years he struggled bravely through the classical course, earning his way by teaching and manual labor. He was graduated as a bachelor of arts in 1879. Immediately after graduation he secured a position as superintendent of public schools at St. Marys, and remained there one year. The following year he came to Toledo as principal of the High school. During this time he studied law, and after his term in the schools here was ended, he continued his readings in the office of L. K. Parks until his admission to the bar, in 1882. Messrs. Parks and Barber then formed a partnership, which continued about ten years. In 1890 Mr. Barber was elected prosecuting

attorney of Lucas county, and was re-elected in 1893, serving honorably in this capacity. In November, 1896, he was elected to the common pleas bench, and has since conducted himself with great credit as a judge. The promotion was entirely merited, as can be inferred from the persistent course of progress mapped out in his boyhood, and successfully and steadfastly adhered to by the man. He is a married man, having united with Ida H. Hull, of Sandusky, in 1883. She has given him five children—three sons and two daughters.

LINDLEY W. MORRIS, Toledo. Judge Lindley W. Morris, elected to the common pleas bench in 1893, is one of the youngest of the four judges serving in that court for the first sub-division of the fourth district. He is a native of Ohio, and has been a resident of this city since his admission to the bar in 1880. Up to the time of his election to the bench he practiced law successfully here. He was first nominated for judge of the common pleas court in 1889, but was defeated. He was twice elected to the city council, and served as its president during his second term. He resigned the office of councilman to enter upon his term as judge. Judge Morris is a son of Thomas C. and Minerva J. (Preston) Morris, and is of English descent. He was born on his father's farm, in Columbiana county, October 16, 1853. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose parents were Virginians, was born in Ohio. Thomas C. Morris served his country faithfully during the civil war, and became a colonel. After he was mustered out he returned to his farm in Columbiana county, and in 1869 he was made sheriff of that county, and served four years. His son, Lindley, then a boy of sixteen years, became his chief deputy. Upon retiring from office, Thomas Morris returned to farming, and died at his home in 1893; his wife followed him the same year. The education of Lindley W. Morris was completed in Oberlin college, in 1878, after a four years' classical course. He took the degree of bachelor of arts. After graduation he conducted a normal school in Trumbull county, and in 1879 he pursued the study of law at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. As a judge in the common pleas court, Lindley W. Morris has given general satisfaction to lawyers and litigants. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a thorough lawyer before succeeding to the bench, and was particularly known as a careful student and close investigator of the law. On December 27, 1894, Judge Morris was married to Miss Fannie May Darling, daughter of Col. Henry A. and Mary (Newcomb) Darling, of Hyde Park, Mass.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, Toledo. Charles H. Thompson, recently appointed superintendent of music in the public schools of Toledo, and choirmaster of Trinity church, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1848. He was educated at St. Peter's and the Leeds Grammar school, under Dr. Barry, who afterwards became lord bishop of Cape Town. He was a solo chorister boy at the Leeds Parish church, and received his first musical training under R. S. Burton and the Rev. Dr. Dykes, afterwards studying with Madame Sara Dobson and Lady Lennox, who became the famous Mrs. Joseph Wood, of operatic reputation. Mr. Thompson came to this country in the fall of 1872. In January, 1874, he was married to Emma, second daughter of Mr. George Wilson, of Toledo. At this time he was choirmaster of St. Paul's church, in Detroit, under the rectorate of Rev. Dr. Pitkin. Acting under the advice of Theodore Thomas, he removed to the east, going to Boston for the study of opera. For one season he was leading tenor with the Boston Opera company. In 1877 he settled in New York city, and accepted his first engagement in that place as tenor solo in the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth avenue and Tenth street, the rector being Rev. Dr. Collon Smith. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Thompson engaged as tenor for the choir of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler pastor. He resigned this position in 1886 to become one of the leading tenors in the American National Opera company, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Associated with him in this company were Madame Fursch-Madi, Emma Juch, Max Heinrich, Myron Whitney, and others. He sang the tenor part in the first production of Antonin Dvorak's Spectre's Bride and Stabat Mater, in the cities of Providence, R. I., and New York; also in Mors et Vita and Redemption of Gounod, in Philadelphia, Montreal, and Toronto, Canada. Mr. Thompson was for many years in the eastern festival circuit, and was well known as an oratorio tenor, singing under Thomas, Zerrahu and Dr. Leopold Damrosch. In the New York Academy of Music he made his debut with the New York Oratorio society, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, in Handel's "Messiah," in company with Madame Trebelli and Max Heinrich, on December 26, 1883. From 1888 to 1892 he was choirmaster of St. John's P. E. church, in Brooklyn, and from 1892–3, solo tenor of Trinity chapel, New York city. From 1893 to January 1, 1897, he was choirmaster of St. Michael and All Angels' church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was called to Trinity church, Toledo, by the rector and vestry, on January 1, 1897. His appointment as superintendent of music in the public schools of this city was made at the meeting of the school board on June 13, 1898. Since the financial wreckage of the National Opera Co., in 1886, Mr. Thompson has devoted nearly all of his time to teaching and directing music. In this capacity he ranks very highly, and is considered a valuable addition to the musical world in Toledo.

GEORGE U. ROULET, Toledo. George U. Roulet, city auditor, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1857. His father was Frederic G. Roulet, a native of Switzerland, who settled in America in 1853 and followed the business of watchmaker in New York city until 1861. Later he came to Toledo and for many years was in the employ of H. T. Cook & Co., jewelers of this city. His wife was

Emma Calame, also of Switzerland. Both are deceased. George Roulet was educated in St. John's academy at Alexandria, Virginia, and at Oberlin. In 1870, at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to S. K. McKinstry, a jeweler of Toledo, and remained in this place for over five years. He next went to Cleveland and worked there one year with a diamond setting house, leaving that city to return to Toledo and set up in business for himself. This was in 1877. From that year until May, 1898, he was continuously in the business of manufacturing jeweler in Toledo. For the past twenty years Mr. Roulet has been active in local politics and has served his party—Republican—in various capacities. He represented the Seventh ward from 1894 to 1898 in the Aldermanic board, and in April, 1898, was elected to his present position, as city auditor. He is a member of numerous secret and social organizations. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite mason and is grand chief ranger of the Foresters of America, the highest state office. He belongs to the Lincoln club, the Toledo Yachting association and has been connected with the Ohio National Guard since 1873. Mr. Roulet was married in 1880 to Miss Martha Schulle, of this city, and has three children living—Cornelia, Lloyd and Norman.

J. MORRIS STEENBERG, Toledo. J. M. Steenberg, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania company, was born June 27, 1854, at Waterford, New York. He entered railway service in 1875 as clerk in the local freight office of the Pennsylvania company at Tiffin, Ohio. Since that time he has been consecutively, July 1, 1876, to September, 1882, clerk and telegraph operator in division freight office at Toledo; September, 1882, to November 1, 1892, contracting agent for the same company, and November 1, 1892, to date division freight agent in this city.

WILLIAM F. VAN LOO, Toledo. William F. Van Loo, of the photographic firm of Van Loo & Trost, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856. His father, Louis Van Loo, was a Belgian; his mother, Belgian-French. William Van Loo was the oldest of his parents' children, only three of whom are now living. His father came to America in 1849, his mother a few years later. In 1864 the family moved to Toledo, where, in the public schools, Mr. Van Loo had a grammar grade training, going to work at the age of fourteen with J. Cooper Price, dealer at that time in gents' furnishing goods. In the three years he remained with Mr. Price he got his first training for his future career in the line of art. It was humble art—only the decoration in water colors of the printed signs and mottoes Mr. Price used in his Sunday school and mission work, and it was carried on in a cellar in place of a studio, but it sufficed to teach the young lad a few crude principles of color, and so capable did he become that he was finally trusted to cut out and embellish these pasteboard mottoes alone. After the time spent in the employ of Mr. Price, Mr. Van Loo worked one year with William Mabley, the clothier, on Summit street, where J. J. Freeman is now located; but the taste for painting was strong within him and he left there to work for fifty cents a week scraping off old signs and absorbing new ideas under Milton Gill and Harry Kellogg, of Yost Bros. These well-known sign and scenic artists gave him many useful hints, and as he learned the trade of sign painting he picked up something of sketching and drawing. Then he took a course of instruction under the tuition of Prof. Thompson, of the Philadelphia Art school, and learned portrait work, which came in conveniently when he secured a position in one of Chicago's prominent photograph galleries. For three years he did crayon portrait work there and learned retouching and operating at the same time. He then came to Toledo and purchased a gallery which had made a failure and built up a nice trade. His first real set-back in life came to end a brief career of independence, in the shape of the Hall block fire. It destroyed his gallery and the earnings of the past five years in a few moments. He next set up a gallery at 149-151 Summit street in 1883, and five years later formed a partnership with Frederick J. Trost. They have been in business together successfully for the past ten years. In fact, there is no doubt that this firm has done the greatest volume of business of any photographic firm in Toledo. Mr. Van Loo was one of the judges of the Eastman company's exhibit of large portrait work for the World's fair, in connection with J. F. Ryder and Mr. Stewart, of Hartford, Connecticut., which was a notable honor. At the first exhibition made by the firm in 1894 with the exhibitors at the National convention of the Photographers' association of America at St. Louis, they were awarded honorable distinction for a meritorious collection. In 1895 the same convention at Detroit awarded them a medal for composition pictures and third prize on cabinet photographs. In 1896 at the Chatauqua convention, the finest and largest of the national meetings of the association, Van Loo & Trost received first prize for cabinet photographs. They have also had numerous medals from the Tri-State fair. The excellence of their work is attested to by hundreds of Toledoans and the newest experiments in photography are always to be found in their perfection in their gallery.

Outside of his business Mr. Van Loo has ventured several times into other fields, but none of them have proved particularly successful from a financial standpoint. He was at one time a stockholder and director of the Toledo Post that sold out to the Bee some fifteen years ago. Mr. Van Loo is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a member of the West End club and president of the Art League. In 1876 he married Miss Matilda Hennig, of Toledo. They have one little daughter, Helen.

WILLIAM BEATTY, Toledo. William Beatty, grand keeper of records and seal of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio, is the son of John and Mary (Gray) Beatty, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland, His parents emigrated to Montreal, Canada, in 1851, and in that city, on October 27, the subject of this

sketch was born. Mr. Beatty received his education in the free schools of Montreal. At the age of eleven he began the earning of his own living. He entered the office of the Evening Telegraph as prin. ter's devil and served five years as apprentice, graduating as a "jour" printer at the end of that period. He remained with The Telegraph a short time after completing his apprenticeship, but soon, like all printers, found a desire to travel, a part of his nature, and leaving Montreal, took his first long trip from that city to Detroit. He worked on various Detroit papers and in July, 1869, came to Toledo and went to work on the Toledo Commercial, at that time owned by Mr. Clark Waggoner. He made many sorties between the years 1869 and 1871, and finally settled in Toledo permanently. In 1871 he "got a case" on the Daily Blade and remained there until 1884, during the last ten years of that time acting as foreman of the composing room. In 1884 Mr. Beatty resigned his position on The Blade to take a seat in the Ohio legislature, representing Lucas county, his election having occurred in the fall of 1883. On his return from the legislature he accepted the foremanship of the Evening Bee. This position he held but a short time, when he was appointed city editor of that paper, which position he held until the retirement of Mr. Elmer White from the management of The Bee. He succeeded Mr. White as managing editor. In 1892 he retired permanently from newspaper business to assume the duties of his present position, to which he was appointed by Grand Chancellor Dorn, of Cleveland, to fill a vacancy. He was unanimously re-elected and served three years. Last December he was practically unanimously re elected for another term, beginning June 1, 1898. Mr. Beatty has been a member of the K. of P. since 1873, and has held all offices in his local lodge, besides the highest offices in the state grand body, representing Ohio as one of four in the Supreme Lodge which met at Kansas City in 1892. Besides the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Beatty is a member and past master of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, F. & A. M., and all the other bodies up to and including the 32d degree. He is a member of the Toledo Press club, of which organization he was president two years; an honorary member of Toledo Typographical union, No. 63, in which body he also held all the offices from doorkeeper to president and represented the union in the International meeting at St. Louis in 1873. Mr. Beatty served six years in the board of councilmen, representing the First ward from 1877 to 1883, three years of which time he presided over the body. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Foraker as a trustee of the Boys' Industrial school at Lancaster, Ohio, and is still a member, holding commissions from four governors—Foraker, Campbell, McKinley and Bushnell.

On February 7, 1871, Mr. Beatty was married to Miss Mary Druillard, one of the daughters of a pioneer French resident of the Maumee Valley. From this union eight children were born, five girls and three boys, one of the latter having died at the age of three years. The three eldest daughters are married—Carrie, to Dr. R. H. Timpany; Grace, to George W. Millard, and Nellie, to Ervin F. Kemp. Nina, Myrtle and Elmer are still in school. Raymond, the youngest, is a child of three. Mr. Beatty and his family are active members of St. John's M. E. church. Their home is at 336 Sixteenth street.

FRANK E. ROFF, Toledo. Frank E. Roff was born November 24, 1858, in Toledo, to Charles Beach Roff, of Newark, New Jersey, and Clara Manley, of Richfield Springs, New York. He received his education in London, Ontario, New Haven, Connecticut, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1880 Mr. Roff connected himself with the Toledo Street Railway company and afterwards became director in this organization and was made assistant superintendent of the Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Co. In 1891 he became president of the Crescent Livery company, which office he still holds. Mr. Roff is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Toledo club and Country club, and has always been extremely popular in Toledo society. He is still unmarried.

L. S. BAUMGARDNER, Toledo. Leander S. Baumgardner, wholesale dealer in dry goods, was born in East Union township, Wayne county, Ohio, February 10, 1832. His father, Peter Baumgardner, was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany. He settled in this country at an early age, in the year 1812. Catharine Heller, a native of Hellerston, Pennsylvania, was the mother of L. S. Baumgardner. Peter Baumgardner and wife came to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1830. When Leander was a lad of ten he was bound out to a farmer to work summers and attend school winters. Before he reached his twenty-first year he had picked up a sufficient amount of learning to enable him to teach school, which he did for two terms. At the age of twenty-two he joined his older brothers, J. H. and T. P. Baumgardner, in the drug business and opened a store at Wooster, Ohio, in 1854, under the firm name of J. H. Baumgardner & Co. Three years after this venture was started the firm erected a building for their use, known as the "Arcadome," with a public hall in the upper story, the first building of the kind in Wooster. L. S. Baumgardner was a leading spirit in the business, for he was naturally shrewd, daring and enterprising and he labored unceasingly for the success of the young firm. With his brother, J. H. Baumgardner, he published a newspaper whose prime object was the advertisement of their own business, and later he helped to organize the Wooster Library association, an institution which flourished and became very useful in the little city. In 1865 Mr. Baumgardner disposed of his interest in the store and took to farming, having purchased a farm at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio. A year later he forsook this business and came to Toledo, where he founded the firm of L. S. Baumgardner & Co., for wholesale trade in notions, gents' furnishing goods, etc. This firm has now grown to mammoth proportions and is just housing itself in one of the largest buildings in the city, that known as the

Coghlin block, on Jefferson and St. Clair streets. For some time past they have done business in a handsome building on Summit and Oak streets. Leander Baumgardner ranks with the leading mercantile men of Northwestern Ohio, a distinction due entirely to his own indomitable will, energy and cleverness. Withal he is an honest man and enjoys the respect and friendship of all the best people of Toledo. He is extremely liberal in promoting religious and philanthropic enterprises.

L. S. Baumgardner has been prominent in a large number of public affairs and has done a large amount of building and some manufacturing as well. He has probably improved more residence property than any other man in Toledo. The beautiful club and theatre building known as The Collingwood is one of his gifts to the city. He was one of the organizers of the Great Western Pin Co., that did business in this city for a number of years, and was president of the Toledo Cot and Wringer Co., which he eventually removed to Fremont. He was the first president of the Tri State Fair association and one of its leading organizers. During the seven years of his service this institution took in over $260,000, paid larger premiums and larger dividends on its stock than any other similar enterprise, and accumulated permanent improvements to the value of $60,000, and all this without a working capital to start with. Mr. Baumgardner was also active in the organization of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, which for several years did much to promote business interests in this community. As a member of the Board of Equalization he has done a good work in establishing just and equitable rules for city taxation. After the organization of the Citizens' Electric Light Co., L. S. Baumgardner became its president and succeeded in relieving its embarrassment and of securing a combination of the United States, Brush and Thompson-Houston companies under one organization, with a capital stock of $150,000, of which he became president. Politically Mr. Baumgardner is a Republican and has been the candidate of his party both for the Toledo mayoralty and for Congress. He is an Episcopalian in creed and has always heartily co-operated with his church in everything pertaining to its growth. L. S. Baumgardner was married April 25, 1858, to Miss Matilda E. Miller, of Akron, Ohio. His wife has wielded a great influence for good among the benevolent institutions of the city, principally the Protestant Orphans' Home and the Protestant hospital.

ELISHA DAVIS, Toledo. Elisha Davis, traveling salesman with the Walding, Kinnan & Marvin company, was born at Ferrington, Monroe county, New York, to Isaac M. and Rachel Van Alstine Davis, on October 13, 1848. He was the fourth son in a family of eight children. His parents were natives of Long Island and New York. They removed to Michigan about 1850 and settled in Somerset, Hillsdale county. Both died soon after their removal and the family separated. Elisha Davis, then four years of age, was brought to Sylvania, this county, and was reared by Eli and Catherine Hubbard on their farm. When Mr. Davis was seven years old his adopted father died and at the age of fifteen Mrs. Hubbard followed her husband, and the young lad was obliged to earn his own livelihood. He came to Toledo and picked up such odd jobs as came to hand and in winter returned to Sylvania and worked for his board while he attended school. In 1870 he learned the drug business with Warren D. Moore, of Sylvania, and remained with him four years. At the age of twenty-six he came to Toledo to work for Plain, Williams & Co., wholesale druggists on St. Clair street, and up to the year of their failure stayed with this firm, doing faithful service. After leaving there he engaged with J. M. Hughes & Co., on Market Space, as traveling salesman, leaving their employ in 1880 to accept a similar position with Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, which he has retained since that time. Mr. Davis is president of the Toledo Traveling Men's association, and is exceedingly popular with the genial members of this fraternity. He is also connected with the United Commercial Travelers, in which organization he has held all the local offices and is a member of the Grand Council of the State of Ohio. He is besides an Odd Fellow. Mr. Davis was married on January 15, 1873, to Miss Mary Braunschweiger, of Sylvania, and has three sons—Roy E., veterinary surgeon on Dorr street; Arthur, with the Craig Oil company, and Earl, a member of the firm of E. Davis & Co., dry goods and notions, on Dorr street.

L. B. FRAKER, Bowling Green. L. B. Fraker, county surveyor of Wood county, was born on a farm near Wauseon, Ohio, August 9, 1852, where he spent his boyhood days at farm work, with only the educational advantages of a farm boy of those days. Mr. Fraker being fond of educational matters turned his attention to attending school and teaching. After completing the course in the Wauseon High school he attended the Northwestern Normal at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he pursued a complete mathematical course, including surveying and civil engineering. After completing this course he was superintendent of the Fayette schools, and taught mathematics in the Morenci Normal school. He was elected county surveyor and engineer and served two terms, he having charge of all the county surveying and engineering and joint ditch work with Lucas county. He was for several years superintendent of the Custar schools. He has always given the best of satisfaction wherever he has been in any capacity. He is, perhaps, among the best mathematicians in the state, having had much correspondence with leading professors of mathematics of colleges, and contributing to some of the leading mathematical journals. In 1895 he was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket of Wood county by a good majority. Mr. Fraker is of a kind, social disposition, and his generous nature is full of sympathy with every diligent student who is rising to planes of honor by self-application and against adverse circumstances. He is an efficient

and popular official, and the people of Wood county acted well in electing him to the important office he now holds. He with his excellent wife and family are popular additions to the county seat and are among its best citizens.

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JAMES A. DAILEY, Toledo. James A. Dailey is engaged in the insurance business. He came to Toledo in the year 1873. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, February 12, 1856. His parents lived in that locality for about fifty years, coming from Ireland when young people. His father was one of the first men employed in the construction of the old Buffalo & State Line railroad—now part of the Lake Shore system—running from Buffalo, then a small town, to the Pennsylvania state line. Transfers were made to the "broad" gauge road running into the village (now city) of Erie. Pennsylvania. At that time there was a "war" threatened, something on a par with the Toledo-Michigan "war" as to disasters, owing to the necessary transfers on account of the difference in "gauge." Mr. Dailey's father, like all other employes, was of course involved in that "war." His father continued in the service of that road and its successors for thirty-five years without a break, retiring at the age of seventy-two. After the death of Mr. Dailey's mother his father made his home with Mr. Dailey in this city, and where he passed the few remaining years of his life just waiting for the final call. James A. Dailey received his education in the parochial schools of Dunkirk, New York, and at the Dunkirk academy, the best his parents could afford. His ambition was to follow his father into the service of the railroad company, and he did so immediately after leaving school. He continued with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company for over twenty-three years, twenty-two years of which was served in their cashier's department, Toledo. In 1895 he was elected state secretary of the insurance society, the Catholic Knights of Ohio, retiring from the railroad business to take charge of that organization's affairs. The organization went ahead rapidly under his management, the membership doubling, the reserve fund increasing from $7,000.00 to $37,000.00, and besides paying to widows and orphans over $200,000.00. Mr. Dailey has now a general insurance agency, with offices in The Valentine, Room 412.

On Mr. Dailey's mother's side, Mr. Dailey comes from an ancient Irish family (Hallinan) that has produced many brilliant men and women who have been prominent in literature, art and sciences. John Hallinan, Esq., of Limerick, Mr. Dailey's uncle, was a leading member of the Irish bar, practicing mostly in the city of Dublin, while other uncles, of the same family, were celebrated physicians, and one uncle was a poet, premature death cutting short what was certain of being a brilliant career. The parents of James A. Dailey were married in St. Mary's Catholic church, Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, and had four children, one daughter and three sons. The daughter, Mary, became a religeuse immediately on finishing school, and was thereafter known as Sister St. Charles Borromeo. She was of the community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, with the mother house on Edward street, near Delaware avenue, Buffalo, New York. His sister (Sr. Borromeo) was for a long time stationed at the convent at Suspension Bridge, New York, teaching on both the Canadian and American sides. She was obliged to cross the famous international suspension bridge often and in all kinds of weather. After about fifteen years of labor in God's cause she passed to her reward, dying at the beautiful country home of the community near North Buffalo. Her death was that of a religeuse—calm and happy. The sick room adjoined the chapel, the doors leading thereto being open. On a beautiful September evening she answered to the usual evening prayers offered by the entire community in union and at the last response her soul had passed away. Mr. Dailey's brothers also followed their father into the railroad business, one dying while in the service. James Dailey, senior, died at the age of seventy-five years and his wife at the age of seventy-one years. James A. Dailey has resided in Toledo twenty-five years. He is married and the happy father of seven children, the eldest aged fifteen years and the youngest eighteen months. His wife was Mary Toomey, daughter of Captain William Toomey, senior captain of the 72d Regiment, Excelsior (New York) brigade, and in command of his regiment at Spottsylvania Court House. They were married in St. Mary's church, in the same church in which Mr. Dailey's parents were married, February 8, 1882. Mrs. Dailey is also a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and a graduate of the same school her husband attended, they being schoolmates. Mrs. Dailey has a natural taste for music. Her sister, Sr. Regina, of the Young Ladies' academy at Georgetown, District of Columbia, being the instructor in music, especially on the harp, in that celebrated and ancient seat of learning. Sister M. Teresa, who was in charge of the Villa Marie at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James F. Casey, of Erie, Pennsylvania, are also Mrs. Dailey's sisters. The late lamented Very Reverend T. A. Casey, vicar general of the diocese of Erie, was a member of the Casey family. Mr. Dailey's children are Mary Florence, aged fifteen years; Margaret Teresa, twelve; Joseph, ten; Grace Cecilia, eight; Helen Anastasia, five; Regina, three, and Paul, one and a half years. James died in infancy. Florence, Margaret and Grace attend the Ursuline convent; Joseph attends the parochial schools of St. Francis de Sales. The Ursulines instruct them in music also, Margaret and Joseph on the violin. Mr. Dailey and family attend St. Francis de Sales church. Mr. Dailey was for many years a member and secretary of that parish council. Mr. Dailey is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Toledo Fire Underwriters' association. He represents some of the leading insurance companies (accident, fire and life), operating in Toledo. He is possessed of good executive ability, is energetic and popular. Is one of those men who "can do two days' work in one" when occasion requires such, and is sure to win in the business world.

CHARLES R. FABEN, JR., Toledo. Charles R. Faben, jr., general manager of the Toledo Gas Light and Coke company, came to Toledo in October, 1866, with his parents, Charles R. and Martha (Watkins) Faben. He attended the public schools here, and in 1868, at the age of fourteen, connected himself with the company with which he is still identified. From a helper in the engine room he became foreman in 1872, and in 1877 he was promoted to the position of superintendent, and a few years later to that of general manager. His father before him was superintendent of the same institution. He came to this city in 1866 at the time the gas works were rebuilt and remained there until 1877, when he left Toledo to accept a similar position in Milwaukee. The parents of C. R. Faben, jr., are of English origin. They settled in America in 1851 in New York city, and later moved to Connecticut. C. R. Faben, sr., was originally a seafaring man, but upon his arrival in this country he engaged in the gas business with the Manhattan Gas company of New York, and when he removed to Connecticut took upon himself the construction of a large gas plant at Fairhaven. During his entire life in America he has devoted himself to the building, remodeling and superintendency of gas works. He has now retired from business and is a resident of this city. C. R. Faben, jr., is a man of strict, old-fashioned integrity. He has principles of honesty so thoroughly grounded in his nature that modern looseness of business habit is impossible to him. He has retained during his entire life the respect and admiration of his fellowmen, both in public and private life. In 1879 Mr. Faben married Miss Ida M. Cramer, of this city, and has two children, Pearl and Charles. Mr. Faben is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Toledo club, and with his family belongs to Trinity church.

IRA C. TABER, Toledo. Ira C. Taber, attorney for the National Supply company, is comparatively a new resident of Toledo. For many years he was a successful lawyer in Bowling Green, Ohio, doing a general law business. Mr. Taber was educated in the schools of his birthplace, New Rochester, Ohio, in the High school at Bowling Green, where he was graduated in 1882, and in the Cincinnati Law school, from which he received his diploma in 1885, and admitted to practice in May of the same year. The date of his birth is October 4, 1860. His parents are Nelson D. and Samantha (Skeels) Taber, both of whom are now living. His father was a farmer who left New York for Ohio some fifty years ago and settled near New Rochester. In 1882 he removed to Bowling Green. Ira C. Taber is the only child of his parents living. After his graduation in Cincinnati he returned to his home in Bowling Green and opened an office. He remained there from 1885 to 1897, practicing alone the greater part of the time. He experimented twice in a partnership business, the firm for ten months being James, Taber & Beverstock, and for a longer period, from December, 1895, to January, 1897, Taber & Painter. In 1897 Mr. Taber left Bowling Green for Toledo and accepted the position of attorney for the National Supply company. Since 1887 he has been connected with the company, during the earlier part of which time the firm was known as the Buckeye Supply company. Shortly after accepting this position, Mr. Taber removed his family to Toledo to live. He was married in 1888 and has three children—Merle, Marie and Melva. Mr. Taber has for many years been connected with the Bowling Green Odd Fellows, the only secret organization of which he is a member.

JAMES S. RODGERS, Toledo. James S. Rodgers, president of the Rodgers Shoe company, was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio, March 31, 1847. His parents were James and Matilda (Scott) Rodgers. James Rodgers, sr., was, during his life, the most prominent iron manufacturer in Southern Ohio. He built the first iron furnace in that part of the state and numerous large furnaces at Ironton, among them the old Aetna furnace, one of the largest in the state, in which he held an interest for many years. He also built the Lawrence Rolling Mill at Ironton, which became one of the greatest industries of the place. He died in that city in 1861. James Rodgers, jr., his son, attended the common schools at his home and afterwards was graduated at Sewickly academy, Sewickly, Pennsylvania, the National Normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and Eastman college at Poughkeepsie, New York. After leaving school he went to Washington Territory as special treasury agent, remaining there until 1870, when he returned to Toledo and engaged in the wholesale shoe business, under the firm name of Wright, Taylor & Co., afterwards Taylor, Rodgers & Co., Dewey, Rodgers & Co. and now The Rodgers Shoe Co. Mr. Rodgers, besides being president of this large business institution, which ranks with the first in Ohio, is a director in the Holcomb National bank, the Northwestern Natural Gas Co. and the Palmer Oil Co. He was married at Norwalk, Ohio, May 3, 1870, to Mary L. Parker, daughter of the Hon. William O. Parker. They have four children, James O., now finishing a course at Yale; Martha, wife of Karl Flickinger, an attorney of this city; Anna and Florence.

A. THEODORE KLINE, Toledo. A. T. Kline, one of Toledo's leading dentists, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 3, 1858. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Mason) Kline, his father being a German and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. During his active career Andrew Kline was a manufacturer. He is now in retirement from business and has passed the three score and ten mark. His wife and a goodly family of nine sons and daughters are living; the family home is now in Nashville, Tennessee. A. T. Kline received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis and later attended Vanderbilt university at Nashville, graduating from the dental department in 1880. Previous to graduation he studied dentistry in Hamilton county, Indiana, for five years. On June

1, 1885, Dr. Kline came to Toledo, having practiced his profession from the time of his graduation to that date in Nashville. From 1885 to the present he has practiced dentistry successfully in this city and is recognized as one of the ablest and most reliable members of the fraternity. Dr. Kline is a member of the University club of Toledo and the Ohio State Dental society. He resides at 2006 Madison street. His marriage occurred on September 14, 1882, when he wedded Miss Lillie Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Warren, of Nashville, now deceased. They have no children.

CHARLES PRATT, Toledo. Hon. Charles Pratt, judge of the court of common pleas, occupies a position of eminence on the bench of Lucas county. For forty years he practiced law successfully in this city, and since his election as judge in 1894 has enjoyed unlimited respect as an able and conscientious jurist. Judge Pratt was born near Rochester, New York, January 15, 1828. His youth was spent in Michigan, and his learning, up to the age of sixteen, was acquired in a little country school in the wilds of that primitive and undeveloped country. He then entered a select school at Adrian, and afterward the seminary at Albion, Michigan, and, until he was twenty-one, studied and taught school alternately. In 1850 he became a student in a law office at Adrian, soon afterward settling in Toledo, in the law office of Hill & Perigo. Upon his admission to the bar he succeeded Mr. Perigo in the firm, the name being changed to Hill & Pratt, remaining as such until 1861. In that year Mr. Hill entered the army as brigadier-general, and his actual connection with the firm was severed, though the name remained unchanged until 1870. Later the firm was changed to Pratt, Wilson & Pratt—Henry S., son of Charles Pratt, now professor of biology in Haverford college, Pennsylvania, being the junior member. Judge Pratt conducted a general practice as a lawyer, and the fact that he was chosen on the common pleas bench is sufficient indication of his worthiness as a practitioner of law. During a long residence in Toledo he has identified himself intimately with the interests of the city, serving in many positions with great credit to himself. In the city council he has done service as a member and president of the body. In politics he was originally a Whig, and later a Republican. Since the organization of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Judge Pratt has been one of its trustees, and for many years served as president of the board. He has also been president of the Young Men's Christian association, and an active temperance and Sunday school worker. The judge has been twice married—first in 1853, losing his wife shortly afterward, and again, in 1857, to Catherine Sherring, by whom he had seven children. The Pratt family is descended from Puritan ancestors. Judge Pratt's father, Alpheus Pratt, was a native of Massachusetts. He removed to New York in 1819, and in 1833 came to Michigan, to what what was then known as the "Bean Creek country," about the present city of Hudson, Michigan. He died there, at the age of ninety-one, in the year 1884, and his wife, Louisa Pratt, passed away in the year 1892, in her ninety-seventh year.

CLAYTON L. MURPHY, Toledo. Among the young lawyers of Toledo, there is none who can make a better showing of success than Clayton L. Murphy. Since his admission to the bar he has conducted a general law business in this city, and for an attorney of so few years' practice, his record has been astonishing. The young lawyer has always been a sort of standing joke in the profession although the task of sitting in one's office month after month, waiting for a client, is anything but humorous to the briefless barrister; but although this is the usual case, it has not been that of Mr. Murphy. The secret of this young man's legal and financial success lies in his energy as well as in his talent. He is not afraid of work, and he keeps a sharp lookout for opportunities. During the past year he has successfully defended a number of prominent cases involving large sums of money, and has consequently brought himself before the public very favorably. Mr. Murphy's personal characteristics are those which generally insure success; he is extremely alert and bright, and, while aggressive in his manner of conducting a suit, is good-humored and courteous, and has the power of winning friends by reason of his very youth and earnestness. Clayton L. Murphy comes of a family of English-Irish extraction, which was first represented in this country in the seventeenth century. He was born December 2, 1870, near the town of Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, his parents being James F. and Eliza (Binns) Murphy, now residents of Knox county, Ohio. His father has for many years been engaged in farming and stock raising. Clayton Murphy passed his boyhood in Fulton and Knox counties, this state, where he attended the country schools, and made the most of his somewhat limited opportunities. In 1892 he was graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and immediately began the reading of law; for he had decided upon this profession before leaving school. His studies were carried on under the Hon. M. M. Boothman, of Bryan, Ohio, and the Hon. W. C. Cooper, a prominent attorney of Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. Upon the conclusion of his studies he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court, at Columbus, in 1892. Mr. Murphy is connected with several fraternal and secret organizations, among them the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, the Odd Fellows, and Masons, being a member of the latter lodge at Fayette, Fulton county, Ohio. He is an unmarried man.

JAMES BLASS, Toledo. James Blass, for the past twenty-five years in the grain commission business, and charter member of the Produce Exchange of Toledo, is a native of New York state. He was born in Cayuga county, July 15, 1833. His father, Adam Blass, was a blacksmith and wagon maker. He was born in New York, and lived in that state

until 1845, when he moved to Branch county, Michigan, and remained there until his death, in 1865. His wife was Elmina Carter, born in Connecticut, daughter of Jesse Carter, a farmer in the Nutmeg state. Adam Blass had ten children, four of whom are alive. One daughter, Mrs. Bisbee, is also a resident of Toledo. The Blass family originated in Holland. They emigrated to America about 1790, and settled in the eastern part of York state, on the estate known as Livingstone Manor. John Adam Blass, father of Adam Blass, was a breeder of fine horses, an independent gentleman whose tastes inclined toward sports. James Blass was educated as was many of the youth of his generation. He was the third child in a large family, and his father was not able to provide for him as luxuriously as some parents do nowadays. At a tender age he was put out on neighboring farms to work for his keep, and attend school when not engaged in doing chores or running errands. At fourteen years of age he was found at Bronson, Michigan, working on a farm at $6 a month. At sixteen he entered a store in Branch county as general help, and stayed there one year, when he removed to a similar position across the state line, in Orland, Indiana. There he remained until 1856, when he was taken into partnership with Mr. C. L. Luce, at that time operating a general mercantile business in Indiana. In 1865 Mr. Luce and Mr. Blass came to Toledo and engaged in wholesale dry goods and notions, the firm being known as Luce, Chapin & Blass. During a long period of years this was one of the leading mercantile houses in Toledo. In 1873 Mr. Blass retired from the firm on account of failing health; and shortly afterward, finding activity necessary to his nature, re-embarked in business. He formed a partnership with Edwin Goldsmith in the grain commission business, and a few months later took Mr. F. C. Chapin into the firm, which lasted two years. Mr. Goldsmith then retired, and the business was continued by Messrs. Blass and Chapin until the death of Mr. Chapin, in 1895, since which time Mr. Blass has conducted his affairs alone, under the name of Blass & Co.

For many years Mr. Blass was a director in the Merchants' and Clerks' Savings bank, retiring last year from this office. He was twice elected president of the Produce Exchange, and has many friends on the floor. He is a particularly genial and courteous gentleman, and is still hale and hearty, despite his sixty-five years. Mr. Blass was married in 1860 to Miss Elouisa C. Chapin, daughter of Colonel Chapin, of Orland, Indiana. They have three children—Minnie E., now the wife of Simeon Grischott, proprietor of the St. Charles hotel; Gertrude C., wife of E. H. Witker, and James Leslie, clerk at the St. Charles. The Blass residence is at 1207 Superior street, which has been the family quarters for twenty years.

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MOULTON HOUK, Toledo. Moulton Houk, general passenger agent for the Ohio Central railroad, was born in Sandusky in 1859, and came to Toledo with his parents the following year. His father, Harrison W. Houk, operated the first street car line in this city—that of Summit and Broadway. The family moved from Toledo west, and Moulton Houk grew up in Chicago, and attended school there. In 1877 he returned to Toledo, and for three years was employed in the county auditor's office. In 1880 he started in railroad service with the old Toledo, Delphos & Burlington railroad as a clerk in the treasury department. It was then known as the "Narrow Gauge," and is now the Clover Leaf railroad. A year later he was made tax agent for the road, which position he resigned in 1883 to accept a position in the freight department of the Wabash railway. In 1886 he was appointed auditor, cashier and general passenger agent of the Toledo, Columbus & Southern; and when, in 1889, this property was absorbed by the T. & O. C. railway, he was made its general passenger agent. In this capacity Moulton Houk has been a decided success. Soon after his appointment he inaugurated a policy which has resulted in the establishment of three great passenger lines to the south. This has made a territory over 700 miles of railroad tributary to Toledo, which has added a great deal to this city's passenger service. Since Mr. Houk's connection with the Ohio Central, the property has been enlarged by the purchase of the Kanawha & Michigan, and the construction of the Columbus extension. With improved service the Ohio Central has shown an increase in the earnings of the passenger department every year since he joined it. This road was practically in its infancy a few years ago, and to Moulton Houk, perhaps, more than to any other official in Toledo, is the city indebted for its present unexcelled train service. Mr. Houk possesses the qualities of courage, courtesy and capacity for hard work, together with far-sightedness. He deserves amply all the results which have crowned his efforts. The family of Moulton Houk have made it possible for him to accept the presidency of Anthony Wayne Chapter of northwestern Ohio, in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he having no less than four direct lineal ancestors of different families who served in the revolutionary war.

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ED. L. BARBER, Wauseon. Ed. L. Barber was born at Wauseon, Ohio, February 5, 1862. After going through the public schools at Wauseon he finished his education at Cornell university, in the class of 1882, and entered his business career with the Standard Oil Co., at Titusville, Pa. He afterwards was identified with the L. S. & M. S. railway, at Cleveland, Ohio, and with the A., T. & St. Fe. railway, at Topeka, Kansas, leaving the latter position to take the cashiership of the Bank of Wauseon in 1887, which position he still occupies. For the past two years he has also been extensively identified with the independent telephone movement, having constructed some twenty exchanges besides numerous toll lines in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and has made a great success. Mr. Barber is closely identified with the business interests of his native city, and is always foremost in any mat-

ters tending to advance the welfare of Wauseon. He is a son of Col. E. L. Barber, president of the Ketcham National bank, Toledo, and has prospects for the future that are bright with success.

W. S. WEED, Toledo. W. S. Weed, freight traffic manager of the Clover Leaf railroad, is the oldest son of Gideon W. Weed and Rebecca (Clark) Weed, of New York city. His father came to Toledo in 1841, shortly after the city was founded, and during his life here was engaged in a general mercantile business. He died in 1869. His wife and five sons survive him. W. S. Weed was born in Toledo, August 6, 1846. He started in railroad service soon after leaving the Toledo schools, in 1863, as telegraph messenger on the old Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, with Mr. William Kline, the present superintendent of telegraph of the Lake Shore road. In May, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 130th O. V. I., and upon returning to Toledo from army service, in September, 1864, secured a position with the late John B. Carson as passenger agent of the New York Central railroad. Later Mr. Weed was promoted to freight clerk of the N. Y. C. Steamboat line, which in those days operated a large line of steamers between Toledo and Buffalo. In 1868, it becoming evident that the railroads would soon supplant steamboats in the handling of traffic, he engaged with the C., H. & D. railroad, at Toledo, as foreman of its docks and warehouses on Ottawa street, remaining there until August, 1870, when he returned to the service of Mr. John B. Carson, who at that time was general freight agent of the Wabash, or, as it was then known, the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad. Mr. Weed held several important positions with that company, covering the period from August 1, 1870, to November 10, 1875, during which time he spent about a year, at St. Louis, as cashier of the Wabash. He also spent two years at Lincoln, Ill., and two years at Pekin, in the same state, as agent of the Wabash railroad. He was the first agent of the Wabash that was ever placed at Peoria, Ill., but within six months after being sent there was induced to take charge of the affairs of the Canada Southern line, then in its infancy, and soon built it up to one of the heaviest east-bound freight carriers from Central Illinois. During Mr. Weed's residence at Pekin, Ill., his strict attention to business and success in promoting the affairs of the Wabash railroad at that point attracted the attention of Mr. Columbus R. Cummings, now of Chicago, capitalist and railroad builder, who at that time was president of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie railroad and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur railroad, later one of the promoters of the Nickel Plate railroad. In May, 1879, President Cummings offered Mr. Weed his choice as general freight agent of either the L., B. & M. or the P., L. & D. After being allowed thirty days to decide, he selected the L., B. & M., with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., winning his first official title on May 15, 1879, as general freight agent. He remained with that company and its successor, the Lake Erie & Western railroad, through several changes of management, living, during four years of this time, in the pretty city of Bloomington, Illinois. In July, 1887, he resigned his service with the L. E. & W., intending to enter mercantile business. Just at this time the T., St. L. & K. C. railroad began the reconstruction of the old narrow gauge into a standard gauge road, and their New York people, learning that Mr. Weed had left the L. E. & W., wired him to come to New York at once, and within ten days he found himself in railroad harness again, and a resident of Toledo, his old home, after an absence of eighteen years. His appointment became effective July 19, 1887. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Weed was promoted from the position of general freight agent to that of freight traffic manager of the T., St. L. & K. C. railroad and Clover Leaf Steamboat line, an office which he has since filled to the satisfaction of every one concerned. From 1864 to date he has not been out of service of either a steamboat or railroad company, excepting the ten days intervening between his resignation from the L. E. & W and his appointment by the T., St. L. & K. C. railroad—a record of thirty-four years of practical, continuous service, faithfully and intelligently performed. His standing with the railroad fraternity and the shipping public has always been a high one, and no railroad official to-day can point to more staunch friends than can Mr. Weed. In his business relations he is always courteous and thoughtful. During his transportation service he was associated with some of the best known railroad men of this country, among them being H. Chesebro, James B. Monroe, John B. Carson, John M. Osborn, E. H. Waldron, John H. Cheney, S. R. Callaway, and R. B. F. Pierce. Mr. Weed is a member of the Toledo club and G. A. R. He was married March 5, 1868, to Miss Emeline Louise Thompson, daughter of Augustus M. and Ann Maria Thompson, early settlers of Perrysburg, Ohio. They have one daughter, Grace Carson Weed, who was graduated from the Toledo High school, and attended Wells' college, Aurora, New York, for two years. After finishing her education she traveled abroad for one year through France, Germany, and Italy.

LOUIS E. FLORY, Toledo, E. S. L. E. Flory, the leading dry goods merchant of the East Side, was born at Archbold, Ohio, June 8, 1860. Peter and Josephine Flory, the former a farmer, were his parents. They were both of French nativity. They emigrated to America over sixty years ago and are yet living at Archbold. L. E. Flory was educated in the town of his birth. After finishing school he clerked in the store of his brother, Jos. P. Flory, of the firm of Flory & Moine, and at the age of twenty he came to Toledo and entered the dry goods house of Goodnow & Co., on Summit street. He remained with them as clerk until April 1, 1886, when he went into business for himself, forming a partnership with Barney R. Baker, under the firm name of Flory & Baker. Messrs. Flory and Baker bought the stock of dry goods owned by J. Munch & Co., of East Toledo, and opened a store on the corner of Front and Main streets, where they remained until

their present store was built, three years later. By dint of perseverance and energy these young men succeeded, with small capital as a foundation, in building up the large dry goods business which they conducted together for many years and which, for the past six years, has been owned exclusively by Mr. Flory. Mr. Flory's store at 101 to 105 Main street and 602 to 610 Front street, is a handsome brick building three stories in height and 70x120 feet in size. It is practically a department store and contains a large line of dry goods, men's furnishings, boots and shoes and clothing. Each department is in a separate room and has its own manager. Mr. Baker retired from the firm and after a time engaged in the clothing business on Summit street. Mr. Flory is also interested in the East Side Bank Co. He was one of its incorporators and a director since its organization. This bank has been an important factor in the business growth of the East Side. It has concentrated the interests of its inhabitants and has been a great convenience to oil speculators. L. E. Flory is always foremost in whatever pertains to the upbuilding and general welfare of his section of the city. He is known for his honesty and uprightness in business and has a large circle of friends in East Toledo. He is a member of the National Union and Foresters of America, in which he has been financial secretary for the past five years, and is also connected with several minor organizations. He was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Streicher, daughter of John Streicher, a prominent contractor of Toledo, and has two children, John and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Flory own one of the handsomest residences in the city. It is located at 618 Euclid avenue. Mr. Flory is also interested to some extent in East Side realty.

FREDERICK J. TROST, Toledo. Frederick J. Trost, of the firm of Van Loo & Trost, already mentioned in these pages, was born in the village of Volkwitz, Prussia, in 1852. He came to this country with his parents in his early youth; received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of photography. He ranks to-day among the leading followers of his art in the United States. He received an excellent training in many of the leading studios of the country, and is well known in the profession from long association with the best photographers of the day. There is no branch of photography unknown to Mr. Trost. For the past twenty-two years he has been a resident of Toledo, where he has a charming home and family.

JOSEPH L. YOST, Toledo. Joseph L. Yost has been a resident of Toledo but ten years, and in that time has made a conspicuous place for himself in the history of the city. The Yost Manufacturing company is the most prominent industry which has sprung up here owing to his energy and progressiveness, and this, as everyone knows, is one of the greatest bicycle establishments within our borders, or in fact in Ohio. It is here where the celebrated "Falcon" wheel is manufactured, the fame of which has reached Europe and necessitated the location of distributing agencies in the English and French capitals. The different enterprises in which Mr. Yost is interested give employment to between 1,700 and 1,800 hands, which is no small number for a single individual to have under his control. This means, probably, the maintenance of some 9,000 people, which in themselves would make a city of a handsome population. Mr. Yost came to Toledo in 1888 and immediately engaged in business by purchasing the old Jewel sewing machine plant and starting the first bicycle works in the city, under the firm name of Lozier & Yost. At the end of three years he withdrew from that firm and started his present plant. The Yost factory covers an extensive territory on Dorr street, near the Lake Shore railroad. Its group of buildings consists of a factory two stories in height, with 30,400 feet of floor space; the storage and shipping department, also two stories high, with 7,560 feet of floor; a factory of 10,000 feet space, in which is situated the large offices covering 1,650 feet of flooring, and a building used for the enameling of wheels, 4,210 feet in size. These aggregate 53,820 feet. The Yost has a capacity for the manufacture of 18,000 wheels annually, and is kept running with full forces continually. It is the only bicycle factory in Toledo employing strictly union labor and the Falcon wheel is the only wheel showing a union label. In Mr. Yost organized labor has always found a true friend. No man in public or business life has more friends among the wage-earners. He treats his employes honestly and fairly and in return has their highest regard and enjoys the fruits of their best labors. It is largely due to the number of warm friends Mr. Yost has among the working class that he was last November elected to the office of county treasurer. He will take his seat in September, and that Lucas county will have its affairs honestly and efficiently administered by this enterprising gentleman goes without saying. His career has been an upright one and he is as much thought of among men of affairs as he is among men of less distinction. At the recent election he received many votes from Republicans, and the fact that he was elected by a majority of over 1,500 on the Democratic ticket, in a Republican county, is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by all, regardless of party feeling. Aside from his own factory interests, Mr. Yost was the promoter of the organization of the Snell Cycle Fittings Co. and the Maumee Cycle Co., and while with the Lozier & Yost company he established and built the Shelby steel tube plant, at Shelby, Ohio, now the largest tube plant in the world. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, an office from which he retired last term, he has done much toward promoting a friendly feeling among business men, and toward bringing new industries to Toledo. There is an excellent prospect that the new government armor plant may be located in this city, owing largely to his efforts.

Mr. Yost is a native of Fulton county, New York. As a boy he learned to farm and later mastered the trade of machinist in New York city. He

has a family of five children in his pleasant home on Cherry street—two sons, Charles A. and J. Harry Yost, being connected with the Yost Manufacturing company; Florence Evelyn; Anna Lozier, born on the opening day of the Lozier & Yost plant, and named in honor of the occasion, and Marian. Mr. Yost is a Mason, a member of cycling clubs all over the United States and of the Toledo club. Personally he is a very agreeable gentleman and well deserves the many friends that claim his intimate acquaintance.

HARVEY SCRIBNER, Toledo. Harvey Scribner is one of the ablest and best known lawyers in Toledo. He inherited a logical turn of mind from his father, the distinguished lawyer and judge, Honorable Charles H. Scribner, now deceased. It was in his father's office that Harvey Scribner studied and afterward practiced law in Toledo, the firm after his accession bearing the title of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner. In 1871 Harvey Scribner was admitted to the partnership of this great firm, the illustrious Honorable Frank Hurd being a member and remaining as such until 1894, when the partnership was dissolved. Some years prior to this Judge Charles H. Scribner was elected to the Circuit bench and retired from the firm. Harvey Scribner, after the demise of his father and the Honorable Frank Hurd, became a member of the law firm of Scribner, Waite & Wachenheimer. Mr. Wachenheimer recently withdrew, Lieutenant Henry DeH Waite remaining with Mr. Scribner. Their specialty is railroad cases. Mr. Scribner has been peculiarly successful in securing damages for his clients who were injured by railways. He recovered a verdict of $30,000 in the famous Shannon case against the Hocking Valley railroad. Also a verdict of $20,000 and was sustained in the Supreme court, for Edward Topliff, who was injured in the Lake Shore railway collision at Vermillion. Mrs. Eliza L. Topliff, whose husband was killed in the terrible railroad disaster at Kipton, got a judgment of $10,000, the full limit, against this company through Mr. Scribner's efforts. He was also counsel for a large number of the Toledo tunnel catastrophe cases brought before the courts, and collected by suits and settlements some $60,000 from the Lake Shore Railway company. He caused to be broken the will of Charles B. Roff, which had been drawn up by the late Chief Justice M. R. Waite, and released a fund of $100,000 from a trust and secured it to the widow. Latterly Mr. Scribner has taken to literature, and though he is extremely modest about this attainment, he wields a clever pen in the telling of stories. His experience in the law has been valuable to him and will no doubt furnish excellent material for numerous short stories in the future.

Mr. Scribner was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, March 19, 1850. He was graduated from the schools of his native town and was but nineteen years of age when he located in Toledo with his parents, Charles H. and Mary E. (Morehouse) Scribner. There were ten children born to Judge and Mrs. Scribner: Harvey and Rollin; Mrs. Charles Gates, and Mrs. Joseph Spencer, of Toledo; Mrs. Louis Richardson, of Chicago Mrs. Charles Cone, of New York; Mr. Edward M. Scribner, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Mr. Charles E. Scribner, of Chicago, being the only ones living. Judge Charles Scribner died in 1897; his wife survives him. Mr. Harvey Scribner married Jennie B. Bullard, September 23, 1880. His wife had two children by a previous marriage, Daisy and Fred. No attorney in Toledo is better liked than is Mr. Scribner. He is a thorough gentleman, of fine sensibilities, generous and public spirited to a degree. He is one of the trustees of the Public Library; secretary of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a director of the Ketcham National bank. He is also a member of the Toledo University club.

W. W. TOUVELLE, Toledo, Consul to Belfast. Hon. W. W. Touvelle was born May 12, 1849, at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1850 his father's family located at Savannah, Mercer county, Ohio, where young Touvelle attended the ordinary schools and then the High school, which he finished at a very early age. At the age of seventeen years he was appointed to a position in the military naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and resigned after two years study on account of ill health. He returned home and began reading law with the Hon. F. C. LaBlond and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Before this he served two years as an enrolling clerk in the House of the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Touvelle located in the practice of law at Wauseon, Ohio, immediately after his admission to the bar, where he remained in his profession until June 1, 1896. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Fulton county in 1872 and served two terms. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield, and has held many important places in the political affairs of the Republican party, the principles of which he has always been a staunch supporter. On July 25, 1897, Mr. Touvelle received the appointment as consul to Belfast, which important position he is now holding.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of France, an emigrant to this country in 1798 and settled in Maryland, where his father, George W. Touvelle, was born in 1808. W. W. Touvelle's mother was Mary W. Hall, whose parents married in Maryland and moved to Steubenville, Ohio, about 1830. Mr. Touvelle for fifteen years was at the head of the bar of Fulton county, where he had a most lucrative practice. His record as prosecuting attorney was one of uniform success and his ability shown in the discharge of the duties of his office marked him as a man of broad range of thought, with a legal mind of great depth and a success in his calling. Mr. Touvelle has always taken an active interest in politics, both at home and in the state and nation. In June, '96, he formed a partnership with C. H. Masters in the practice of law at Toledo, where he was located when he received his appointment as consul. Mr. Touvelle was married September 26, 1876, to Mary E. Read,

daughter of John A. Read, of Fulton county. They have one son, Arthur R., born in 1880. Mr. Touvelle is a man of strong personality, intense in the pursuit of anything he undertakes, and either in law, in politics or general business shows great strength of character and ability.

A. BUESCHEN, Toledo. Anton Bueschen is a native of Bremen, Germany. He was born January 4, 1854, and came to America in 1872. Settling in Toledo he began at the bottom round of the ladder and did such work as came to hand, mostly hard, manual labor, for several years. For two years he was in the employ of the United States Express Co. In 1880 Mr. Bueschen, with his savings, set himself up in life as a drayman, with one horse and a large amount of energy and perseverance, as stock in trade, and a year later he invested in gas house coke. In 1888 he was doing a large business in trucking, and sold out to the Toledo Truck & Storage Co. for over $5,000. Continuing his coke business, he also interested himself in horses, and bought and sold large numbers of animals during ten years. In 1893 he added baled shavings to his coke business, and in 1895 he began to handle coal. A month ago he purchased the wholesale and retail coal business of A. S. Bement, and is now conducting one of the best paying yards in Toledo. He has three offices, three large warehouses and a wholesale yard at the corner of Lafayette and Ontario streets, on the Clover Leaf Railroad. No man in this city can point to a more successful culmination of his labors than can Mr. Bueschen, who started in business without a dollar. He was not afraid of work, nor ashamed to begin his financial career as a street laborer and private coachman.

Mr. Bueschen has never entangled himself in politics. He votes the Republican ticket and is content to let others seek the plums of office. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, in which he stands at the head, having taken all the degrees of that order. He is at present treasurer of Ruel Encampment. He was married May 17, 1881, to Miss Barbara Meyers, of Wood county, and has four children: William, now engaged in his father's coal business, John, Frederic and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Bueschen are members of the German Lutheran Church, on Erie street. Their home is at 409 Floyd street.

H. J. PHILIPPS, Jr., Toledo. Henry J. Philipps, Jr., senior member of the big seed firm, The Henry Philipps Seed and Implement Co., was born in Toledo, October 17, 1859, within 100 feet of his present place of business. He is the son of the late Henry Philipps and Emma (Seeger) Philipps, the oldest of a family of thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those remaining are: Henry, William T., Herman and Charles, now composing The Henry Philipps Co., Paul A., with Reynolds Bros., Albert and Fred, who are still in school and Louise and Caroline.

Henry Philipps, Sr., was a native of Brunswick, Germany. His wife, who survives him, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. The old Philipps homestead, on Columbia street, between Putnam and Fulton streets, is her home. As the oldest son of his parents Henry Philipps, Jr., is naturally at the head of the immense business, which, after many years of labor, was the outcome of his father's splendid energy and talent. His education was received in the Toledo schools, and after leaving school he occupied two positions before joining his father in his business. The first was, when, a boy of seventeen, he entered the employ of Walker, Fiske & Co., grain commission merchants, on Water street. The second was with the Wabash Railway Co., in the office of the auditor. He went with this company to St. Louis when its office was moved to that city, and remained there two years, returning to enter his father's seed house. This house was established in 1852, and had grown and prospered handsomely. The Philipps Brothers are all worthy sons of their fine old father, and after his death, with Henry Philipps, Jr., at their head, they assumed the management of the business left by him, and continued to hold and increase their trade. The house is now the largest as well as the oldest in the state. It has been built up, like the City of Toledo, gradually, but surley and stands on as firm a basis. Its custom extends through all sections of the country, the business being the growing and importing of garden, field and flower seeds, and the handling of implements and wagons. The Philipps Bros. import bulbs and seeds from Europe, China and Japan, and ship seeds all over the United States and Canada. They issue 30,000 catalogues annually, the postage of which amounts to $600 outside of the actual cost of the catalogues and the labor of compiling them. As an instance of the wide-awake energy of these young men it is of interest to mention one order secured by them in direct competition with all the leading seedsmen in the United States. They were awarded the entire U. S. Government seed contract this year, which has already been filled, constituting the largest number of packets mailed this season by any seed firm in America.

Henry J. Philipps, Jr., is an extremely enterprising man. Like his father he is possessed of a vast amount of energy and shrewdness, and he has the same reputation for straightforward dealing and honesty. It is owing to his efforts, largely, that this great house has retained its excellent standing. Mr. Philipps is too thoroughly interested in his business to be much of a society man, but he finds some time to devote to his personal pleasure. He is a member of the Toledo Club, the West End Club, the Toledo Mannerchor and the Knights of Pythias. He is still an unmarried man.

SAMUEL S. THORN, Toledo. Samuel Springate Thorn, M. D., has, for nearly forty years, practiced medicine and surgery in Toledo. He was born in Utica, New York, September 22, 1831, to Stephen and Mary Ann (Bennett) Thorn, the fourth in a family of nine children. Both parents and five children are dead, those surviving being James E. B. Thorn, of Utica, New York; William B. Thorn, now

of Evergreen, Alabama, formerly of Toledo; Frank S. Thorn, of Buffalo, New York, also once a resident of this city, and Dr. S. S. Thorn, the subject of this sketch.

During his lifetime Stephen Thorn was a manufacturer and shipper. He came from England at the age of sixteen, and settled at Utica, living in that city practically all his life. Dr. Thorn's ancestors are mainly from England. The old Thorn homestead still stands in Kent, England, and has been held by the family until two years ago.

Samuel S. Thorn was educated in Utica, New York. He read medicine in the university of the City of New York, where he took five courses of medicine and was in hospital service during five years. He was graduated from this great institution in 1854. After hospital service he went westward and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he opened an office and practiced general medicine for three years. During this time he wedded Miss Fannie Peckham, daughter of Peleg B. and Laura Peckham, of Utica, New York, Peleg Peckham having been his preceptor in that city. Upon leaving Milwaukee Dr. Thorn removed to Lockport, New York, at that time the home of his wife's parents. He remained there three years. In 1860 he brought his family to Toledo and since that year has practiced regular medicine and general surgery. Dr. Thorn is one of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the state. He is connected with all the leading medical and surgical associations in the United States. He was elected president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, at Galveston, Texas, in June, 1894, his term expiring at the next annual meeting, according to the precedent of the association; Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, being his successor. He has been Professor of Surgery in the Northwestern Ohio Medical College for twelve years; has been attached to the staff of the different hospitals most of the time that he has lived in Toledo; is surgeon-in-chief of three of the most important railroad systems, and is division surgeon of four other systems; he has filled all of the offices of the city, district and state medical societies, and was coroner of Lucas county one term.

Dr. Thorn is the father of seven children, all of whom, with one exception, were born in Toledo. Dr. George L. Thorn, M. D., his only son, died in this city in his twenty-ninth year. He was one of the most promising young surgeons in the state and was recognized in the profession as an able man in general surgery, at the time of his death. Of the daughters of Dr. Thorn, Anna L. is an artist of ability; Laura is at home, and Alice M., the youngest, is now taking a literary course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Thorn, for a man of his years, is still in the harness as fully as at any time in his life. He confines himself practically to general surgical work, and his operative work upon the skull and brain stands out pre-eminent. In all surgical work he is an authority in this community. He has contributed liberally to the literature of his profession. Dr. Thorn is known in Toledo for his energy, industry and integrity; no man is truer to his friends or is more pleased to see the good qualities of young medical men recognized than is he.

FRANK G. JAQUET, Toledo. Frank G. Jaquet, secretary and treasurer of the Maumee Cycle company, came to this city from New York in 1875, and since that time has been engaged in business constantly. He first went into business for himself in partnership with N. E. Gilbert, retailing furniture, and in 1880 joined his interests to those of the Meilink Furniture company, and for nearly thirteen years remained with them in the capacity of salesman. He resigned his position with Meilinks and accepted a similar one with the Conant Bros. Furniture company. In January, 1894, he bought a half interest in the retail bicycle business owned by George Colton and in the autumn of the same year they started the Colton Cycle Co. The following June, 1895, Mr. Jaquet sold his interest in the Colton factory and in November of that year organized the Maumee Cycle Co., of which he is now secretary and treasurer.

Frank G. Jaquet was born at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York, January 22, 1857. His father, Henry Jaquet, was a contractor and builder in that town; his mother was Cornelia Howell. Mr. Jaquet was educated at a Quaker school in Union Springs—the Friends' academy, and after completing his course there he entered a grocer's store as clerk and remained there until 1872. In that year he went west and had considerable experience on the plains and in the mountains, working at various employments. Mr. Jaquet is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Masonic club for the first two years of its organization. He was eminent commander of Toledo Commandery from November 6, 1896, to November 6, 1897. The conclave in 1897 came under his immediate supervision. He was married in 1886 to Miss Mary Jaquet, of Delavan, Wisconsin. They have no children.

C. FREDERICK REALS, Toledo. Charles Frederick Reals was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, May 11, 1851, to James Gardiner Reals and Catharine Grove (Hadley) Reals. Three more children were born to his parents, viz.: Kittie, who died in childhood; Frank W. Reals, who died in 1892, and Grace Reals, the talented singer and actress. His mother was twice married, her first husband being George Gillespie Hadley, by whom she had one son, viz., George Grove Hadley, half-brother to the subject of this sketch. Fred Reals learned the art of telegraphy during the war of the rebellion and had charge of an important office on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad before he was in his teens, but feeling the need of more schooling he left the railroad and went to school for three years. In 1866 he came west and accepted a position as telegraph operator on the Toledo, Wabash & Western railway at Attica, Indiana; he was soon transferred to Jacksonville, Illinois, as operator and ticket agent. In 1867 he was trans-

ferred to the general office of the company at Springfield, where he remained three years as chief operator and chief train dispatcher of the Illinois division of the Wabash railway. In 1870 he came to Toledo as chief dispatcher of the same road, remaining here until 1871, when he retired. Since that time Mr. Reals has been engaged with his half-brother, Geo. G. Hadley, in different railroad and coal mining enterprises. He is now vice-president and secretary of the Hadley Printing company of Toledo. Mr. Reals is a descendant of what is called the "old Palatine stock," his ancestors on both sides coming to this country in 1710 and were among the first settlers of the Mohawk Valley and Herkimer county; they bought their lands from the Indians in 1723 and received a grant from the Crown for same in 1725. His great-grandfather, Frederick Reals, removed to Onondaga county toward the end of the eighteenth century and bought a large tract of land, a great portion of which, together with the old homestead, is still owned by his descendants. His great-grandmother's father and uncle were officers in the revolution; his grandfather, Frederick Reals, was a farmer all his life and died in 1872; his grandmother, Roxana Eaton Reals, was of Mayflower stock. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Moses Hoag, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was the father of the late Truman H. Hoag, who represented the Toledo district in the Forty-second Congress and who died at Washington February 5, 1870. Judge Hoag was a pioneer, having settled in Toledo in 1848. Mr. Reals is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the Royal Arcanum; he is a bachelor and lives with his mother and sister at 2114 Robinwood avenue.

JOHN F. KUMLER, Toledo. John F. Kumler, one of the leading members of the Lucas county bar, is a native of Ohio, born in Butler county. He served three years in the War of the Rebellion with credit to himself and honor to his country. He graduated in the law department of the Michigan university and was admitted to the bar in 1870, locating the same year in Toledo, where he has ever since resided and been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed collector of internal revenue in this district by President Arthur and made a flattering record in that office and held over from the regular four years term a considerable length of time. His wife was Charlott Williams, and they have four bright and promising sons—John F., jr., Langdon W., Roy W. and Frederick L. Mr. and Mrs. Kumler are both of most distinguished ancestry, of whom pages could be interestingly written. In the practice of his profession Mr. Kumler has a very large clientage among wealthy corporations and individuals, and has been identified on one side or the other of many of the most famous cases, involving large amounts, that were ever brought to trial in Toledo. He went through all the famous street car litigation here, before the consolidation or absorption by the former of the latter, between the Consolidated and Toledo Electric Street Railway companies, which made more street railway law than was ever before recorded in the decisions of Ohio. He was engaged in the Arbuckle-Havemeyer, Woolson case; was one of the leading counsel in the ably-conducted and hotly contested Ashley-Burt suits, and in his practice has been eminently successful in winning his cases, which he tries and pursues with all the energy, tact and ability at the command of a practitioner thoroughly versed in difficult legal principles, backed by great force of character and physical energy, to impress his points both upon the court and jury.

FRANK I. KING, Toledo. Frank I. King's success, summed up, may safely be ascribed to that essential element which some plain-spoken western philosopher has expressively, if not elegantly, described as "the git thar" stroke. Contributory causes, of course, are numerous, and can be considered in a mere leisurely and dignified manner; but for the purpose of brief but comprehensive synopsis, nothing more apt suggests itself than the homely phrase referred to. In the catalogue of Mr. King's characteristics, the "git thar" quality constantly occurs. It is first asserted in the record of his sturdy and self-reliant boyhood. With a capacity for enjoyment no less keen than that of the average twelve-year-old, the subject of this sketch still found time enough away from the play-ground and school-room for at least partial self-support, and the record of his first labors is made more notable by the fact that they were not absolutely necessary, in spite of the early demise of his father, and that many of the staid citizens whom he served came, in time, to be business associates of their former newsboy. Aggressive persistency again characterized him in his later school experience, and continued to assert itself in his subsequent political and business career. High school chronicles picture him as an active spirit in class affairs, but lay special stress upon a highly developed sense of humor, which has not diminished with the years, and which may or may not, according to the reader's point of view, be classed as one of the helpful influences of his afterlife. He was president of the class from which he graduated in 1887, and president of the common council, which he invaded a few years later. The latter distinction was conferred upon him unanimously for three successive terms—once, after a good-natured political contest (with the accompanying excitement of all-night sessions, etc., etc.), which has gone down in municipal history, and is still fresh in the memory of old (?) campaigners. Partisan opponents Mr. King possessed in plenty, but it is doubtful if even the most rabid of them ever questioned his executive ability or the success of his administration. Here, as elsewhere, he was preeminently a man of action—and that fact was demonstrated in the enactment of a mass of legislation from which the city is still deriving immeasurable benefit.

But the amenities of political life, attractive enough in themselves, lacked substance and solidity, and Mr. King's restless energy naturally turned to more satisfying effort. He had joined the office

force of his uncle, C. A. King, immediately upon the close of his school life, and six years later—in 1883—had so far advanced that he was admitted to membership in the firm. Those who recall the practical and common-sense character of the late C. A. King need hardly be told that Frank I. King was not made a partner on sentimental grounds, but because he was in every way eligible and competent—first to participate in, and later to control, the destinies of the firm. Moreover, the young man had already acquired at least a small share of this world's goods—sufficient, indeed, to suffer with his firm a loss large enough to strengthen his natural tendency toward conservatism. And it may be remarked here that Mr. King has been rarely blessed in this spirit of conservatism. Quick to express an opinion, arrive at a conclusion, or form a judgment, and prone to follow thought with immediate action, he might be deemed by some more daring than prudent; but that is far from being the truth. It is simply that he is gifted with the knack of quick decision, and has schooled himself therein. His first judgment is generally final, but in that first judgment he has swiftly weighed all the pros and cons and reached a conservative and logical conclusion in less time than it would take one of slower wit to get the subject well under way. And this faculty may be emphasized as one of the "contributory causes" already referred to as responsible for his success. The story of Mr. King's life from the time of his entrance into the firm of C. A. King & Co. is substantially the story of that firm's splendid success; for the best efforts of his life have been devoted to that achievement. On the death of C. A. King, in 1894, the control of the business passed into his hands, and the sun of prosperity has shone steadily upon it ever since—as "King's market reports" have said, "through fires, panics, wars, and floods," it has come without a blemish. And it has been no ordinary success. Aside from the financial strength of the firm, it enjoys throughout the country to-day a friendly clientage that makes it unique among the grain houses of Toledo. This is due solely to the personal efforts of Mr. King in his widely-read reports. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence of these publications. Written in terse, epigrammatic, and forceful style, they fairly bubble over with good humor, good sense, and good business logic, and are read religiously and trusted implicitly by hundreds and hundreds of men who look upon "Our Boy Solomon" as an old and valuable friend. Certainly these circulars may be chronicled as one of the samples of Mr. King's success. Since his earlier experiences Mr. King has never sought political preferment, but other honors have come to him unsought. He has been one of the five sinking fund trustees of Toledo, president of the produce exchange, and president of the chamber of commerce. His name is included in the directorate of several prominent local institutions, among them the Second National bank, rated the strongest in Ohio. His home-life has been peculiarly pleasant. Married in 1882 to Jennie L. Collins, they have reared a bright and interesting family of four—Miriam, Adelaide, Frederic, and Kate Locke King. Mr. King's mother, Mrs. Frederick H. King, still lives, and, with three sisters, shares in the satisfaction of his success. "Take him for all in all," Frank Ingersoll King is at once a true type, and a direct contradiction of that familiar American institution, "the self-made man." Distinctively self-made, in all that the term implies, he happily lacks those unlovable qualities which generally mark and mar the native American who has risen to riches and eminence through inherent grit, ability, and far-sightedness. "Self-made" nearly always suggests years of grinding toil, utterly unrelieved by indulgence in the little comforts and joys of every-day existence—whereas Frank King, while he has unquestionably toiled, and fought, and made sacrifices, has done so in a whole-souled, light-hearted, generous sort of way altogether foreign to the self made man, as he is popularly pictured. It would be pleasant to transgress the set bounds of biography, and picture the man in a more personal sense, but that perverse propriety (?) which forbids us to speak well of our fellow-man, until his ears are closed to the sound, checks the pen peremptorily, and compels the writer to confine himself to glittering generalities. But custom cannot control kindly thoughts, and Frank King will always be rich and blessed in these.

THEODORE F. MCMANUS.

ELIHU W. TOLERTON, Toledo. E. W. Tolerton, whose portrait is given in another part of this work, graduated at Allegheny college in 1871 and was admitted to the bar in August, 1872, at New Lisbon, Connecticut, and opened his law office in Toledo November 7, 1873. Mr. Tolerton is a man of sterling qualities, a person of deep thought, strong individuality, a thorough scholar and an attorney of marked ability. He is one of the leaders of not only the Lucas county bar, but stands in the front rank among the able legal minds of Ohio. He is also prominent in the financial and general affairs of Toledo, and is in the prime of his manhood.

AUGUST F. WENDT, Toledo. August F. Wendt was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 13, 1851. Up to his fifteenth year he attended the public schools, afterward coming to Toledo to learn the bookbinders' trade. Until 1879 he worked industriously to master the art of binding books, and in that year he started into business for himself in a tiny room, which just held his small fixtures. He added printing to his trade and when he disposed of his business in 1892 he was employing about twenty-five hands. In the same year that he left off printing and binding he was elected to the office of county recorder. After assuming the duties of that office he established a reputation as an honest and capable servant of the public. In politics Mr. Wendt is a staunch Republican and has rendered valuable service as a committeeman in various campaigns. Previous to his election to the office he now holds, he served the city five years as a director

on the Workhouse board. Mr. Wendt is an advocate of union labor and of the organization of skilled workmen. He has a large following of friends among wage-earners, and, having himself worked for many years at a trade, knows how to sympathize with the laboring classes.

MAURICE A. SCOTT, Toledo. Maurice A. Scott was born in Richfield, Connecticut, in 1830, to Jesup W. and Susan Wakeman Scott. He came with his parents to the Maumee Valley in 1833 and has lived in Toledo the greater part of his life. In 1870 he moved to Castleton on the Hudson and took up his residence in Toledo again in 1888, when he built his present handsome residence on Monroe street. While his father, Jesup W. Scott, was editor and part owner of the Toledo Blade, Mr. Scott learned the printers' trade. In 1849 he learned the art of telegraphing and for several years (from 1850) had charge of the telegraph office in this city. In 1859 he, in connection with his brother, Mr. F. J. Scott, and Mr. William H. Raymond, built and ran the Toledo mills, at the corner of Oak and Summit streets. The same year Maurice A. and Frank J. Scott bought out the greater part of their father's interest in Toledo and Lucas county property and went into the real estate business. In 1865 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Scott remaining in the business and building many business blocks, flats, etc. He has dedicated several parks to the city and has offered to give more that the city authorities were too short-sighted to accept.

Maurice A. Scott was married in 1855 to Mary J. Tallant, of Concord, New Hampshire, by whom one child, Mrs. E. D. Libbey, of Toledo, was born. Mrs. Scott died in Castleton, New York, in 1858, and in 1861 Mr. Scott again married. His second wife was Mary B. Messinger, of Boston, Massachusetts, who gave him two children, Mrs. William H. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Mrs. H. A. Ten Eyck, who died in Albany, New York, in 1896.

WILLIAM FITCH DEWEY, Toledo. William F. Dewey, son of Fitch and Adelaide Bancroft Dewey, was born in December, 1857, at Sylvania, Ohio. He attended school in Blissfield, Adrian and Toledo, and was graduated from the High school of this city in 1877. Upon finishing his education Mr. Dewey entered the employ of Dewey, Rodgers & Co., his father being a member of the firm, and for five years he remained in this large wholesale shoe house, the last two years of the time as head of the stock department. He then entered the office of The Dewey Stave Company, where he remained two years. In 1884 he left Toledo for Kansas, where for seven years he conducted a stock farm and a general store. He returned to this city in 1891 and has since been engaged in the bicycle business. He is also president of the W. F. Dewey Co., which owns several general stores in Ohio and Michigan, the Toledo branch being located on Dorr street, and he is a director and stockholder in the Harris Toy Co. In 1882 Mr. Dewey wedded Miss Isabel Stephenson, daughter of Dr. Robert Stephenson, of Adrian, Michigan. He is a Mason, a member of the K. of P. and Toledo club, and was one of the early members of the Outing club.

D. V. R. MANLEY, Toledo. Dean V. R. Manley, cashier of the Home Savings bank and president of the Home Safe Deposit and Trust company, is one of the progressive young business men of the city. He has been identified with Toledo's banks since 1875, when he entered the Second National bank as messenger boy. In that large financial institution he held every position up to the assistant cashiership, spending in all eighteen years in efficient service in the bank. In 1893 the Home Savings bank was organized, and in the autumn of that year Mr. Manley took charge of its affairs. This bank, which opened with a capital stock of $250,000, has had an almost phenomenal growth, when the closeness of the times and the high character of its business is taken into consideration. In the capacity of cashier Mr. Manley has done much toward the upbuilding of this new institution. He is in reality its chief executive and on him has largely devolved the establishment of the bank's policy and the conduct of its affairs. D. V. R. Manley was born in 1853 in Buffalo, New York. His parents were Dean S. and Elizabeth (Rathbone) Manley, natives of New York state. Mr. Manley was educated in Buffalo. He came to Toledo in 1873 and entered the employ of Bostwick, Braun & Co. He remained there two years, then began his career in the banking business with the Second National bank. Mr. Manley is a director of the Toledo Glass Co. and is president of the National Cement and Rubber Manufacturing Co. As a clubman he is conspicuous in Toledo society. He was foremost in the organization of the Toledo, Country and Outing clubs, and has held various offices in each body. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. D. V. R. Manley was married in 1891 to Miss Virginia Moulton, of Toledo. They have two children, Elizabeth Scott and Helen Van Rensselaer.

FITCH DEWEY, Toledo. Fitch Dewey, president of The Dewey Stave Company, the largest stave manufacturing concern in the United States, was born March 31, 1825, in Beemerville, Sussex county, New Jersey. His father, William Fitch Dewey, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1797. The family of Dewey is an old and honorable one. Thomas Dewey, the settler, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, from Sandwich, Kent, England, near Dover, in 1633, and was enrolled as a freeman in May, 1634. He moved to Windsor, Conn., about 1638, and married Frances Clark, who gave him five children. He was cornet of town troops; was frequently a juror, and deputy to the general court. From this family has descended all the English families of Dewey living in this country. One of the most distinguished men bearing this name is Admiral Dewey, the late hero of Manila. William Fitch Dewey, father of Fitch

Dewey, was county auditor of Lucas when the county seat was stationed at Maumee. His son, Fitch, was his deputy for several years, from about 1840. In 1849 Fitch Dewey got the gold fever and went to California, returning home with a considerable fortune some three years later. He intended to make a second trip to the west, but in the meantime met and married Adelaide Bancroft, of Sylvania, daughter of William and Mary Ann Bancroft, the latter the first white woman to settle in Sylvania. William Bancroft was a civil engineer, and the surveyor of Bancroft street, Toledo, named in his honor. After his marriage, in 1852, Mr. Dewey embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted for three years, afterward going to Blissfield, Michigan, where he started the first barrel stave factory west of Buffalo. In 1872 he removed to Adrian, and two years later to Toledo, where he has since lived and engaged constantly in the stave business. From the one factory started in Blissfield, the plant has grown to be the largest in the United States, The Dewey Stave Co., owning and operating some thirty-five factories. The business amounts to a half million dollars annually, and the shipments of one year, if placed in line as a single train, would cover thirty-three miles of track. Fitch Dewey was for sixteen years—from 1876 to 1892—connected with Dewey, Rodgers & Co. in the wholesale shoe business. During his early life he held many public offices in Michigan, and has always been an ardent Republican in politics. He is a very genial gentleman, and has a host of warm, personal friends. He has been a hearty supporter of charitable and public enterprises all his life. The only ruling passion of Fitch Dewey, outside of his business life, is the passion he has for fishing. No greater disciple of Ik Walton could be found. He fishes some three months of each year at Sand Lake, where he has a cottage, and frequently goes to the Cataline islands, off Los Angeles, in California, for the same purpose. He is there now plying this happy summer avocation. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have had five children, four of whom are living; of these, three live in Toledo — William Fitch, Rodney Compton, and Adelaide; Ella Bancroft, who married Uriel R. Sigler, resides in Cleveland.

MILTON L. MOORE, Toledo. Milton L. Moore, superintendent of Toledo parks, was born in Sidney, Ohio, February 28, 1863. His parents, Nathan and Julia E. Moore, were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. Nathan Moore has been a horticulturist for over fifty years, and is now engaged in the pursuit of this profession in Toledo. His wife and six children are living. Milton L. Moore, second son of Nathan Moore, received his education in Sidney, where he was graduated in the High school in 1883. He came to Toledo the following year, April 1, 1884, and engaged in the horticultural business with his father under the firm name of N. Moore & Son. It was while under the excellent and thorough tutorage of his father that Mr. Moore learned the principles of the profession which has made him such an able gaardian of the city's parks. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of the park system by the board of commissioners, and since that time he has labored zealously toward the beautifying of the fine system of parks recently acquired by the city. The funds available for the purpose of planting and ornamenting the parks Mr. Moore has carefully and advantageously expended, and beautiful Riverside and Walbridge parks especially speak for his good taste and judgment. When Mr. Moore took charge of the park work he had a vast amount of raw material and very little money, out of which he was expected to evolve summer resting places for the people. He has done so well with his limited opportunities that some day, when Toledo has a larger appropriation to expend, it may be expected that the beauty of the parks will have advanced in a corresponding measure. The parks under the supervision of Mr. Moore comprise nine, of goodly size, besides the numerous triangles and smaller spots inside the city. Each of these receives the individual care of Mr. Moore. Milton L. Moore is vice-president of the National Park and Out-Door Art association, and is also a member of the council for the same body. Personally, Superintendent Moore is an unusually pleasant and courteous gentleman. He thoroughly understands the art of the landscape gardener, and carries about with him a repose of bearing which comes from a sense of competency and well mastered study. He is quiet and dignified as well as affable, and when he converses has always something of interest to discuss. Milton L. Moore was married in 1887 to Miss Dora M. Yohe, of Sidney, Ohio, and has no children.

CLARK A. BROWNING, Toledo. Clark A. Browning, of the firm of O. A. Browning & Co., book publishers, is a native of Connecticut, where he was born February 17, 1854. His father, Hiram Browning, was a farmer, born in Rhode Island, and a resident for many years of Preston, Connecticut. His mother, Prudence (Barnes) Browning, was born in Preston, where she still lives at the old family homestead. There were nine children born to Hiram and Prudence Browning, all of whom are alive; three of these—Otis A., Charles E., and Clark A.—are residents of Toledo, and are interested in the book publishing house bearing their name, and which was established here in 1880. Clark A. Browning received his early education in his birthplace, Preston, Connecticut. He alternately farmed and taught school in New England until his twentieth year, when he came west and located in this city. He started in business as a canvasser of books for which his brother was general agent, and in 1878 went to Hannibal, Missouri, as general agent for various subscription books published in New York. In 1880 he returned to Toledo and entered into partnership with Otis A. Browning under the firm name of O. A. Browning & Co. Since that date the house has published nearly all the books handled by its agents. In 1889 Otis A. and Clark Browning started in the oil business, producing crude petroleum in Wood county. They have been among the

most successful producers in this great field, and own large tracts of oil land and many leases. They have drilled some 150 wells, the majority of which have paid out exceedingly well. Clark A. Browning is a stockholder in the Home Savings bank, also in the Ohio Savings bank, of which he is director, and is considerably interested in Toledo realty. Since his early manhood Mr. Browning has been an earnest and indefatigable worker. The success he has achieved is due entirely to his persistent efforts in whatever line of work he has been engaged, and his handsome fortune to-day has been hardly earned and well merited. In politics he has always strongly allied himself with the Democratic party, and has worked faithfully during local campaigns for the principles of that party. He has never sought office, owing to his active business life. On October 4, 1893, Mr. Browning married Hattie Mason Allen, of Reading, Michigan.

M. H. PARMELEE, Toledo. Dr. Myron Holly Parmelee has practiced medicine in this city twenty-six years and has been a resident of Toledo since 1852. His parents, William E. and Laura (Canfield) Parmelee, came here from New York in that year and both died in the city. Dr. Parmelee was born in Chesterfield, Fulton county, Ohio, in 1848, on November 17. He was graduated from the Toledo High school in June, 1867, and afterward entered the Ann Arbor university, where he spent three years in the literary department. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical college at Chicago in 1872, and in June of that year opened an office in Toledo. The following year he went to Bellevue hospital in New York, where he remained one year, returning to this city and resuming the practice of general medicine, which he continued for twenty years. He has twice taken post-graduate work in medicine in New York city and Baltimore, and in 1895 made a trip to Europe and further pursued his studies in St. Thomas hospital in London and Hospital St. Louis in Paris. For the past five years Dr. Parmelee has devoted himself to the medical and surgical diseases of women and to abdominal surgery. He is a member of the Ohio State Homoeopathic Medical society, the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical society, the Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Medical society and the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical society. From 1895 to 1898 Dr. Parmelee held the professorship of gynecology and obstetrics in the University of Michigan. He has held numerous offices in the various medical bodies of the state. He served for twelve years on the staff of the Toledo hospital, and to him is due most of the apparatus and fine interior ornamentation of its operating room. Dr. Parmelee is recognized as an especially able physician and surgeon. His contributions to the medical and surgical journals of the country for the past twenty-five years have been numerous and valuable.

Dr. Parmelee is of New England lineage. His father's family were natives of Connecticut and that of his mother of Massachusetts. William E. Parmelee was originally a farmer and after coming to Toledo engaged in business, eventually retiring with a goodly fortune, which he enjoyed for some years before his death in 1877. There were seven children in the Parmelee family, five of whom are alive. Dr. Parmelee enlisted during the Civil war as a drummer boy, and though but fifteen years of age served his country valiantly in that capacity. In January, 1876, Myron H. Parmelee was married to Emma Elizabeth Lester, of Rutland, Vermont. They have one son, Charles Lester Parmelee, now a professional man in Cincinnati.

OWEN J. HOPKINS, Toledo. Colonel Owen J. Hopkins was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, June 14, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Bellefontaine and Toledo, and at the age of seventeen enlisted as a private in Captain Andrew Gardner's Company K, Colonel James A. Garfield's 42d Regiment of Infantry, Ohio Volunteers, for a period of three years. Following is Mr. Hopkins' record in that regiment, viz.: Enlisted September 28, 1861; promoted to corporal January 2, 1863; sergeant August 31, 1863; quartermaster-sergeant September 14, 1864; mustered out at expiration of term of service, October 14, 1864. During his term of service in this regiment Mr. Hopkins participated in some of the severest battles of the war. He was with his regiment in Garfield's campaign against Gen. Humphrey Marshal in the valley of the Big Sandy river in Eastern Kentucky; with General George W. Morgan's division, Army of the Ohio, in the siege and capture of Cumberland Gap; with General Sherman's forces in the attack on Chickasaw Bluffs and the defenses of Vicksburg in December, 1862; at the battle and capture of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, Arkansas; in all the operations of Grant's army in the vicinity of Vicksburg, including the siege and capture of that city; with the expedition of General Nathaniel P. Banks on the Red river. Re-entering the military service as a first lieutenant of infantry in October, 1864, he participated in the battles between the rebel General Hood's forces and those of General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864; mustered out at close of war, July 7, 1865.

At the close of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Hopkins entered the mail service as route agent between Cincinnati and Toledo, in which he continued for a number of years, afterwards entering the employ of the L. S. & M. S. Ry. as a bookkeeper in the grain office at Toledo. From this position he resigned to go into business for himself. In 1872 Mr. Hopkins was elected police commissioner from the First ward, the only elective office he ever held or sought. He declined a renomination after serving one term. Early in 1881 Mr. Hopkins was appointed by the supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington as assistant superintendent of construction of the United States custom house and postoffice at Toledo. He held this office until the completion of that building in 1888, when he entered the employ of the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas company of this city, remaining with

the company until 1892, since which, up to the present time, he has been practically out of active business. Mr. Hopkins has always taken an active interest in military affairs since the war, and has probably done more to perfect the National Guard service of Ohio than any other man in the state. He enlisted as a private in the "First Ohio Independent Battery" Volunteer militia August 19, 1868; was made corporal, sergeant and first sergeant successively soon after, and when that well-known Toledo military organization was merged into "The Fourth Battery of Light Artillery," O. N. G., in 1877, was elected first lieutenant May 23; captain November 13, 1877; recommissioned captain November 13, 1882; recommissioned November 13, 1887; major First Regiment Artillery February 3, 1890; recommissioned major February 3, 1895; lieutenant-colonel same regiment July 11, 1896. Colonel Hopkins has seen much active service as an officer in the National Guard. He commanded his battery in the memorable riots of 1877, lasting twelve days, and at the Paulding county disturbances in 1887. He commanded all the artillery in the field during the great mining riots in Southern Ohio in 1894, and was an active participant in the military operations of that exciting event. In point of number of years service in the Guard, Colonel Hopkins is now the oldest officer in the state.

ISAAC D. SMEAD, Toledo. Colonel Isaac D. Smead came to Toledo in 1882 and since that time has been prominently known as an inventor and manufacturer. Since 1869 he has been engaged in the manufacture of heating and ventilating apparatus and his extensive factories and enormous sales have made him a conspicuous figure in the business world.

Isaac D. Smead was born in Coleraine, Mass., in 1849, a son of Ezra and Eleanor Smead. He obtained his learning in the district schools, and spent one winter in an academy a few miles from his home, at Shelburn Falls, Massachusetts, paying his own expenses and boarding himself by sawing wood nights and mornings. He ran away from home at the age of sixteen and when he returned to the little New England village, several years later, it was to build for his father, who had practically disowned him, the finest house in the town. As a boy Isaac Smead had a hard row to hoe, but he had no liking for the manual labor thrust upon him. His mind constantly sought other channels and he was known as the laziest boy in the village. Those who know Colonel Smead to-day have marveled often at his great capacity for work, and consequently will find it difficult to imagine him phenomenally indolent, even as a lad. But he always had ability, though it did not run along the lines of farming, and it came to the surface when he freed himself from the trammels of home and started forth to make his own fortune. Young Smead not only was possessed of a rare inventive genius, but he had pluck, honesty and perseverance, and his ultimate successes in business were due as much to these latter traits as to the former. He had but brief schooling and yet he found time to accumulate one of the largest and finest libraries in the city, and he polished himself until there was no trace of his former rude culture. He has never for a moment left off working, and through the many vicissitudes which have befallen the Colonel in his business, he has kept a cheerful and philosophical mind. Isaac Smead is essentially a domestic man. He loves his home as well as his business, and his wife and sons are his constant pleasure. He has never cared for mere worldly amusements and has never dissipated, his chief recreation being an indulgence in matters political, for Col. Smead is a rabid Republican. His inventions have been numerous and give employment to hundreds of men. Mr. Smead is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar, was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary for four years, and was re-appointed to that position for five years; he was commissioner of mechanics and machinery for the Ohio Centennial exposition; was appointed by Gov. J. B. Foraker colonel on his personal staff, and was unanimously elected president of the Citizens' Board of Trade, which office he declined. On September 23, 1874, Mr. Smead was married at Deer Park, Lasalle county, Illinois, to Julia B., daughter of Joel W. Armstrong.

NOAH H. SWAYNE, Toledo. Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of Toledo, the senior member of the widely known law firm of Swayne, Swayne, Hayes & Tyler, is a native of Maryland where he was born in 1847. He is a son of the late Justice Swayne of the Supreme Bench, of whom Carson's History of the Supreme Bench speaks as follows:

"Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, was appointed an Associate Justice in place of John McLean, deceased, and was commissioned on the 24th of January, 1862. He was born in Culppeper county, Virginia, on the 7th of December, 1804, and was a descendant of Francis Swayne, who had immigrated to this country in the days of William Penn, accompanied by his family, and settled near Philadelphia. Joshua Swayne, the father of the Judge, who retained his membership in the Society of Friends, removed to the town of Waterford, Virginia, where he gave his son a liberal education. The early studies of the lad were directed towards the medical profession, and he at one time served as an apothecary's clerk in Alexandria. Through the death of his teacher this plan was interrupted. Having lost his father not long afterwards, and his mother being unable to provide for his support while pursuing a collegiate course, he began the study of law in Warrington, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. Two years later he removed to Ohio, opening an office in Coshocton, where he became prosecuting attorney of the county. He was then elected a member of the Ohio Legislature as a Jeffersonian Democrat. In 1830 he was appointed by President Jackson, district attorney of the United States, and removed to Columbus. During his service of ten years in that capacity, he declined the office of president judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He served, however, as a commissioner to manage the state debt, and as a member of a committee sent by the governor to effect a settlement of the boundary lines between the states of Ohio and Michigan, and in 1840 became one of a committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the State Blind Asylum. Becoming interested in public charities, he ever afterwards took a leading part in organizing and visiting asylums and institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and lunatics.

His views on the question of slavery, as well as his personal kindness of disposition, led him, as early as 1832, to emancipate a number of slaves acquired by his marriage. His practice in the meantime had become large and lucrative through constant and unremitting attention to its requirements, and one of the most celebrated of his efforts was his defence of William Rossane and others, in the Circuit Court of the United States held at Columbus in 1853, charged with burning the steamboat Martha Washington for the fraudulent purpose of obtaining the insurance. He also appeared as counsel in fugitive slave cases, and joined the Republican party upon its formation. So prominent had he become through his bold utterances upon public questions that upon the 14th of January, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court at the most critical hour in the history of that tribunal. * * * * In 1863 he received the degree of LL D, from Dartmouth and Marietta colleges, and in 1865 from Yale. A judge of unusual capacity, familiar with adjudged cases, and with settled habits of labor and research, of genial and benevolent courtesy, singularly amiable in disposition, and patient even with the dullest, he won not only the esteem but the warmest affections of the bar."

N. H. Swayne, the subject of this sketch, is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1870, and following the footsteps of his father, took up the profession of law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1873 after preparing himself at Columbia college law school, Washington. He immediately located in the practice of his profession in Toledo, and has, it is needless to say, here occupied an advanced position not only at the Lucas county bar, but his practice has extended over a wide range of territory. The firm of Swayne, Swayne, Hayes & Tyler have a clientage probably not surpassed by any firm in Ohio, and includes vast interests of many leading corporations as well as wealthy private parties. The law library of the Swaynes is one of the most extensive private libraries in the Northwest which includes the only full and complete private collection of complete legislative and judicial reports, upon and effecting the Northwest territory, from the beginning of legislation at Philadelphia down to the present time, there is in existence. While Mr. Swayne takes an active interest in politics as a Republican he has always steadfastly refused to run for any office, political or judicial, with the exception that he was a member of the 65th general assembly, and during which time he rendered Toledo a most valuable service. As his father had drawn the bulk of the laws up to that time regarding the care and maintenance of the insane, Mr. Swayne, of this sketch, also took a great interest in the same line and made a special effort in their behalf while in the legislature. While the question of taking care of the overflow among the patients of the various institutions was being discussed, he defeated a bill to add to the capacity of the asylums already built and went to work to create the necessary legislation for the establishment of a new institution, but was shrewd enough not to bring the question of location into the original measure. He first assured himself of the proper steps to build the new asylum and even then before the commission was appointed to fix the location, interviewed and sounded the various state officials and had incorporated into the act the names of such offices or officers, comprising the commission, as favored Toledo. The result is best told in the magnificent system of buildings for the insane, now in the suburbs of Toledo.

Mr. Swayne has two brothers both of whom are now residents of New York—Gen. Wager Swayne, and Frank Swayne for many years a resident of Toledo and still one of the law firm here. He has one sister, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, also of New York. Mr. Swayne is prominent in the financial affairs of Toledo, is a director of the Merchants National bank and vice president and director of the Security Savings bank. He is socially most popular, and a member of eight different clubs including the University club, of New York, the University club, Toledo club, Country club and Middle Bass club, Toledo. He married Frances Sickles, of St. Louis, March 15, 1886, and they occupy one of the finest homes in Toledo.

RICHARD KIND, Toledo. For many years Richard Kind has been identified with the cause of labor in Toledo. He is a firm advocate of the rights of the laboring man, and demonstrates his theory in his daily life. No better paid men exist in Toledo than those who work under the just and kindly supervision of Mr. Kind. He is a believer in co-operation between employer and employed, of arbitration in labor difficulties, and a division of profits between capital and labor. Mr. Kind is of German birth and up-bringing. He comes of a well-to do family in Freiberg, Kindom of Saxony, where he was born in 1852. He was educated handsomely, was graduated from Zwickan college, one of the oldest of the German seats of learning, and was indulged as an only son in all the luxuries of his station. His father was extremely conservative, and bitterly opposed to labor organizations in his country. Richard Kind, strangely enough, took to all the unions despised by his father, became an ardent advocate of the laboring man's rights, and as a result of his disagreement with his fathers' views, left his home and went to sea on a merchant vessel. He sailed on one of these vessels for America, in 1869, and, landing in New York, remained in this country one year. In 1870 he returned to Germany to engage in the war between France and Germany. He served nine months, was wounded and retired. When he recovered he joined the navy and served three and one half years and acquired the rank of officer. But the navy was too inactive for Richard Kind. He longed for active service and again shipped on a sailing vessel. He sailed every sea. He was connected at various times with vessels in the service of Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, England and America. He visited the East Indies, China and Japan and has practically circled the globe. In 1876 he studied navigation in Liverpool, England, and again in New York in 1878. After having passed his examination in the latter place he joined the Quebec Steamship Co., and became an officer of an American passenger steamer. He joined the Sailors and Firemens' Union, in Liverpool, and became its president at the age of twenty-three, controlling 6,000 members. He led them successfully through a four months' strike,

and is still enrolled as a member of the organization. In New York he also joined the Sailors' Union, and, in fact, as long as he sailed he was allied with a seaman's organization.

In 1883 Mr. Kind married, in New York, and, quitting the sea, came to Toledo. He was totally unacquainted with clerical duties, but, with a good education as a foundation, was able to accept a position with P. & T. Degnan, as bookkeeper. He remained with the firm seven years, then went into the same business for himself, in 1890. Square and honest dealing with customers has made the business of The Kind & Kuhlman, Builders' Supply Co., a success. The firm now owns all the ground occupied by them, and their trade is extending daily. The business policy of such men as Mr. Kind is always bound to succeed. It is his pride that he meets his employes as equals, pays them wages higher than the average, and is on terms of pleasant companionship with them all.

In Toledo Mr. Kind identified himself with the Knights of Lobor, and for seven years was at the head of the District Assembly. He settled nearly every strike in and about Toledo for years, by arbitration. He was Master Workman in the German Local Assembly, No. 3031, for eight years. He is a member of many benevolent and business organizations, among them the K. of P., Uniform Rank K. of P., N. U., A. O. U. W., Builders' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, New York Board of Trade, German Turners, German Centralbund, Teutonia Mannerchor, and Arbeiter Singing Society. In 1894 Mr. Kind was the moving spirit of the great sænger-fest in Toledo. He was corresponding secretary and secretary of all the committees, and upon him devolved most of the arrangements. Since the fall of 1897 he has been Police Commissioner.

In his married life Mr. Kind has been very fortunate. He formed a romantic attachment for a young German woman, in New York, and after a brief courtship wedded her. As a result of this union they have four bright children, two sons and two daughters.

FRANKLIN HUBBARD, Toledo. Franklin Hubbard, business manager of the Toledo Board of Education, has been a resident of this city for over thirty years. During that period he has been engaged in the leather business under the firm name of F. Hubbard & Co. In the fall of 1897 he sold this business to E. G. Shauweker & Co., and after a six months visit in the West settled down to the duties of his present position, to which he was elected on May 1, of this year.

Mr. Hubbard was born at Leverett, Massachusetts, in 1827, to Dickman and Eliza (Field) Hubbard, both natives of that town. His father was a farmer, who in 1836, removed to Missiouri and engaged in the cultivation of broom corn, and died in the West the same year. The family remained in Leverett and received the news of his death thirty days after it occurred, owing to the deliberate pace of the mails in those early days. There were four boys in the family of Hubbard. Franklin, when a lad, attended the schools of his birthplace, and afterwards entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1854. The following year he accepted a position in Adrian, Michigan, as superintendent of the public schools; he remained there eleven years in this capacity. In January, 1866, he came to Toledo and immediately engaged in the leather business, in which he was quite extensively interested. He had learned the tanners' trade when a youth, as it was a custom of the times to teach boys some useful trade, and it was due to his knowledge of this business that he eventually engaged in the manufacture of leather.

Mr. Hubbard came to the board of education after the old system, under which the schools have recently operated to such great disadvantage, had been replaced by a new law, and he is proving his efficiency in this responsible position daily. The board members are now: J. Kent Hamilton, James Melvin, Charles Russell, Joseph P. Hanley and Lafayette Lyttle, with W. W. Chalmers, formerly of Grand Rrapids, Michigan, as superintendent of instruction. Mr. Hubbard was a member of the school board for sixteen years, from 1877 to 1893, and has always worked faithfully and intelligently for the up-building of the public schools.

Franklin Hubbard was married, in 1860, to Sarah R. Lyman, of Sunderland, Massachusetts, and has three daughters: Kate, wife of W. H. Johnson, an attorney, Chicago, Grace, wife of George H. Tuttle, of Toledo, and Edith, now Mrs. Warren Bellows, of New York City. Mr. Hubbard is fourteen generations removed from George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who came over from the Southeastern portion of England about 1633, and after residing in Watertown, Massachusetts, one or two years, settled in Weathersfield, Connecticut.

E. W. POE, deceased. Ebenezer W. Poe was born November 11, 1846, on a farm near Findlay, Ohio. His parents were George L. and Jane (Wilson) Poe, both natives of the same country. Andrew and Adam Poe, who were cousins of George L., are noted in the early annals of our country as famous Indian fighters. Jane Wilson belonged to the noted Vance family, which has contributed one governor to the State of Ohio. Jacob Poe, the grandfather of our subject, was of Irish parentage, but a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Hancock county, Ohio, among its first settlers. Here his son, George L., was the first white child born within the county limits. George L. Poe's life was uneventful, except that he was characterized by sterling integrity, was a good and highly-respected citizen and served honorably throughout the entire War of the Rebellion. Young Poe, being surrounded throughout boyhood with only the moderate circumstances of farm life, did not enjoy the educational privileges his talents deserved. He worked in summer and attended the country school in winter, until about seventeen years of age, when his enlistment in the service of the Union army in the War of the Rebellion broke the monotony of a prosy life. After the close of the war he attended

the Findlay High school, from which he graduated, and then spent about three years in teaching. He was in a dry goods store at Findlay for a time, and in 1873, with a partner, he entered the retail dry goods business at North Baltimore, Wood county, then a most promising town. Two years later he disposed of his business and went on the road as a traveling salesman. He was a successful salesman and made many valuable acquaintances, continuing in the business six years. While on the road in 1881, he was nominated for the office of county auditor of Wood county on the Republican ticket and elected with a most gratifying majority. In 1883 he was re-elected with an increased majority, leading the head of the state ticket in his county by sixty-seven votes. The fact that he carried his home township by the comfortable majority of fifty-seven, although it was naturally Democratic by about seventy-five, fittingly attests his strong personal popularity among his neighbors. In 1887 Mr. Poe entered the race for the nomination for state auditor, and was successful, receiving the nomination on the first ballot against seven competitors. His wide personal knowledge and popularity added strength to the ticket, and the great victory of the Republicans that year is a matter of history. In 1891 he was renominated unanimously for a second term and again elected with his ticket. At this election, as well as the former, his plurality was greatly in advance of that of the head of the ticket. Mr. Poe made a most efficient state officer, his counsel always being sought after, and having great weight on questions of financial legislation, he always took important stands with reference to the payment of money out of the treasury, and was always sustained whether the controversy was carried to the attorney-general or through the courts. He was of an open, frank disposition, exceedingly affable, and drew friends to him by the score through the mere force of his genuine worth as a friend and companion. The familiar expression, "hail fellow, well met," never more fittingly fell upon anyone than upon Mr. Poe. As a politician and man among men of political note, he ranked high. He was an excellent campaigner, a good stump speaker and never went making converts to his side of the question without reaping good results. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, of the Masonic, the I. O. O. F. and Pythian orders. He was always content to act unfalteringly with the Republican party, and in religion was a Methodist of pronounced conviction and precept. He was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Caroline Thomas, of McComb, Ohio. Mr. Poe in 1895 was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, and among a large list of able men was at the head of the list when Governor Bushnell won out. On retirement from the Auditor of State's office, Mr. Poe devoted his time almost exclusively to the life insurance business, in which he made a great success.

N. B.—Since this biography was written, Mr. Poe died at his home in Columbus suddenly, June 19, 1898, of apoplexy. He had been enjoying perfect health and was taken without warning. He was in the prime of his life and his future in business and politics was bright, and seemingly a useful life had just begun. He leaves a beloved wife, two daughters and one son, Charles, a most promising young man, who for several years has held an important clerkship in the office of auditor of state, with great credit to himself.

DAVID MEEKISON, Napoleon. Hon. David Meekison, congressman from the Fifth Ohio district, was born November 14, 1849, at Dundee, Scotland, and emigrated with his parents from that country in 1855, to Napoleon, Ohio, where he has since resided, except three years service in the Fourth United States artillery. He attended the common schools until his fourteenth year and then entered a printing office; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1873; although always a Democrat, he has been twice appointed to office by Republican authorities, first as town clerk and afterwards as county prosecuting attorney for the county to fill a vacancy. He was afterwards elected and re-elected to the same office; in 1881 he was elected probate judge and served two terms; in 1886 he established a banking business in Napoleon, Ohio, under the name of Meekison bank, to which he has given his principal attention, except that required by the duties of mayor of Napoleon, in which office he has served his fourth consecutive term. Mr. Meekison was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,383 votes against 18,478 votes for Frank B. DeWitt, Republican, and 642 votes for George N. Rice, Populist. Mr. Meekison's record in Congress has been such as to give a feeling of pride to his constituents and he has been most faithful to his trust at all times.

PETER H. DEGNAN, Toledo. Peter H. Degnan, born in 1852, is a native of Ireland. His parents were John and Margaret Degnan, his father being a tiller of the soil, and somewhat better to do than the ordinary mortal in that vocation. Young Degnan received nearly all the schooling he had in that country before he emigrated to America in 1863 with two brothers and a sister, and located in Toledo because some of his family had preceded him, although his parents never came to this country. He was practically penniless on his arrival, but being a sturdy boy with a stout heart, and a will to succeed, he started about to make his way in the world, and after a few years learned the trade of a mason—plastering and bricklaying. He followed this business successfully, and later began the business of contracting in his line, and, it is unnecessary to say, made a success. Among the large contracts he successfully carried to a termination was the building of the Notre Dame college at South Bend, Indiana. In 1881 he established his present business—that of furnishing building material on a large scale, such as sand, lime, cement, plaster, firebrick, etc. Later he took his brother, T. Degnan, into the firm, and the style thereof is now P. & T. Degnan, located on Water street. They have one of

the most extensive trades in this line in this section. Mr. Degnan is a Democrat, and has always been active in his party's interest. For ten successive years he faithfully served his home ward upon the board of aldermen, and was active in bringing about a large amount of important legislation for Toledo in one of the most critical periods of her career. In 1897 he was nominated by his party, at the Democratic state convention at Columbus, for the office of member of board of public works, but was defeated by the balance of the ticket; he, however, carried Lucas county, which is strongly Republican, and led every man on his ticket by a big margin, being defeated by only a little over 4,000 votes. Mr. Degnan is personally a most valued and popular citizen, and a man who has made a marked success in his business career, and it is of such timber that marks the growth and prosperity of Toledo. He has a wife and family of two daughters, Mary and Loretta, and one son, Walter.

R. B. HUBBARD, Sandusky. Rollin Barnard Hubbard was born in Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 24, 1817, and came from New England to Ohio in the winter of 1838–1839. His brother, L. S. Hubbard, had come to Sandusky three years before from New York, and when the subject of this sketch arrived, the two at once became associated, and opened a general merchandising store. From that day to this Mr. Hubbard has been prominently identified with the business interests, not only of the city of Sandusky, but of northern Ohio and southern Michigan; and his sterling integrity, force of character, and strict attention to anything he has ever undertaken, has made him a successful man in every sense of the term. He has not only amassed a fortune, but is the possessor of that which is more precious than fine gold, and more to be desired than great riches—the confidence and respect of his fellow-men, and all who have ever come in contact with him in any capacity. The general store was conducted by the two brothers until 1845, when they and a cousin, Watson, formed the partnership known as R. B. Hubbard & Co., and engaged very extensively in the lumber business, and also in the buying and selling of real estate. The firm purchased immense tracts of pine lands in Michigan, building large mills there, and docks in Sandusky, where the lumber was handled and distributed. At that time the firm owned thirty thousand acres of timber land in Huron county, Michigan, and ten thousand acres at River au Gray, and also operated a large mill in Sanilac county. They built a number of vessels, and of these the propeller Huron City and schooner Hubbard still ply the great lakes. Gradually all the interests outside of Sandusky were disposed of, and a year ago the lumber yards and docks there were also sold. In the great lumber enterprise Rollin Barnard Hubbard was the moving spirit in this section of the country.

In 1845 Mr. Hubbard was married at Natchez, Mississippi, to Miss Ann M. Massey, a most estimable young lady whom he met while visiting a brother in the sunny southland; so that a tinge of romance clings to the event. To this happy union nine children were born, of whom five, four sons and one daughter, survive the mother, who died twenty-seven years ago. The children are: Charles Henry, engaged in the manufacture of spokes, at Hartford City, Indiana; Mary L. (now Mrs. Jacob A. Hosmer), Palo Alto, California; Rollin M., in the lumber business at Cleveland; Frank A., engaged in the pulp wood business in Sandusky and elsewhere; Alexander M., now in company B, Sixth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, in the service of his country. Shannon B., the third son, died in Sandusky three years ago. Mr. Hubbard was married again, in May, 1881, to Miss Dora Maria Huffman, who, together with a son, makes the home circle complete. Mr. Hubbard was elected a director of the Third National bank, one of Sandusky's sound financial institutions, in 1863, and served in that capacity until 1875, when, upon the death of his brother, Lester S. Hubbard, he was chosen to succeed him as president. That position he still holds, and he practically devotes all his time to the bank which he has ably managed for so many years. Though over eighty years of age, he is a striking and active figure of strong physique and great mental capacity, one whose appearance marks him as a man of extraordinary ability and marked individuality. When Rollin Barnard Hubbard came to Sandusky, a half century ago, it was a town with a population of fifteen hundred, and he did more, perhaps, than any other one man to build it up from that time on, having many warehouses, business blocks, and private residences, as well as docks, to his credit. There were then but two pieces of railway in Ohio, each fifteen miles in length—the Little Miami, out of Cincinnati, and the Old Mad River, from Sandusky to Bellevue. His reminiscences of those early days are accurate and interesting, and the history that Mr. Hubbard carries on his memory might be valuable on paper. He is an entertaining conversationalist, and pleasant and sociable under all circumstances. Few men of his business capacity and experience, and who accomplished so much as he, are living to-day in the state of Ohio. But there is one more characteristic—and that a rare one now—of which Mr. Hubbard is and has always been possessed, and that is, modesty. This, while it does not prevent him from taking pride in what he does, makes him extremely averse to having it noised about that his works are anything out of the ordinary.

J. C. ROYER, Tiffin. John Calvin Royer was born near Fireside, Seneca county, Ohio, May 6, 1856. Enjoying the wholesome care of a pleasant country home and the advantages common to the district schools of the state, young Royer prepared himself for college, and in September, 1884, entered Heidelberg university, Tiffin, Ohio, matriculating in the classical course, which he regularly completed, graduating with the class of 1879. Among his classmates may be named Judge S. M. Douglass, of

the Circuit court, Mansfield district; Judge John K. Rohn, recently on the Circuit bench, Third Judicial district, and Owen Yost, a leading attorney of the Perry county bar. The legal profession possessed pronounced attractions for the young collegian and two months after his graduation found him hard at work delving into the mysteries of Blackstone and other authors, under the tutilage of Nelson L. Brewer, a prominent member of the Seneca county bar. The initial studies of the law student are generally regarded as very dry. They were not so considered by young Royer. When he was fairly entered on his studies, he was asked one day if he had discovered it to be quite a sleepy employment to hammer away at Blackstone. His reply was characteristic. "No," he answered, "far from it! You keep coming to so many things you never thought of, that one finds an increasing interest in the study of the great commentator." Mr. Royer completed his preparation in the office of Judge J. F. Bunn and was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme court of Ohio in October, 1881. Mr. Royer believed that he could do no better than to begin the practice of his profession in Tiffin, where he was quite favorably known, having acted as deputy probate clerk, and hence two months after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Judge J. C. Rickenbaugh, under the firm name of Royer & Rickenbaugh, which, by mutual consent, was dissolved in 1885. Soon after he formed a similar business relationship with Judge J. F. Bunn, under the firm name of Bunn & Royer, which continued until 1887. In September, 1882, Mr. Royer was appointed county school examiner by Judge J. F. Bunn, and at the expiration of his official term was reappointed by the late Judge Harrison Noble, in 1885, to serve another term. His popularity, although a very young man, made him the choice of his party, and he was nominated for the office of mayor of the city of Tiffin at the spring election of 1883, the opposing candidate being the late General Wm. H. Gibson. The contest throughout was unusually spirited, but Mr. Royer succeeded in securing a majority of votes cast, and became a victor in his first political campaign. Up to the writing of this sketch, Mr. Royer was the youngest man who has been honored by his fellow citizens in their choice for that office. In 1885 he was re-elected to a second term, his opponent being Attorney Rush Abbot, who was subsequently elected to the mayoralty. The administration of Mayor Royer was wise and conservative and made particularly notable on account of his fearlessness in insisting upon the police department performing the duties entrusted to it under the municipal laws. The decease of the Hon. Harrison Noble left a vacancy in the Probate judgeship, and to his unexpired term Mr. Royer was elected in November, 1887, and subsequently to the succeeding two full terms. In his election to the Probate judgeship in 1890, his last term, he was given the largest majority on the successful ticket, leading ex-Governor Campbell (who carried the county by the usual majority) by a majority of two hundred.

After his retirement from the office of probate judge, Mr. Royer opened an office in Tiffin. His eminently successful administration of the probate office gave him a high standing in the profession, and although regarded as an expert in probate matters, his test efforts evinced that he was equally capable in other branches of a general practice. His retention in many of the leading cases in the courts since he re-entered the practice has afforded him valuable experience. Probably the most notable trial in which he has figured as an attorney was the trial of Levi Martin Miller, who at the time of his apprehension on a writ issued by the mayor of Tiffin, shot and killed the officer making the arrest, Marshal August Shultz. The tragedy had caused a fearful commotion. A mob bent on wreaking summary vengeance had made an onslaught on the jail in which Miller was confined, and was repulsed and two of the leaders were killed. The public sentiment was practically universal against the popular marshal's slayer, and in undertaking to act as counsel for him the attorney would needs have to overcome a deep and bitter prejudice which prevailed at the time of the jury's selection. Judge Royer, in association with McCauley & Weller, was appointed as counsel for Miller, his friends refusing to give him any assistance. The weight of expert evidence preponderated in the prisoner's favor that he was not sane when the act was committed, but the prejudice against the prisoner's cause was so deep set that even with overwhelming professional evidence in his favor it could not be extirpated, and the jury found against the defendant. Judge Royer was so thoroughly convinced that his client was insane when he killed Marshal Shultz that he did not permit the case to rest until he had secured from the Board of Pardons a recommendation for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, thereby sparing the life of his client. In his practice from the very beginning of his career as a lawyer, Judge Royer has believed that honesty was not simply the best policy in all matters pertaining to business, but that it was rather good for its own sake, and that honesty compelled the counsellor and attorney to give to every cause committed to his care his best and truest efforts.

Judge Royer's progenitors date in American history to the decades preceding the American revolution. His paternal ancestry, as may be discovered by the name, were French. His mother, a daughter of the late Jacob Bunn, was of English descent. His maternal grandmother, a Leiter, was of German extraction. Hence, in blood, Judge Royer is an out-and-out American. His paternal grandfather came to Seneca county in 1829. The farm on which he reared his family is still a family possession. On the eleventh day of April, 1883, Judge Royer was married to Miss Clara Baltzell, daughter of the late Thomas Baltzell, of Tiffin, and to this union were given three beautiful daughters. Mrs. Royer passed to her eternal reward on the twenty-second of June, 1889. To the care and education of his little daughters the Judge has devoted his life, and on the shrine of their well-being has he placed his ambitions and the energies of a truly devoted manhood.

DAVID DWIGHT BIGGEN.

I. F. MACK, Sandusky. General Isaac F. Mack, of Sandusky, editor of The Register, is one in that bright galaxy of men of Ohio whose names and fame and influence are not confined to this great commonwealth alone, but have spread far beyond its borders. For over a third of a century he has been a prominent citizen of the state, and a commanding figure in the political arena of the nation, where his untiring, zealous work in behalf of its principles and its leaders has been of incalculable value to the Republican party. But of all he has accomplished during these many years by his ardent efforts in the press and upon the rostrum, it is not necessary here to speak. Isaac F. Mack was born at Rochester, New York, about sixty years ago, and his boyhood days were spent in the northwest, his parents having removed, some time after his birth, to Broadhead, Wisconsin, whence he came to Ohio and Sandusky. Here he purchased General Nettleton's interest in The Register, one of the very oldest and one of the best newspapers in the state, and entered the field of active journalism as its editor. Since then he has wielded a mighty pen, and is a most forcible writer of widely recognized ability, and an acknowledged and unquestioned authority on some of the vital political and governmental issues of the day, notably the tariff and financial problems. The metropolitan press has frequently quoted him as authority upon the tariff question. Some time after assuming editorial charge of The Register he became sole proprietor, and later associated with himseif his brother, John T. Mack, under the firm-name of I. F. Mack & Bro., which is still in existence, and has had a most successful career from every point of view.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Mack joined the ranks of the nation's defenders, and his army record is honorable. In April, 1861, he enlisted at Oberlin, where he was a student, in company C, Seventh Ohio infantry; re-enlisted when the call came for three years' service; served as a private in the army of West Virginia; was captured, and for nearly a year was a prisoner of war at Richmond, in he Parish prison at New Orleans, and at Salisbury. Paroled at Salisbury, he was taken to the hospital at Governor's Island, New York, and for more than four months was under treatment for scurvy contracted in prison. In 1863 he was exchanged; re-enlisted in Wisconsin, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He was a charter member of one of the first G. A. R. posts organized in Wisconsin, and has given freely of time and money to aid his more needy comrades. Perhaps nothing could be written that would tell more of the man himself than the following extract from the Toledo Commercial of December 23, 1892, the day after his appearance in that city to address the veterans:

"In his career of collegiate, military, masonic, and editorial glory, the Hon. I. F. Mack, of Sandusky, was perhaps never more honored than he was by the soldiers and citizens, the matrons and maids of this great city last evening. As a newspaper man, I. F. Mack is one of the results of the opportunities afforded by the civil war. In that struggle he gained his standing as a soldier and defender of his country. He was a fresh graduate from Oberlin college, one of the greatest educational institutions in the west, when the war broke out, and, full of ardor and patriotism, he shouldered a musket and turned his face to the southward. As an editor he belongs to the class of which Murat Halstead, George Alfred Townsend, Major Bickham and others are leaders. As a writer, he is brilliant. As a Mason, he is a respected gentleman, and counsellor in higher circles. As a citizen, he is above reproach. In Sandusky, his home, Mr. Mack is regarded little less than an oracle. He is a peculiarly handsome man; somewhat genial, but not excessively magnetic; but he is regarded everywhere in Ohio as a powerful debater, and one able to carry his point in any argument in which he sees fit to engage. He has always been an ardent friend of the soldiers; he was a soldier himself. It was through his influence mainly that the present beautiful and complete soldiers' home was located at Sandusky. He is the man to whom the grand old city of Sandusky owes that institution. In recognition of his performances in behalf of the brave defenders of the nation—the preservers of this glorious and now invincible Union—Editor Mack was some time ago honored by election to the position of department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, and in this capacity he appeared in Toledo last evening. His appearance, which had been duly heralded, afforded an occasion which will be long remembered by the old soldiers and their friends of this city. From the Boody house he was conducted with great circumstance to Memorial hall, where, at the campfire of all the city Grand Army posts, he delivered one of the most powerful and unanswerable arguments in favor of liberally pensioning and properly caring for the soldiers that has ever been heard in this or any other city."

Hundreds of such comments from the press of the entire country might be given to show General Mack's standing as a public speaker, but they would be superfluous—for his eloquent addresses have been heard in almost every state in the union. North, south, east and west this orator has raised his voice, and his clean-cut sentences and concise, direct statements have always delighted his auditors. He has stood upon the rostrum and espoused the cause of the old soldier and the platform of the Republican party in every county in Ohio. He is an intimate friend of President McKinley, and in 1896, during the campaign for his comrade, did most effective work in this state and the east, where such papers as the New York Sun, Tribune, and Herald; Brooklyn Eagle, Standard Union Times and others quoted his addresses as gems of logic and oratory. That year he headed the Republican electoral ticket in Ohio. General Mack was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Sandusky. At the present time he is a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis. He has one of the prettiest homes in Sandusky, presided over by Mrs. Mack, one of the charming ladies of the city. Their two children, a son and a

daughter, have attained manhood's and womanhood's estate, and both are married. General Mack was the leading candidate for commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, and would have been elected had not the honor of the next national convention fallen to Ohio. He is a man who inspires friendship and respect, and his friends are drawn from every walk of life. Men of letters and men of law, politicians and divines, journalists and publicists, all alike are attractive to him. At his hands all receive the same consideration. The judge upon the bench is no greater to him than the honest digger in the trench, and would receive the same censure, if deserved, or the same praise, if merited. He is a man of master mind and clear convictions, and fearless to express them. His writings are always instructive and always entertaining. Through the deepest of them runs a strain of keen sarcasm and buoyant humor that drives the fact and the lesson nearer home. This makes the editorial columns of his paper attractive to all classes, and all classes read them. As a conversationalist he is equally clever and fascinating, full of anecdote, humor and fancy, and one leaves him feeling that it was good to have been with him. In fact, he is a man of whom much might be said and written—far more than space will permit.

JOHN HOPLEY, Bucyrus. John Hopley, editor and proprietor of Bucyrus Journal, Bucyrus, Ohio, whose portrait appears in this work, went to Bucyrus in the spring of 1856, to fill the position of superintendent of the Union schools. He is by birth an Englishman. His paternal ancestors were substantial farmers in the county of Suffolk, England. His father was a surgeon in the English navy, and in private life, first a practicing surgeon at Whitstable, a small seacoast village in Kent, and afterward at Lewes, in Sussex, one of the most venerable towns in England. His mother's ancestors were for many generations distinguished dignitaries in the Church of England, and he has the genealogical tables of their descent for hundreds of years back. Mr. Hopley was born at Whitstable, May 21, 1821, but his parents removed to Lewes while he was yet an infant. He finished his education at the Royal Naval college, then at Camberwell in the county of Surrey, and a suburb of London, now at New Cross in the same county. It was an institution for the sons of naval officers, and, although not licensed to confer degrees, the course of education was very extensive and thorough, embracing a course as comprehensive and as high as any college course in the country. The institution received 330 pupils, all of whom lived in the college. The Roll system of education was adopted; it comprehends in the instruction of pupils in large classes by the aid of the best pupils acting as monitors, and it is sometimes known as the Monitorial system. It was, therefore, although not by design, a Normal school, and it afforded to the monitors at the head of their classes a large experience in the art and duties of teaching. Although Mr. Hopley, as a boy, excelled in many of the sports of the play ground, he was never an idler at his studies. He was a constant contestant for the head of his various classes, frequently standing first and acting as head-monitor for weeks together. He thus early acquired the art of teaching, which afterward contributed to his reputation as a teacher in this country. About the close of his term as a student in the Royal Naval college, he was made a teacher, and continued in the institution for some years in this capacity. In 1842, soon after he became of age, he came to the United States with his mother's brother, John R. Prat, Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, and went into his store as clerk. He continued clerking until the fall of 1844, when he commenced to teach school with a view to reading law. But he was earnest in whatever he undertook, and the better he became known as a teacher, the larger were the schools he taught and the more time he devoted to them, thus making his progress through the elementary law books very slow. In 1845, he removed to Logan, Hocking county, where he induced the school directors to establish graded schools; these were among the first in Ohio, and they were a great success. In 1848 he married at Logan, Miss Georgiana Rochester, fourth daughter of John Rochester, Esq., and, desiring to study the nature of society under the system of slavery, he went to the south to teach. He had schools at Yellow Creek, in Montgomery county, Tenn., also near Elkton, Todd county, Ky., and also at New Providence, near Clarksville, Tenn., from which place, at the close of 1852, he returned to Logan, and taught there for three years. The present system of school supervision had been inaugurated in his absence, and he resumed his duties at Logan as supervisor of the schools, which, however, were scattered over the village, as closely together as rooms, far from suitable, could be obtained for them. In 1855 he removed to Columbus to take the position of teacher of mathematics and of commercial arithmetic, in what was then known as Granger's Commercial college. After, however, about six months of labor in this new sphere, he found the "college," so-called, a very unstable institution, and he left it to take charge of a fractional term of the Wellsville Union schools, from which place he removed with his family to Bucyrus, arriving on Saturday, 12th of April, 1856. The schools were at that time comparatively in their infancy as union schools, and were far from being in a prosperous condition. Mr. Hopley, however, prosecuted his new duties with his usual thoroughness, industry and zeal, and soon made them the wonder and admiration of his fellow citizens. In 1858 he formed a partnership in the practice of law with A. M. Jackson, Esq., for a year, and was admitted to the bar. At the expiration of the term, he opened an office by himself, and practiced, with encouraging success until the close of July, 1862, when he went to England in company with Mr. Thomas Alsop, on professional business. Upon his return in October, he found the law practice almost destroyed for the time being; scarcely any cases were tried. In nearly all, either one of the parties, or some important witness, was in the army. In this emergency, he obtained from Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, an appointment to a clerkship

in the office of the second auditor of the treasury. Soon after, by special order of the secretary, he was transferred to the secretary's own office. He then had a desk in the library of the treasury, and commenced a thorough study of finances, employing his pen effectively in sustaining the financial policy of the secretary, and the establishment of national banks. When the national bank bill became a law he was transferred to the banking and currency bureau. Hon. Hugh McCulloch was then comptroller of the currency, and he placed Mr. Hopley in charge of the statistical division of the bureau. This included the examination of the regular reports required by law of the banks, and of the reports made by the bank examiners. In this position, it frequently became his duty to furnish distinguished members of congress with such data for their speeches on financial questions as made them distinguished. In 1864 he resigned to accept a position in a large bank in New York. In 1866 he returned to Washington in a private capacity for his employer, and was appointed national bank examiner for all the southern states, except Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Kansas was afterward added, and he entered upon his duties in the fall of 1866. Having completed the examination of the list of banks, he returned to Bucyrus, and in September, 1867, he purchased the half-interest in the Bucyrus Journal, of the senior editor, J. G. Robinson, Esq , for $2,000. It was at that time conducted by the brothers Messrs. James and Ralph Robinson. In May, 1868, it was arranged for Mr. Ralph Robinson to sell out to John Markee, Esq., of whom Mr. Hopley the same day purchased the other half interest for $2,000. Although he entered upon journalism only as a temporary resource, preliminary to returning to the practice of law, yet he soon became absorbed in his new profession to the exclusion of everything else. In August, 1870, he entered upon the duties of postmaster and retained the office until January, 1879. He still continues to edit the Journal. Mr. and Mrs. Hopley celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on April 19. The following are the members of the family: Charles Rochester, John Edward, Thomas (who died in infancy), Thomas Prat, Mary Catherine, Georgiana Eliza, Harriet Evaline, James Richard, Frank Lewes and Joseph William, ten in all, of whom nine are yet living. John E., in June, was appointed by President McKinley as consul to South Hampton, England.

JOHN T. MACK, Sandusky. John T. Mack is one of the prominent citizens of Northwestern Ohio, and there is undoubtedly none more generally or more favorably known in this section. In Erie county, especially, his face is familiar to almost every man, woman and child, and his friends are legion. In his own city he is universally recognized as an able business man, indeed one of the very best, and as a true gentleman whom everybody respects. Mr Mack is the junior member of the old established firm of I. F. Mack & Bro., publishers of The Register, and fills the responsible position of business manger of that paper and the extensive wholesale paper house which the firm conducts. Mr. Mack's reputation as a newspaper man of wide experience and rare ability is known to every publisher in this and surrounding states, and his counsel is often sought and highly valued. He is at the present time president of the Ohio Select List of Associated Dailies, which embraces the leading newspaper in each of the eighty-eight counties of the state.

John T. Mack was born in Rochester, New York, and is now fifty-two years of age, though as energetic and active as the majority of those not half as old. Like his brother, he spent his early years at Broadhead, Wisconsin, and came east to acquire an education such as no western institution could at that time afford. He entered Oberlin College in the closing years of the '60's, and graduated from that then famous seat of learning in 1870. The next year he came to Sandusky and assumed the duties of local editor of The Register, a position which he filled very acceptably for several years, when he became one of the proprietors and also business manager. Mr. Mack, though extremely busy at all times, finds time to devote to everything worthy of attention, and takes a deep interest in education and educational institutions, not only his alma mater, but the others of the state. His efforts in this direction were recognized by President McKinley, when the nation's chief executive was governor of Ohio, and Mr. Mack was honored by him with the appointment as a member of the board of trustees of Ohio State University, at Columbus. This important position he still holds, and something over a year ago the board, in recognition of his services to the institution and his untiring efforts to promote the noble cause and make the light of knowledge shine brighter, conferred upon him the further honor of electing him president of that body, he having been successively reappointed by Governor Bushell, who is one of his steadfast personal friends.

In Erie county and Sandusky there is no legitimate enterprise brought before the public in which John T. Mack is not interested to the extent of helping it along in some manner. Everything is thoroughly investigated before he will say aught for or against it, and when he does take hold it is with an energy that surmounts any obstacle. His sincerity is never questioned, and his determination never doubted. He is one of those few men who wishes every worthy enterprise and every good cause success, and will do all that lies in his power to make it so, with no prospect and no thought of pecuniary gain for himself. That is apparently one of the secrets of his own success.

Mr. Mack is the head of a happy family, the members of which move in the highest social circles and are cultured, refined and educated to the highest degree. Mrs. Mack is a charming and most estimable lady, loved by all who come in contact with her. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Reginald Snyder, of Findlay, an accomplished lady who has made many friends in that city since her marriage to Mr. Synder, which took place last autumn. The eldest son, John, is assistant secretary of the Sandusky, Milan & Norwalk Electric Railway company, with

offices in Sandusky. Two other bright daughters and a son are students in the Sandusky High school.

The subject of this sketch has been for many years secretary of the Erie County Agricultural society, and that institution has had a splendid and profitable career, and has been made of great value to the farming community, principally through Mr. Mack's able management and success in inducing the tillers of the soil to take an active, individual interest. Politically he has accomplished much as chairman of the Erie County Republican Executive committee. In 1896 he conducted the most remarkable campaign ever known in Erie county, and had the most prominent Republican orators from every section of the Union on the rostrum in every part of the county, with telling effect. As for himself, he has never sought political office and its emolument, but has always preferred to devote his time to private business and work in the ranks as a private citizen. He is himself a polished speaker and can at all times discourse eloquently upon any subject, so that he is in demand as an orator and conversationalist. All his work as a business man and the demands everything else makes upon his time is not permitted to interfere with his religious duties. He is a faithful and very active member and officer of Grace Episcopal church and also superintendent of the Sunday School, and leader of several church organizations. He is a man who crowds much into a day, yet does everything well and never permits the day to crowd him. His career is a busy, but a happy one, and useful as well, and he always has a pleasant word, a hearty handshake and a smile for everybody.

THOMAS H. McCONICA, Findlay. Mr. McConica, whose portrait appears in another part of this work, is a prominent attorney and one of the leading citizens of Findlay. He is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan university, and the Cincinnati law school, and located in Findlay in 1887, where he resides with his family. He has always been closely identified with the interests of his home city, has been a member of the school board and held other local positions of trust. He was state senator from 33rd District in the 70th and 71st general assemblies and served his constituents with marked ability and satisfaction. Hs is a staunch Republican and is by the appointment of Gov. Bushnell one of the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, and carries out whatever he engages to do with thoroughness and credit to himself.

CHARLES P. WICKHAM, Norwalk. Hon. Charles Preston Wickham stands in the first rank of the legal profession in Northwestern Ohio, and his general practice embraces all the courts and reaches into all the counties of this section of the state. He was born at Norwalk, September 15, 1836, and still has his residence there, having made that pretty little town his home continuously. He is the son of Frederick Wickham and Eliza B. Preston Wickham, both of whom were of English descent, the father having been born in New York and the mother in New Hampshire. The ancestors were among the very early settlers of New England. Frederick Wickham was for many years the editor and publisher of a newspaper in Norwalk and in this office and the Norwalk academy the brilliant son acquired his early education and training and laid the firm foundation for what was destined to be a most useful and successful career. Mr. Wickham worked in his father's office and attended the academy until he became eighteen years of age and then he devoted his entire time to active newspaper work for two years, which proved a valuable experience. Then, in 1856, Mr. Wickham entered the Cincinnati Law school, where he graduated in 1858. He at once returned to Norwalk and was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession, the struggle being less severe, perhaps, than those through which the young lawyer of the present day must pass. Judge Wickham practiced alone until 1877, and during three years of that time, from 1867 to 1871, he was prosecuting attorney of Huron county. In the year 1877 he formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel A. Wildman, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the association of these able attorneys proved very successful, the firm's clientele being extensive. In 1881 Mr. Wickham was elected Common Pleas judge and the partnership was necessarily dissolved. Judge Wickham served on the bench until 1886 and gave eminent satisfaction in that capacity. He resigned the judgeship in order to become, at the earnest solicitation of friends in his own and the other great political party, a candidate for congress, and was elected that year and re-elected two years later. His services as a member of the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses were of incalculable value to his constituency, and his record in those bodies a bright one from beginning to end.

When Judge Wickham's last term in Congress expired he resumed his practice at Norwalk and formed a partnership with his son, Louis W. Wickham, which still continues. January 1, 1897, Judge Wickham became the head of another law firm, Wickham, Guerin & French, of Sandusky, becoming associated with W. E. Guerin, jr., and Judge C. O. French. This partnership is still in existence and Judge Wickham is consequently a leader at both the Huron and Erie county bar and is constantly busy with the numerous cases handled, and to which he devotes the closest attention.

Judge Wickham was married in 1860 to Emma J. Wildman, a sister of his former law partner, Judge Wildman. Nine children were born to bless this union and six of them, four bright sons and two accomplished daughters, are living at the present time.

The military career and record of Judge Wickham is second to none. He went to the defense of his country as a private soldier in September, 1861, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the War of the Rebellion in 1865, he was mustered out of service as lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, having won promotion after promotion by his bravery in many a hard-fought battle.

At first he was attached to the Army of the Potomac, but was later transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, being engaged in many of the fiercest conflicts of those armies. Judge Wickham was afterward with Sherman in Georgia and also in that distinguished general's historic march to the sea. He was in the Carolina campaigns and here his services and devotion were recognized by President Lincoln, who brevetted Major Wickham lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service in the Carolinas," as is shown by his commission. When the Union was preserved and there was no more work to be done on the bloody field, the soldier became the civilian once more and retired to his study and went to work as though the civil strife had been but a minor incident, conscious of the fact that he had done his whole duty. As a lawyer Judge Wickham is so well known that words are superfluous on the subject, and as a man and citizen the same is true. Needless to say, he has, by his upright and honorable professional and business career, won the confidence of all who know him, and his affable disposition, dignified bearing and uniform courtesy and kindness have made for him friends without number. He is a forceful speaker and a man of marked mental capacity and attainments, and what he says carries with it the unalterable conviction of right, and this makes him a trial lawyer hard to surpass.

FRANK TAYLOR, North Baltimore. Hon. Frank Taylor, one of the common pleas judges of the sub-division of the 33d district, was born June 23, 1847, in Washington county, Maryland, at the foot of South mountain. For more than twelve years prior to his election to the bench he practiced law in North Baltimore, making a specialty of equity cases. Mr. Taylor is the son of Emanuel and Sarah (Meyers) Taylor, the former of whom was born in 1829, in Washington county, Maryland, and died in the same county in 1875. He was a mechanic by trade; and when our subject was eight years old he removed to Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, where he lived and worked at his trade for eleven years, thence going to Hancock county, Ohio, and finally returned to Maryland, where he died. Mrs. Taylor, the mother of Judge Taylor, was also born in Washington county, Maryland, about 1829. After the death of her husband she returned to Ohio, and died in North Baltimore in 1887. Florence, the only daughter, married G. W. Wicks. She was a bright, intelligent woman, and died while attending the Fostoria (Ohio) academy. On the paternal side the family is of English origin. Grandfather Taylor located in Pennsylvania, where he was married to a Miss Miller, of the same state, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and they subsequently moved to Washington county, Maryland. When our subject was about eight years old he came to Ohio with his father, and attended the district school until twenty-one, afterward going to High school at Findlay. He next went to Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, and then for a short time to Oberlin, working his way through these colleges by teaching during his spare time. Returning to Maryland, he taught school for three years, after which he removed to Hancock county; and on September 10, 1878, he took charge of the North Baltimore public schools, as superintendent. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, May 4, 1886. Mr. Taylor has a fine library, well stocked with standard works and reference books. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always been foremost in the councils of his party. On several occasions he was a candidate for leading offices in Wood county, and usually largely reduced the large normal Republican majority of his opponent. He was nominated by his party and elected common pleas judge in the spring of 1898, under the special act adding another judge to this district, and is making a most popular, able and careful administer of justice. Judge Taylor was married July 29, 1874, to Miss Mary Brown, who was born April 25, 1852, in Hancock county, and they live in a pleasant home at North Baltimore, with most happy surroundings.

J. C. RIDENOUR, Lima. J. C. Ridenour is a member of the law firm of Ridenour & Halfhill. He is an American of Scotch-German descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the country, and located in the state of Maryland. His great-grandfather, John Ridenour, was a soldier in the American army in the war of 1812. His grandfather emigrated from Maryland in 1820, and settled in Perry county, Ohio, removing from there ten years later, and settling in Allen county. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that now populous region. His father, John Ridenour, was born and raised there; married to Dorcas Dixson, daughter of Jacob Dixson, deceased, who was a prominent farmer of Licking county, and settled in Allen county, where Jacob Cloyd was born, March 9, 1860. When Jacob was two years old his father entered the army as a private soldier. He was a member of the 118th regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in the eastern department, participating in many of the hard-fought battles of the army of the Potomac, under Hooker, Burnside, Meade, and Grant. When success was able to crown the Union arms he sickened and died in camp, at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1865. Our subject was raised on the farm, and his early education was obtained in the district school, doing farm work in the intervals between terms, until he was eighteen. He then entered Ada university, and passed the larger part of four years there, but did not take the regular course. A portion of the time was spent in teaching in the near-by districts, both common and graded schools. In 1883 he entered the law department of the Iowa State university, and was graduated in June, 1885; was examined at Iowa City, and admitted to the bar June 23, 1885, to practice in both state and federal courts of Iowa. Returning to Ohio, he was made principal of the High school at La Rue, a position which he retained for one year. In 1886 he applied for admission to the Ohio bar; was examined and admitted, at Columbus, June 2. He located at Lima, in his native county, and began practice June 21 of the same year. He formed a partnership with

Gideon Ditto, which was terminated by the latter's death, August, 1887. September 1, of the same year, the present firm was organized by a partnership agreement with J. W. Halfhill, under the firm name of Ridenour & Halfhill. Their practice includes all classes of legal business, and they have built up a large clientage, both in the city and surrounding country. In late years they have undertaken some intricate and important cases, and the successful manner in which they handled them has greatly added to their reputation for legal acumen and forensic ability. In political affiliation Mr. Ridenour is a Democrat, while his partner is just as strongly Republican. though neither of them allows politics to affect business or social relations. Mr. Ridenour is now serving a three-year term as prosecuting attorney for Allen county, having been elected in 1893. He was married November 6, 1887, to Miss Maggie H. Browsher, daughter of the late Anthony Browsher, a farmer of Allen county. Two children, Walter Emily and Chester Eugene, are the fruits of this wedlock. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and occupies a high social position in the community.

GEORGE E. SCHROTH, Tiffin. George E. Schroth is a native of Ohio, of German parentage. His mother, Catharina Biehler Schroth, was a native of the province of Alsace, and his father of Wurtemberg, Germany. The senior Mr. Schroth came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati about the year 1848, after the revolution in Germany, in which General Carl Schurz and General Ashboth participated, and on account of which they became citizens of this country. George Schroth was born April 7, 1863, at Cincinnati. His education was obtained principally in the public schools of that city. After passing through the primary and grammar schools he entered the High school, where he studied for several years, but left the city just before his class was graduated. He located at Tiffin, and soon afterwards began teaching a district school, at the age of sixteen. This was his avocation for six years, teaching during the school year and attending the short term of normal school during the smmer vacations, at Ada. While teaching he was also a student of law text-books. In 1885 he entered the office of John K. Rohn, of Tiffin, for the purpose of completing his law course. He remained with Mr. Rohn one year, when he was examined by the supreme court and admitted to practice. He opened an office at Tiffin, and in the time intervening between that date and the present has established himself firmly, and secured a lucrative practice. In 1887 he was appointed school examiner for Seneca county, holding the position for three years. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and re-elected in 1893. During his term of office as prosecutor he tried two capital cases, and secured the first conviction in Seneca county for murder in the first degree with a death penalty. The first of these cases was that of the State vs. Marvin Kuhns, an Indiana desperado, who had murdered a fellow horse-thief named Champeau. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the accused received a life sentence. The second case was one that attracted the attention of the entire country, and Mr. Schroth, as the representative of the state, has been eulogized by the press and the people in the strongest manner for the able and impartial discharge in his official duties in the premises. The title of the case was the State vs. Leon J. Martin, indicted for murder in the first degree. The capital crime of Martin was the murder of the city marshal, who had a warrant for his arrest on complaint charging the minor offense of assault with intent to kill. The feeling against the prisoner was so strong that an attempt was made to lynch him, and the official guards who were defending the jail shot and killed two members of the assaulting mob. What followed has passed into history. State troops took possession of the jail and protected the prisoner. Tiffin fortunately escaped the odium attaching to the execution of vengeance by an inflamed mob, and the slower but defensible processes of the law were faithfully executed. The prisoner was tried in an orderly manner, found guilty by the verdict of a jury, and was sentenced by the court to suffer the death penalty. The case was duly taken to the circuit and supreme courts on error, and the judgment of the common pleas was affirmed. The case is fully reported by Judge Price, in vol. 13, on page 67 of the circuit court reports of Ohio. The leaders of the mob were indicted on the charge of inciting a riot, and the cases against some of them are still pending. Mr. Schroth has been a fearless and zealous upholder of the law as he finds it. He is a Republican in politics, and an active supporter of the party in every campaign. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Order of American Mechanics. He was married in August, 1889, to Miss Rose Wolfe, daughter of Solomon and Mahala Wolfe, prominent citizens of Seneca county, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of northwestern Ohio. They have one daughter.

LOREN D. LANGMADE, North Baltimore. Loren D. Langmade, the subject of this sketch, was born February 22, 1853, in Yorkshire Center, New York, and is the son of William F. and Ervilla H. (Record) Langmade. William F. Langmade, a carpenter and joiner by occupation, gave his son a fair education at the schools in the vicinity of his home. From the age of twelve to sixteen years young Loren was also a student at Fenbrœck academy at Franklinville, New York, and from the age of sixteen he began to make his own way in the world, first as a clerk in a store at Springvale, New York. In 1870, having been seized with the "Western fever," he set out for Mound City, Kansas, where he found employment at various occupations, and also taught school one winter, near Garnett, Anderson county. In the fall of 1871 he returned to his native state and entered the employ of J. G. Ayers, of Syracuse, New York, as traveling salesman for sewing machines, etc., a business he followed two years, after

which he conducted a meat business at his native place for the same length of time, in which venture he sunk his entire capital. Nothing daunted, he kept energetically at whatever for a time offered adequate remuneration. In 1876 he made his advent at Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he built a barn and established a livery and feed stable, which proved a successful venture. Here, in 1879, he also first became identified with the oil-producing industry, drilling his first wells near Warren, Pennsylvania, and by 1885 had put down and owned some eight or ten producing wells. He lived at Tarport (sometimes called East Bradford), a place then of some 4,000 inhabitants; and so high was his standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens that, at the city election of mayor in 1884, he was, without his knowledge or consent, nominated by his party (Republican) for that office, and was duly elected and served. In 1885, after ten years residence at Bradford, he disposed of his interests there and removed to Ohio, locating at Findlay, since when he has devoted his whole time and energy to the oil business. As a producer throughout the oil fields of Hancock and Wood counties, and where hundreds engaged in the same enterprise have made failures of it and abandoned the business, he has, by good judgment, keen foresight and persistent application —many times against most discouraging circumstances—built up a large and successful business, comparing well with that of any of the foremost men in the same kind of enterprise in his section. The qualities of mind and character that have contributed to make his success may be briefly enumerated as untiring perseverance, indomitable pluck under adversity, business integrity and fair dealing, and a mind acute, prompt and decisive enough to at once grasp golden opportunities. In the oil fields of Wood and Hancock counties, Ohio, his name is a synonym for success. He exclusively owns upward of 160 producing oil wells and a three-quarter interest in one hundred or more other producing wells—all in the fields above named. In these vast interests he employs an average of sixty-five hands. If a man can properly be called self-made, who, without any financial inheritance or assistance from others in early business life, has, by his own labor and energy, in middle age accumulated a large fortune and won a grand success, then Mr. Langmade can with propriety be so described, as he is the architect of his own fortune, having had no assistance save what Dame Nature provided him. From his youth his career has been one of constant and energetic activity, in which, it is true, all his enterprises have not been successful, many of them having been beset with difficulties and adversities which were bravely met. On June 5, 1890, Mr. Langmade was happily united in marriage with an amiable and accomplished lady—Miss Carrie Hillman—by which union there are two bright and attractive children: Roy Loren, born May 23, 1891, and Ferne, born August 14, 1893. Mrs. Langmade is a native of Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, having been born there August 13, 1867, and is a daughter of William Cole and Eugenia (McCullough) Hillman, the first of German and the latter of Scottish ancestry. The father, William Cole Hillman, was a Union officer in the War of the Rebellion, serving as first lieutenant in a company in the 141st Pennsylvania V. I., subsequently as regimental quartermaster, and, after three years of arduous service, he was honorably discharged and mustered out at the close of the war. He is now an honored resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Langmade resides with his family at North Baltimore in a large and handsome residence, which, graciously presided over by Mrs. Langmade, is the scene of many pleasant gatherings and hospitable greetings to their many friends.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Bryan. Mr. Scott was born in Williams county, near Bryan, July 19, 1858. He is of Irish-German descent. His parents were William C. and Elizabeth (Millhouse) Scott, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and came to America in the latter part of the last century, locating first in New York state, afterwards coming to Ohio at the beginning of the present century, and before the admission of the territory as a state into the Union. He located in Wayne county, where he passed the remainder of his days. The father of our subject came to Williams county in 1850 and engaged in the manufacture of woolens, building one of the first woolen mills in Northwestern Ohio. Later he exchanged the mill for a farm near Bryan, on which he lived until his death, in 1887. Mr. Scott's maternal ancestors came to the United States in the latter part of the last century and settled at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where his mother was born. She came in early life to live with an aunt in Wayne county, where she met and married his father. Charles E. was educated in the public schools of Bryan, graduating from the High school in 1876, at the age of eighteen. Having chosen the law as a profession for his life work, he at once took up its study. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan and pursued his legal studies there for about two years. He passed the required examinations before the Supreme court of Ohio, in October, 1880, and was admitted to practice in all of the state courts. He began the practice at Defiance in connection with a Mr. Knapp, under the firm name of Knapp & Scott, a relation which continued for three years, when it was dissolved. Mr. Scott returned to Bryan and entered into partnership with his brother, Robert A. Scott, then prosecuting attorney for Williams county. This partnership was dissolved in 1886, by the death of his brother. He then formed a partnership with Philetus Smith, and practiced in this connection until 1890, when Mr. Smith removed to Chicago. In 1891 the present firm of Scott & Schrider was formed by associating with himself John H. Schrider. Mr. Scott's political creed is Democracy, but he is in no sense a politician. His ambition is to be known as a lawyer, and he devotes his time to the interests of his clients. He was married December 25, 1888, to Miss Daisy Plank, daughter of Samuel and Mary

Fasig Plank, of Wauseon, Ohio. A well-known member of the Toledo bar says:

"I have known Mr. Scott for several years. He is honorable, reputable, active and industrious. He possesses intellectual attainments of a high order. He is a close student, a clear and logical reasoner, an eloquent advocate and a first class all-round lawyer. Well read in all branches of the law, it is in the defense in criminal causes that he excels. He carries an old man's head on a young man's shoulders. Young in years, strong and healthy in frame, with a strong, striking face, the manner of a tragedian, the voice, style and finish of an orator, I predict for him a brilliant future."

A very capable lawyer and prominent citizen of Columbus adds the following:

"Charles E. Scott, of Bryan, Ohio, possesses the rare but sometimes dangerous quality of starting out upon the investigation and preparation of his case with the conviction (which strengthens as he proceeds), that his client is all right; that his cause is just; that if he does not win it is by reason of some default in the administration of justice and not because his facts are deficient or his law mischosen; that everyone who stands between him and his client, whether witness, counsel, juror or judge, is his enemy. He comes near illustrating the lawyer who, when he enters upon the trial of his cause, raises the black flag. In spite of all this, Charles E. Scott is a prime favorite with the bench and bar. It was once said of him in the writer's presence that his mere presence before a court or jury was a fortune to any lawyer. Always superbly attired, he is still most popular with the plainest people, many times seen in the street walking arm in arm with a shabbily-dressed client, apparently unconscious of all observers and with an air which impresses all beholders that he is saying to his client, 'We'll swipe 'em off the face of the earth.' He is not only a tireless general student of the law, but in the preparation of his cases he is an omniverous reader, discarding everything that he finds in the books which seem against him as stuff not applicable to such a case as his. In a forensic sense he possesses many of the graces and accomplishments of an orator. When he is to make a plea, as plain people call it, he may depend upon a good audience outside of the jury box, and an attentive and interested hearing within it. Blunt, brave, rugged and faithful, he will clothe a scathing attack upon witness or counsel in words so smooth and sentences so well formed that the victim will half imagine himself the recipient of an exquisite compliment. It is not unusual to see him in pleasant converse with someone whom, within the previous half hour, he was fairly cauterizing with his slick but blustering words, explaining to him how disagreeable were, many times, a lawyer's duties. One thing Mr. Scott is in a preeminent degree, he is always himself; he is no imitation; he is original and unique, whenever and wherever you find him. Handsome, attractive and prepossessing in his personal appearance, with a graceful and impressive presence, singly devoted to his client and his cause, he is well advanced upon a career which is destined soon to assign him to a conspicuous and commanding place in his chosen profession."

EDWARD BEVERSTOCK, Bowling Green and Toledo. The subject of this sketch is a native of the state and of Wood county. He was born May 8, 1862, on his father's farm in Washington township, near the village of Tontogany. He is of Anglo-German descent. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Wood county, Ohio. His paternal ancestors were originally English, and came to this country in colonial times, settling first in New Hampshire and later in Vermont. His father, Edward B. Beverstock, came to Ohio with his parents when a boy and lived with them in Richland county until 1855, when he went to Wood county and soon after married Miss Victoria V. Kuder, a resident of that county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. His maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the war of 1812 and came to Ohio soon afterwards, and after spending a few years in Ross county finally located in Wood county in 1832, when settlers there were very few. He purchased a large tract of land, some twelve hundred acres, which in later years he divided among his children. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-three years. Edward's early education was obtained in the public schools of Washington township and the High school of Tontogany. He left school at the age of fifteen and for five years remained at home working on the farm. January 1, 1883, he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin college and continued his studies there for six years, working at home during the summer vacations. He took the full classical course and was graduated with the class of 1889, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. In the fall of the same year he entered the law department of the Cincinnati college, where he spent two years in legal study. He was graduated from that institution in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of laws, and at the same time admitted to the bar. During his course at the law school, he served the first year as assistant librarian and the second year as chief librarian of the law library and secretary to the faculty. He at once entered on the practice at Bowling Green, in the office of Honorable B. F. James. After a few months a co-partnership was formed under the style of James, Taber & Beverstock, which continued for about one year, when it was dissolved, Mr. Taber retiring, and the present firm of James & Beverstock was formed. The firm as it now stands is one of the most successful in Northern Ohio. Their clientage extends to the surrounding counties and they have an office in Toledo, Ohio. Their reputation is as high for conscientious work in behalf of their clients as it is for legal ability. Mr. Beverstock is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Blue lodge and the chapter at Bowling Green, Council commandery and A. A. S. R. at Toledo, Consistory at Cleveland. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican both by inheritance and choice. He

takes an active interest in political affairs. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican County Central committee. He was married in 1891 to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of S. E. and Mary C. (Lawrence) Ferguson, of Oakland county, Michigan, who died in 1897, leaving two bright daughters. A circuit judge thus characterizes him: "He has a vigorous mind, a comprehension quick, clear and exact; his application to study is close; his opinions expressed on intricate law questions are clear. With faculties well disciplined, supported with habits of close and accurate reasoning, he rapidly gains business, and his diligence, promptness and accuracy in all matters entrusted to his care secure the confidence of those who employ him."

R. W. CAHILL, Napoleon. Mr. Cahill is a native of Crawford county, born April 22, 1853. His extraction is Scotch-Irish, and he is eqipped mentally and morally with the best traits of both nationalities. His grand-parents emigrated from Ireland. His father was a pioneer settler in Crawford county, a farmer, and also a leading citizen ; a representative in the legislature of the state and a member of the constitutional convention of 1851. Richard was born and raised on the farm. His education begun in the country district school, was continued in the preparatory department of the university at Wooster and completed in Wittenberg college at Springfield, Ohio, where he pursued the classical course to graduation. He was graduated in 1878 and immediately took up the study of law at Norwalk. From boyhood his aspirations to become a lawyer were strong enough to lead him into a course of broad and thorough preparation. His purpose was in perfect harmony with his inclination, and the end was kept steadily in view. After reading for about two years, first at Norwalk and then at Napoleon, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1880, after an examination before the supreme court committee at Columbus. He settled down to the practice at Napoleon alone, but after a short time formed a partnership with Honorable J. E. Haley, which was terminated in 1882 by the election of Mr. Cahill to the office of prosecuting attorney of Henry county. He was re-elected three years later, and served continually for six years. Is is an office which takes the measure of a lawyer's ability and tests the honesty of a man who adminitters it before the grand jury and the bar. Mr. Cahill displayed remarkable talents, for one so young in the discharge of his official duties and preserved his intagrity as a man and a lawyer. He conducted one of the most notorious prosecutions in the criminal annals of the state and secured a conviction. Wesley Johnson was arraigned and tried on an indictment charging murder in the first degree. The crime alleged was the killing of the Williams family. The evidence was almost wholly circumstantial, but so closely did the prosecutor follow the steps of the accused, and so cleverly did he weave the net around him, out of the threads of circumstance gathered up here and there, that escape was impossible. The jury followed him and accepted the theory of the prosecution as true. He forged the links of circumstantiality into a chain of evidence which the jury accepted as incontestable proof. The verdict was "guilty" and the felon was executed, after preparing an elaborate confession which sustained the prosecution in every essential detail. The case was sensational, and its management in behalf of the common-wealth was altogether creditable to the state's attorney. Upon retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney, at the close of his second term Mr. Cahill resumed general practice. In 1891 he formed a partnership with James Donovan, which is still maintained. He has given especial attention to real estate law, and is exceedingly well informed upon all its phrases. His conclusion, after examination of a title, or the study of the complications sometimes arising in the partition of realty, and claims through bequests or descent of property, is usually correct. He does not shrink from the labors of a tedious investigation of the facts and the law, but pursues it to the deepest depths until he reaches a solid and inpenetrable rock foundation. On this his argument is constructed and his conclusion based. A lawyer of the circuit who knows him well says he is deeply versed in land titles and criminal law. In the laws pertaining to ditches, roads, and everything affecting farms, or litigation peculiarly agricultural, his information is full and his success remarkable. He appears to be guided by the aphorism of the college president, "other things being equal, the man who has the most facts is the winner." Hence he is indefatigable in obtaining all the facts in a case, and finding the witnesses to prove them, and persevering in the study of the authorities. Nothing material is neglected or overlooked. He prepares his cases with excellent method and superlative care. His character for morality is without reproach, his integrity is unchallenged, and his reputation so well grounded that his fellow-citizens, no less than the court, are accustomed to rely implicity upon his statements. His veracity is never questioned. Politically he is a Democrat, and one who proves his faith by his works. He has for three years been a member of the city council, and his activities are freely exerted in behalf of popular interests. Mr. Cahill was married June 8, 1884, to Miss Jennie Shoemacker, of Napoleon, only child of Dr. Shoemacker. The family consists of two daughters, aged respectively nine and five years.

DENNIS D. DONOVAN, Deshler. While young in active practice, Mr. Donovan has had a thoroughly practical education, a varied experience, and has achieved distinction in the field of politics. He has represented his county in the state legislature and his district in the national congress, and was re-elected in both instances. He has been a law student for the past fourteen years, but his business engagements and official duties have prevented him from engaging in active practice until his re turn from congress in the spring of 1895. He is a native of Ohio and of Henry county, born January 31, 1859. His parents John and Catherine (Hannan)

Donovan, are both natives of Ireland, the former of the County Cork and the latter of Sligo. Both came to America and settled in Canada in early life, and both removed later to Henry county, where they met, were married, made their home, accumulated a competence and gained the respect of the entire community. Mr. Donovan at the age of eighty is still living in Deshler, in the enjoyment of fair health and the fruits of the labor of other years. Dennis D. Donovan's early education was obtained in the public school of his district, going to school in winter and in summer assisting with the work on his father's farm. Later he attended the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, for two years, when he left his class and took up the role of instructor. For three years he followed as an avocation what has been a stepping stone to high places for many prominent citizens. He began his higher education with a view of entering the law profession, and during the years he was at Valparaiso he kept up a course of reading from law textbooks which he continued while teaching. In 1883 without abandoning his cherished idea of the law he entered into the mercantile business, combining with it the buying and shipping of hard wood lumber, timber, etc. Two years after embarking in business, he was appointed postmaster at Deshler, and held that position, keeping the office at one of his stores until he was elected to the legislature, in 1887. So well were his constituents satisfied with his services as a law-maker, they re-elected him to the same position in the fall of 1889. Before the expiration of this last term he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to represent the Sixth Congressional district in the fifty-second congress, and was elected the following November by a majority of 1,700 votes. By a reorganization of the congressional districts in 1891, Henry county was transferred to the Fifth district and Mr. Donovan was, in 1892, made the candidate of his party to represent the new district in the fifty third congress, and was elected by an increased majority. The last year of his second term in congress he entered the law department of the Georgetown university at Washington, where he spent two years in study and attending lectures, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to Deshler, he at once began the practice of his profession in the courts of Henry and adjoining counties. In his political creed Mr. Donovan is a staunch Democrat, a firm believer in the constitutional principles of Jefferson and Jackson, as well as the financial principles enunciated in the platforms of his party. He has always been an active worker for party success and a prominent figure in partisan councils. He has been highly honored by his party, and it can be said that in every position to which he has been called. he has sustained himself well. He was married in 1891 to Miss Genevra C. Waltimire, daughter of J. C. and Nancy (Stovenour) Waltimire, prominent and popular in the society of Deshler, where Mr. Waltimire is a successful merchant. A well-known judge says of Mr. Donovan: "He has twice represented this county in the Ohio legislature and twice represented this district in congress, all of which was with honorable distinction. He is a lawyer, and while somewhat young in the profession, he has marked ability. He is genial and always courteous, quick at repartee, but kind; is a scholar and a gentleman in the strictest sense."

NORTON REED, Bowling Green. Norton Reed, a prominent capitalist and real estate holder, of Bowling Green, has been a conspicuous factor in the growth and development of the commercial interests of this region. Coming to this country in 1865 with ample means, his energy and financial ability soon made him an acknowledged power. In the removal of the county seat from Perrysburg, he gave noteworthy evidence of those qualtities which insure success in the business world. Mr. Reed is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Samuel Reed, having come from Scotland to America in the last century, locating in Connecticut. His son, Samuel (2), our subject's father, was born in Hartford, in that state, in 1791, and in 1814 came to Ohio, settling first in Erie county, but finally in Huron county, where he died in 1865. He married Miss Hannah Brown, who died in Milan, Erie county, in 1884. They had six children: Mary, the widow of the late Volney Beverstock, of Milan, Ohio; Edwin, a resident of Toledo, Ohio; Norton, our subject; Helen Jane, the wife of Thomas J. Butman, of Milan; Harriet, Mrs. Thomas Bradley, of Milan, Ohio; and Samuel, who lives at Carthage, Missouri. Our subject first saw the light, in Erie county, Ohio, January 18, 1821, and received his early education in the district schools there, and in Huron conuty. He was married in 1845 to Mrs. Ellen R. Wells, who was born September 4, 1823, in New York, and who died January 4, 1897. Their three daughters are all married: Julia, born October 14, 1848, is the wife of W. C. Martin, of Bowling Green, and is the mother of four children, Martia, deceased, Norton, Jo., and Frank. Helen W., born May 18, 1850, married George Wooster, of Bowling Green, and has one daughter, Carrie. Luella G., born September 6, 1851, married M. P. Brewer, editor of the Sentinel, of Bowling Green, and has four children, Charles R., John, Harry and Dixie. Mr. Reed followed farming as an occupation for some time after his marriage, first in Ridgefield township, Huron county, and then in Oxford township, Erie county. Since 1865 he has had his home in Bowling Green (with the exception of two years spent in Fulton county). Mr. Reed takes a philosophic view of life, and enjoys the privileges which his wealth bestows. He spends a portion of each year in travel, and of the last twenty winters, one has been spent in California and the rest in Florida, where he owns a large tract of wild land. His first vote was cast for James K. Polk, and he has remained a Democrat to the present time. Mr. Reed was married the second time in June, 1898, to Mrs. Anna Skinner, of Tontogany.

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Bowling Green and Toledo. Benjamin Franklin James is one of the prominent younger attorneys of Northern Ohio, be-

ing senior member of the firm of James & Beverstock, Bowling Green and Toledo, Ohio. He is a native of the state and was born April 30, 1863, near Mount Gilead, Morrow county. His parents, William D. James and Sarah Meredith, were both natives of Ohio. His paternal ancestors were Welsh, and his great-grandfather, James, emigrated from Wales to the United States with his family, coming directly to Ohio, about the beginning of the present century, and settling near the Welsh hills, in Licking county. His father was born in Morrow county in 1815, near Chesterville, where he spent his entire life as a farmer and stock dealer, living until May 13, 1875. The Jameses were among the earliest settlers in Licking county, and later of Morrow county. His maternal ancestors were English, and his mother's grandparents, named Farmer, left the mother country and came over to Baltimore in the early part of this century. His maternal grandmother came west to Chesterville, Ohio, where she married William Meredith, a man of English descent. His mother lived until September 27, 1894, and died at the age of seventy-six years on her home farm, near Mount Gilead, after a continuous residence there of fifty-four years. The death of his father cast Mr. B. F. James upon his own resources, largely, at the age of twelve years. He attended the country schools in the township where he was born, until he reached the age of fifteen, and then entered the High school at Chesterville, in which he remained for two years. Upon leaving that, in 1880, he entered the Freshman class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Deleware, continuing in attendance there for two terms. He then entered the same class in Dennison University, at Granville, where he continued his studies for three years, going thence to the University of Chicago. He was graduated from this university June 11, 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The year immediately succeeding his graduation he was professor of Latin and Greek in Burlington College, at Burlington, Iowa. The presidency of this institution was offered to him and declined, because of his desire to take a post-graduate course at Yale. He had for some time cherished the purpose to finish his literary education in one of the old and popular eastern colleges on account of the greater advantages offered there, no less of association than of the larger facilities and equipments in the way of libraries, museums and special courses. At New Haven he pursued selected studies of a literary character and prosecuted also the study of law, in which he completed a two years' course. He was graduated and received from Yale the degree of Bachelor of Law. Immediately afterwards he settled in Bowling Green for the practice of his profession, and has resided there continuously, but has a law office in Toledo, also. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio October 5, 1887, after an examination before the Supreme Court, and formed a partnership for practice with Judge Guy C. Nearing, under the firm name of Nearing & James. This partnership was continued until the election of Judge Nearing to the bench in 1890. After that Mr. James carried on his law business alone until November of the same year when the firm of James, Tabor & Beverstock was formed. This association remained unbroken until 1892, since which time the firm has been James & Beverstock, with offices in Bowling Green and Toledo. The firm of which Mr. James is the head, and the one of which he was a member during the first years after his admission to the bar, has conducted much of the important litigation in the neighborhood of Bowling Green since 1889, and has gained an excellent reputation from its conduct of large civil and criminal cases. He has been a Republican all his life, as his father was before him from the organization of the party. He has not been a silent member, but his activity at all times has indicated a lively interest in politics, and a desire for partisan success. In 1890 he was elected city solictor of Bowling Green, which he resigned in November of the following year, upon his election as representative in the State Legislature. He was re-elected to the office of representative in 1893, after one of the hottest political contests every fought in Wood county. During the first session of which he was a member he had introduced and pressed to its passage a bill for the erection of a new court house in his county. It was a large undertaking for a new member, but he was successful, and as the public work naturally increased taxation, he was required to answer for it in giving an account of his stewardship in a canvass before the people for re-election. In 1890 he was chosen vice-president of the Ohio Republican League of the United States. He is at the present time a member of the executive committee. As indicated already, Mr. James was a poor boy, without the ready means to pay the expense of his higher education. He borrowed some money of his brother, and some more of his aunt, all of which was repaid out of his own earnings after he became established in his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and has taken all the degrees of the Scottish Rite, to and including the thirty-second degree, belonging to the Cincinnati Consistory. He is a member of the Baptist Church, by heredity and personal relation. The members of his family for generations have belonged to that church. The following characterization from a judge who has known him intimately will be accepted as a professional estimate: "Mr. James began the practice of law at Bowling Green in 1887, and very early gained prominence at the bar. Applying himself with great zeal to the duties of his profession, and by rich stores of information and faculties well disciplined in habit of close and accurate reasoning, his industry and skill in the preparation and trial of causes soon attracted attention. With an ability and quickness to see and take advantage of important points, and possessed of a genial spirit and uniform courtesy, he is strong with the jury; his promptness in the performance of whatever he undertakes is highly satisfactory to his clients. He owns one of the finest homes in the city of Bowling Green.

JAMES J. ROBISON and WILLARD F. ROBISON, Toledo. What is said in regard to the Robison ancestry in the biography of David Robison, jr. (a most worthy sire of two worthy sons) need

not be repeated in this sketch. The Robison brothers are both sturdy, active, energetic, successful business men and figure prominently in the business and other affairs in the city of Toledo. Coming to Toledo with their father at an early age, in the year 1876, they have grown up with the city and taken on the broad gauged and liberal, yet careful and conservative, ways which permeate this city, and have a future filled with bright prospects. Their organization in 1888 with their father and operation thereafter of The Toledo Electric Street Railway company was a remarkable piece of financiering and good management, which displayed their executive ability and business energy to a most attractive degree. James J. Robison was one of the organizers in January, 1897, of the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust company and is now cashier of that institution. It is to a great degree due to his energy and watchful care that the success of this institution has been even greater than expected by the projectors. Willard F. Robison has the active management of the banking establishment of David Robison, Jr., & Sons, in the Spitzer building, and is recognized as a man of great farsightedness in financial affairs, and his business career is but an index of what he has before him in the future. Both of the Robisons are members of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Anthony Wayne Chapter, Toledo.

JAMES W. HALFHILL, Lima. James Wood Halfhill is a native of Ohio, born March 1, 1861, at Mercer, in Mercer county, the son of Moses Halfhill, a sturdy farmer of German descent, who knew the value of education, had a fair library of good books and kept well posted on current topics. His mother was Eleanor Maria Wood, descended from an old English family, some of whose members emigrated from the mother country and settled in the colony of Massachusetts about the year 1700, and subsequently separated, some of them removing to New Hampshire, others to New York, in which state she was born at Upper Jay, Essex county; others went to Canada and settled near Quebec. The fact is historical that the Plains of Abraham, memorable in the war between England and France for supremacy in the province of Quebec, derived their name from Abraham Wood, the ancestor of our subject, James Wood Halfhill. Through the strain of his mother he inherited intense patriotism and a taste for military history. His maternal great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, his great-grandfather in the War of 1812, and his grandfather's only son, Ransom E. Wood, as a Union soldier gave up his life on a battlefield of the Civil war. Moreover, through all the dark days of the Civil war his father was a strong supporter of the Union cause. His boyhood was spent in hard labor on his father's farm. He was prepared for college in the common schools, and completed his literary education in the Ohio university at Ada, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the honors of his class. He began the study of law the following year at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in the office of Judge William H. West, a distinguished lawyer and a man of remarkable eloquence as well as superior attainments in the profession. This association was most fortunate for the young man, both in respect of his facilities for making progress in his legal studies and also in the opportunity afforded of acquiring a correct literary style and impressive manner in public address. After reading with Judge West he attended the law school at Cincinnati, sufficiently advanced to enter the senior class, from which he was graduated in 1887. He removed to Lima and began the practice of law at once, forming a partnership with Jacob C. Ridenour, who was his associate, classmate and friend in the university at Ada. The firm has acquired a large practice, not only in Allen county, but also in the counties adjacent, as well as in the Federal courts. Mr. Ridenour holds the office of prosecuting attorney at the present time. Mr. Halfhill was associate counsel for the defense in the celebrated case of William Goins, tried for murder in 1889, which is fully reported in connection with the sketches of Judge Price and Mr. Motter. It is the case in which the verdict was determined by a method as reprehensible as that adopted by the Louisiana Lottery company, and which caused the Supreme court of the state to grant a new trial, resulting in acquittal of the prisoner. Mr. Halfhill is a very earnest, enthusiastic man in the prosecution of any undertaking. Politically, he is a pronounced Republican, active in promoting the interest of the party. He was a member of the State Central committee in 1888–9 and 1890; has attended every Republican state convention since he became of age, and usually as a delegate; has been active in every campaign, making public speeches by appointment of the state committee, in all sections of the state. He was elected city solicitor in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, serving in all four years. He has persistently declined to be a candidate for public office which is not related to the legal profession. His literary taste is best satisfied with historical investigation, although he takes care to be correctly and fully informed on current topics and events and is a charter member of the Lima Philosophical society.

His especial pride and care is the study of the history of the late war between the states; its causes, results and benefits. He is regarded as an authority on all questions connected with this military history and for that reason is frequently invited to address assemblies of the grand army. Although born after some of the states had seceded and little more than a month before the opening gun of the rebellion, he has been honored by election to honorary membership in several organizations of veterans. He is imbued with the genuine martial spirit of his ancestors, and improves every opportunty to attend the state and national reunions of soldiers and members of the grand army of the republic. In 1889, at Rockford, Ohio, during the annual reunion of the 46th regiment, Ohio veteran infantry, after delivering the oration of the day, he was proposed for honorary membership, by the late Colonel I. N. Alexander, of Van Wert, and the proposition was seconded by General Walcott, of Columbus, and unanimously by the regiment. This is the single distinc-

tion of its kind conferred upon an outsider by this veteran regiment as an association. Mr. Halfhill is not connected with any church by membership, but is an attendant upon the services and a liberal contributor to all of the churches. Mr. Halfhill is married and has one child, a bright little girl.

He is not only a good lawyer but a popular orator and a generous man. One of the very capable members of the bar who has been associated with him professionally, says: "Halfhill is an able lawyer and has been more than ordinarily successful in his practice. He is a brilliant public speaker, quick to grasp an idea, and most effective in his manner of addressing a jury. Comparatively a young man, he has already been identified with a number of the most important cases tried in the courts since he became a member of the bar. Always courteous and sincere, never stooping to do a mean act, he has won a place among the members of the profession at this bar second to none."

HARVEY P. PLATT, Toledo. Harvey P. Platt, son of Daniel and Caroline (Wyman) Platt, was born at Schroon Lake, New York, August 27, 1827. He was the fourth of a family of fifteen children born to his father, who was married three times. Harvey Platt comes of a sturdy old family whose lineage is tracable in direct lines from the date of the birth of Richard Platt, in the reign of good Queen Elizabeth. To distinguish this ancestor from any other, and to place an actual head to the great Platt family, Richard Platt is known as Richard First, as he was the first ancestor of by far the most of those who bear the name in the United States. Previous to his time, however, there were many other Platts about England of the same family, and coats of arms were granted to six or seven of that name from the time of Edward III. (1326) to the twenty-first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. From this Richard First the Platts can draw a straight line of descent, and are the possessors of a family tree well worthy of their early English records as an ancient and honorable family. The Richard Platt who emigrated from England to America in 1638 landed in New Haven, Connecticut, where he proceeded to take unto himself quite extensive properties, and to found, with the help of his children, a long succession of branches of the Platt family. He was an estimable man, this Richard Platt, and he went to work diligently to help settle that part, to establish a church organization, and to lay the foundation for a flourishing community. He added several children to his family of fourafter coming to America, and lived to see nineteen grand-children on their way to perpetuate the Platt name. He died in 1684, worth £600; left a Bible to each of his grand-children, and a legacy to one of his heirs "towards bringing up his son to be a scholar." Thus, full of good deeds, the progenitor of the Platt family died. A few years ago one of his descendants placed a memorial tablet for him among the coping stones of a beautiful bridge, erected to the memory of early settlers, across the Wapawaug, at Milford. Richard Platt had helped to found this township some 250 years before.

From the sons and daughters of Richard Platt the family branches have extended far and wide throughout this country, touching the gulf, Pacific coast, and spreading many of the intermediate states. There are four of these distinct branches, embracing several hundred descendants, many of whom have left their names behind them as benefactors and civilizing agents in America. Harvey P. Platt, of Toledo, belongs to what is known as the Lanesboro' branch. He is descended from the fourth son of Richard First—Josiah, who was born in America in 1645. The line, in brief, is as follows: Richard First, born 1603; Josiah, his fourth son, born 1645; John, son of Josiah, born 1677; Ebenezer, son of John, born in Milford, 1708; Abial 1st, third son of Ebenezer, born in Danbury, 1745. Abial Platt, of Danbury, is the founder of the Lanesboro' bank, of which Harvey Platt is a member. He married Rhoda Hall, of Lanesboro', Massachusetts, and spent his life there. His name is found on the rolls of the Massachusetts state house, Boston, as one of the 600 men of Lanesboro' furnished by the town for service in the revolution. He had seven children—the second, Jabez Hall Platt, being the father of Daniel, who in turn was the father of Harvey P., the subject of this sketch. He moved to Schroon, New York, about 1810, and died there in 1852. Harvey Platt's eldest brother, Edward Francis, was a Baptist minister in Toledo in 1853, and organized the First Baptist church here. He was a well known and popular man of sterling worth. Another brother, Edwin S., was a major in the 67th regiment O. V. I., and served during the late war, dying at Denver in 1881. James D. was also a soldier in the war of the rebellion; was lieutenant-colonel of ehe 10th O. V. cavalry, and now a prominent citizen of Dayton Ohio, and connected with the Barney & Smith Car works. Daniel Starr, of the medical department, U. S. A., was also a soldier, and now engaged in business in Kansas City. Both are brothers of Harvey P. Platt. There were other brothers in the ample family, who died early in life.

Harvey P. Platt was graduated from the State Normal school at Albany, New York, and settled in Ohio in 1851. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Oswald, who gave him four children, none of whom are living except Agnes Barney, born December 12, 1870. In the same year that he was married Mr. Platt moved to Toledo, where he has since resided. After leaving school Mr. Platt began the study of law in Cleveland, being admitted to the bar in 1853. Previous to coming to Toledo he spent some time in South America, returning to Cleveland, and remaining there until 1859. He was clerk of the first probate court in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Although he moved to Toledo for the practice of his profession, Mr. Platt has been engaged most of the time since his residence here in other undertakings. He has been identified from the first with Toledo's growth, and with her public affairs. He has done much for the upbuilding of the east side of the city, and was promoter of the first bridge built across the river. His realty interests have always been extensive, and

his dealings in Toledo property very successful. From the outset of his active life Mr. Platt has taken an interest in politics, both national and local. While not a seeker of public office, he has continued to work for the best interests of the city in whatever way he could. Endowed with a keen foresight and a finely balanced judgment, Harvey Platt has been able to plan and execute many movements which eventually proved for the good of the community in which he has lived. While non-conservative, he is liberal-minded and generous, and untiring in his energies when carrying out the work he has laid down for himself. He is a man who never undertakes the accomplishment of anything without great deliberation, but when he once enlists his efforts he is indomitable. (Mr. Platt was one of the admirers of the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, and to him is due much of that lamented politician's success in this city.) In all of his work for Toledo he has kept the welfare of the people at heart first, and in the end, whatever he did was necessarily admitted to be right and proper. In 1893 Mr. Platt was appointed national commissioner from Ohio to the world's fair, and served in that important position with marked ability.

HORACE STEPHEN BUCKLAND, Fremont. Judge Buckland is one of the sons of the late General Ralph Pomeroy Buckland, was born in Fremont April 21, 1851. His education was begun in the public schools of his native city; continued in the preparatory schools at Gambier, Ohio, and East Hampton, Massachusetts; after which he took a course in Cornell university, and finished by completing the course in the law department of Harvard university, at Cambridge. This very full and thorough preliminary study was supplemented by a course of reading in the text-books of law, and in practice with his father, until August 16, 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon afterwards he was admitted to a partnership with his father, and the relationship was continued until the death of the latter. He is a lawyer by inheritance, taste, study and practice. During the twenty years after his admission to the bar he was engaged in the general practice of the law, and his success was commensurate with his ample preparation. His natural abilities, fortified with an instinct for the principles as well as the intricate problems of the law, combine to give him success as a practitioner; with his judicial temperament, his disposition to investigate a subject until he learns all there is to be known concerning it; his strict impartiality, acuteness of discrimination, and his integrity, complete his qualifications for the bench. He was nominated in a judicial convention of the Republican party at Sandusky, July 26, 1895, after one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed in the state, occupying two days, and requiring 147 ballots. His nomination was unanimous, and so universally acceptable, that his election in the November following was a triumph unprecedented in the district. The fourth judicial district, in which he was elected, comprises the counties of Erie, Huron, Lucas, Ottawa and Sandusky, every one of which he carried except Ottawa. His majority was nearly eight thousand in the district—the largest ever given to any candidate. He entered upon his judicial duties as judge of the court of common pleas May 9, 1896. His record has been satisfactory to the bar and the public, and his decisions have generally been sustained by the appellate courts. Judge Buckland is connected with various enterprises which contribute to the business and prosperity of his city. He was chosen to succeed General R. B. Hayes as a director of the Birchard Library association. His enterprise is manifested by his support of the industries and organizations which contribute to the growth and the progress of his city, giving both of his time and means for such purposes. He inherited, also, a military instinct, or taste, which has been exercised in the organization and command of local companies, as well as of others national in scope. In 1884 he organized the Buckland guards, named in honor of Chester A. Buckland, his cousin, who died during the late war from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. For seven years Judge Buckland was captain of this company, and during that time it won national reputation. In 1891 he was elected colonel of the First regiment S. of V. guards. In 1893 he was elected commandant of the S. of V. guards of the United States, with the rank of general, and had under his command several thousand men, well drilled, and fully armed and equipped, at their own expense. His regiment declined to accept his resignation upon his election as commandant, but gave him indefinite leave of absence. In 1894, as commander of the guards, he held two field encampments, one at Davenport, Iowa, and the other at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in connection with the G. A. R. encampment. He planned the sham battle at the Iowa encampment, which has been pronounced one of the finest in which civilians ever engaged. His regiment won high reputation for efficiency and skill in military maneuvers and the manual of arms, at the encampment in Washington, D. C.; in Columbus, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Judge Buckland is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the order of the Loyal Legion. He is a broad man, of generous impulses, and large acquaintance. He was married June 10, 1878, to Elizabeth C. Bauman.

JOHN R. HANKEY, Bowling Green. John R. Hankey, one of the truly representative men of northwestern Ohio, in every sense that the term implies, was born on a farm in Wayne county, Ohio, March 16, 1843. He is of German ancestry, his father removing to Ohio from Pennsylvania, his native state. Young Hankey obtained his education, as did a great majority of the successfut men of to-day, in the common schools. When he was seven years old his mother died, and from early boyhood he was left to think and act for himself, and his success and accomplishments prove that he was destined to become a leader of men. At the age of fifteen he began the battle of life for himself, and burned all of his early social bridges behind him.

He walked to Wooster, the principal town of that section, a distance of seventeen miles, and arrived practically penniless, and made application for a "job" to I. B. Childs, a clothing dealer. At the first attempt he succeeded, and, beginning on the bottom rung of the business ladder, he climbed rapidly toward the top. In 1861, at the age of eighteen, he entered the army and served faithfully as a volunteer in the Fourth O. V. I., and to-day carries marks from some of the engagements. At the close of the war he returned to his old position, where he remained until 1867, when he engaged as a traveling salesman with a Philadelphia wholesale clothing house, remaining with the firm ten years. Three years previous to his retiring from the road he established a clothing store at Bowling Green, and built the first modern brick block in that city, when his business assumed such magnitude that he resigned his position and salary of $3,500 per year, and located permanently in Bowling Green with his family. He soon reached out into other fields of traffic, and among other things is now a heavy lumber dealer, and owns one of the largest wood-working establishments in this section, besides being interested in a large number of other concerns. He is president of the First National bank, Bowling Green, and is largely interested in the oil and mining business.

Politically, he has always been an active Republican, and in the fall of 1895 was elected state senator from the Thirty-third senatorial district, leading the ticket, and his plurality over the highest of the three Democratic nominees was 7,345. He was renominated two years later, but went down with the balance of the ticket in a proverbial "off year." Mr. Hankey served with distinction upon the senate finance committee, and he was also a member of the committee on municipal corporations and railroads and telegraphs. He was also chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, by appointment of Gov. Foraker, and now holds the same position by appointment by Gov. Bushnell. He was married October 12, 1867, to Miss Emma T. Van Houten, daughter of P. S. Van Houten, of Wooster, who has been to him a most worthy help-meet all through his career, and they have three sons—Rufus P., Harry G., and Philo S. Mr. Hankey is a member of the Grand Army, is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and few men to-day can match him in activity and energy in the pursuits of life.

CLAYTON W. EVERETT, Toledo. Clayton W. Everett was born at Granville, in Licking county, Ohio, April 11, 1844. His parents were Israel and Sarah (Houser) Everett. Israel Everett was born in Massachusetts, of Puritan stock. He descended from a long line of pious Presbyterians, and had the strictness in religious belief of the New England Puritans. He was brought to Ohio in 1807 by his parents. In that year his father, Samuel Everett, located at Granville, Ohio, and was one of the projectors of the colony that settled the village of Granville. Mr. Everett's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all farmers as far back as knowledge or tradition extends. His mother, Sarah Houser, was born at Woodstock, Virginia, at the head of the Shenandoah valley. She was of the Virginia cavalier blood, and was brought up where her father and grandfather had lived for generations. About 1807 her father emigrated to Ohio and settled in Franklin county near the village of Aetna. The maternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Clayton Everett were likewise farmers.

Clayton Everett lived in Licking county, Ohio, with his parents until April, 1855, when his father's family moved to Wood county, Ohio. He resided in Wood county until he entered the civil war in 1861. He was seventeen years old a few days after the war broke out, and was one of the first to enlist in the army. At seventeen years of age he had become somewhat conspicuous as a debater and speaker in the lyceums and debating schools that were common throughout the country. At the breaking out of the war he took a prominent part in speaking in behalf of enlistments, and his first public speeches were of this character. He enlisted in April for three months in the 21st Ohio regiment, and served in that regiment in western Virginia during the term of enlistment. He was engaged in the battle of Scarey Creek, and participated in General Cox's campaign in western Virginia. In August, 1861, he re-enlisted in the 49th Ohio regiment for three years, or during the war. He was present with that regiment in every skirmish, march and fight it passed through. He was engaged in the two great battles of the west—Shiloh and Stone River. In the latter he was thrice shot, two shots slightly wounding him in the head, and one shattering his left arm, and necessitating an amputation; this was done on the battlefield of Stone River, thirty-six days after he was shot. He was laid up in the hospital at this point from December 31, 1862, until March 17, 1863. Nearly all of the wounded were removed long before, but the serious cases, among which was Capt. Everett, were forced to remain.

Clayton Everett returned from the war in April, 1863. He was in service for practically two years from the opening of hostilities. In the autumn of 1863 he entered an academy at Fostoria, Ohio, where he pursued a general course of study for one year, afterwards entering the Ohio Wesleyan university, and taking the full course of four years. He was graduated in June, 1868. Clayton Everett entered college with fear and trembling, as he had but little money, but he went through the whole college course with no help, without missing a day, and had as much money when he finished as when he started. Upon leaving school Mr. Everett read law, finishing his preparatory work in the office of Haynes & Price. He was admitted to the bar by the district court of Wood county, Ohio, in the fall of 1869. He came to Toledo in August, 1868, where he has remained ever since, practicing law without intermission. He is known as a careful, tireless worker, and is prominent in the legal fraternity, and while versed in all branches of the law, he is probably without a peer as authority upon the law of realty. Clayton Everett

married Jennie Allen, of Delaware, Ohio, December 22, 1870. They have two daughters—Georgia and Mabel E. Everett.

THOMAS BEER, Bucyrus. Honorable Thomas Beer, late judge of the Circuit court, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1832. His ancestors were of Norman, Scotch and Dutch extraction. He was educated in the primitive log schoolhouse common in that part of Ohio sixty-five years ago. At the age of fifteen he was qualified to teach a district school and did engage in teaching for a few terms in winter. He read law in Coshocton, but did not immediately take up the practice. He was editor of a newspaper from 1858 to 1862. In the year 1860 he settled in Bucyrus, which has since been his home. In 1863 he was elected representative of Crawford county in the Ohio legislature and was re-elected two years later, serving as a member of that body from 1864 to 1868. During the period from 1862 to 1874 Mr. Beer engaged in the practice of law and built up a profitable business, establishing for himself a reputation for integrity and legal ability. In 1873 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, presided over by Morrison R. Waite, afterwards chief justice of the United States Supreme court, and by Rufus King. He was appointed judge of the Common Pleas court in 1874 by the governor, and was elected his own successor and re-elected five years later, occupying the bench of that court continuously for eleven years. While still serving on the bench of the Common Pleas he was elected judge of the Circuit court in 1884, for the term beginning in February next following, and occupied the Circuit bench for eight years, until February, 1893. Since he retired from the judicial office Judge Beer has been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Supreme court, but was defeated with the ticket by a narrow margin. He is quite active in support of his political party and popular with the opposition. Both as a practitioner at the bar and a judge on the bench Judge Beer has exhibited much learning in the law and high regard for the obligations and duties appertaining to the profession. He has esteemed the organized court as the best human agency for securing individual rights, the protection of society and justice between man and man. His record on the bench was admirable, evincing at once deep knowledge of the law, inflexible integrity, an accurate sense of equity, and impartiality which "knows nothing of the parties but their names on the docket," and perennial good temper. He has always preserved the habits of a student and hence has become thoroughly versed in the law. His standing at the bar as a practitioner is very high and he enjoys to the fullest degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow practitioners as well as the courts. During a service of nearly twenty years on the bench he maintained an irreproachable character and at the same time rendered decisions which generally withstood the scrutiny of the Supreme court. He was accustomed to listen with no manifestation of impatience to arguments of counsel, never seeking to anticipate them by an inopportune display of knowledge. Appreciating the dignity of the judicial office, he at the same time respected the rights and privileges of the bar; so that his court was a model of decorum and his intercourse with lawyers always marked by a due courtesy. It is a recognized fact that tendencies and idiosyncrasies are transmitted as certainly as features and physical characteristics. Every man is in a large measure at once the exponent and the resultant of his ancestors. Judge Beer is the descendant of ancestors in whose veins was commingled the blood of three types of nationalities—the Norman, the Scotch and the Dutch. He may therefore naturally be expected to exhibit the enterprise, fortitude and spirit that incites to conquest; a high moral standard for himself and for others; capacity to reason and arrive deliberately at conclusions; a disposition to investigate and prove any matter presented to him before accepting it; conscientiously holding opinions as convictions and not yielding them easily. He has ever manifested a deep, abiding love of home and a due appreciation of the sanctity of the family relations. He is therefore a man who is honored and is loved by his family, respected in the community, and one capable of directing affairs, whether they relate to his profession or to public business. Judge Beer was married April 23, 1856, to Miss T. M. Dinsmore, of Ashland county, Ohio. He has a family of four boys and three girls, all living. James D. is a practicing physician at Wooster; Robert is reading law with his father; William C. is manager of a surety company; Thomas is a farmer.

JAMES C. TOBIAS, Bucyrus. James C. Tobias, Common Pleas judge in the Second Sub-Division of the Tenth Judicial district, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1856, and like many Americans who have attained positions of honor and dignity, he was reared on a farm. While still a young man he removed with his father to Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, his present home. At the age of seventeen young Tobias, with ambitious hopes for the future, left the farm for Oberlin and afterwards Mt. Union college, this state, at which institution he received his education. His pluck and perseverance were tested at the threshhold of life, for he was compelled to pay his way through college by teaching school, and he laid the foundation of his legal career by reading law at night while following the vocation of a pedagogue. After his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law at Bucyrus, forming a partnership with Honorable F. S. Monett, now attorney-general. After building up a successful practice he became a candidate for probate judge and was elected by a popular majority and filled the office with much satisfaction to his constituency and due credit to himself, serving two terms in that capacity. After his retirement from that office he formed a partnership with Horace Holbrook. He later was nominated and elected Common Pleas judge by a large majority and his dispensation of justice since he took his

position, February 9, 1897, has been that of a just judge, who is careful in weighing all phases of the case, both from a legal and equitable standpoint, and his decisions have been satisfactory to the attorneys at the bar and have meted out right and justice to the parties whose differences he has been called upon to adjudicate. He has been active in affairs local in Bucyrus, is vice-president of the Bucyrus City bank, was for twelve years on the Bucyrus Board of Education, and with his wife, who was a daughter of William Monett, takes an important place in the social world of the city of his choice.

DR. JOHN C. F. MARTIN, Findlay. Dr. John Charles Fremont Martin was born at Covington, Miami county, Ohio, November 10, 1856. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town and graduated therefrom at the age of eighteen, in 1874. His father, D. J. Martin, practiced law at Covington and was of German descent. Dr. Martin, on his mother's side, descended from the Quakers. After graduating from the High school he entered the printing office of the Covington Gazette, where he learned all phases of the printers' trade. He served an apprenticeship of about eighteen months, when he made application for a teacher's certificate, was successful and taught a district school for nine months and was very successful, the position being tendered him again. He however became possessed of the idea that he would adopt the profession of law and entered the office of Samuel McKinney, a prominent attorney of Piqua, Ohio. He remained in the study for about six months. He, while attending court at Troy, the county seat of Miami county, witnessed the trial of a case on one side of which a lawyer of bulldozing proclivities so abused his opponent that young Martin decided to pursue the study no further, and on the way home with his preceptor, Mr. McKinney, made known to him his intention of quitting the study. He met Dr. E. W. McCann, of Troy, who requested him to come into his office as a student of medicine. This he did in 1877, where he read about a year. He entered Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, where he pursued a three years' course, graduating in March, 1881. He won a prize of fifty dollars for a thesis read at his graduation, by the chair of materia medica. After graduation he received the position of resident physician in the Philadelphia hospital, an honor of much note for a young physician. He remained there a term, when he received a like appointment at St. Mary's hospital, an institution under the direction of the Catholic society. After leaving this hospital he went to Martinsville, Morgan county, Indiana, where he enjoyed a good practice for a year. While here he applied for the position of acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. He received the appointment and was assigned to Fort Pembina, situated at the Canadian line in the Red river of the north. After a few months' stay here he was ordered to Fort Keough, Montana, the headquarters of the Fifth U. S. infantry, being General Miles' old regiment. He resigned his position as army surgeon and came to Findlay in October of 1886, forming a partnership with Dr. Anson Hurd, with whom he remained about two years, when he opened an office alone. He has since continued the practice with marked success.

He was married November 2, 1883, to Miss Martha R. Routson, of Covington, Ohio. Four children have been the result of this union, three sons and one daughter. Two sons were born at Fort Keough, Montana. One boy, Alfred Girard, aged fifteen, one daughter. Rebea Margaret, aged seven. He is a member of the American Medical association, National Association of Railway Surgeons, Ohio State Medical society, Northwestern Ohio Medical association and the Hancock County Medical society. In politics he has ever been an uncompromising Republican. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at London Post-Graduate college, of London, England. He also spent three months on the continent visiting the hospitals of France, Switzerland and Italy. He returned home on City of Paris. The great abundance of clinical material added much to the Doctor's skill as a practitioner.

On April 28, 1898, he made application for the position of brigade surgeon in the present service (1898), and among over 1,500 applicants for the place, by the substantial endorsement of such men as General Miles and Senator Mark A. Hanna, he came out victorious, receiving his commission June 24, 1898, which dates from June 4, with rank of major. He has for years been examiner for a large number of life and accident insurance companies, and ever since the road was built has been chief surgeon for the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western railway. Dr. and Mrs. Martin belong to the Presbyterian church, but the Doctor is not a stickler for creed or forms. Whatever success the Doctor has attained has been purely by his own exertions and energy, never having had anyone to aid him in his endeavors to advance. Dr. Martin has often been called in consultation in important cases, even going into other states for this purpose. While Honorable Calvin S. Brice was making his fight for the U. S. senate, the representative in the lower house from Hancock county was Honorable Henry Brown. Brown was taken so seriously sick at Columbus that it was feared he would not be able to go to be present in his place when the vote was taken for U. S. senator. Brown told Brice that he believed if Dr. Martin, his family physician, were there he could put him in such shape that he would be able to be present and cast his vote. Mr. Brice wired Dr. Martin at Findlay to come to the state capital at all hazards, to hire an engine if necessary. The Doctor responded, hastened to Columbus, got his man up and to the joint meeting of the legislature that chose Mr. Brice for U. S. senator. Dr. Martin is eminently a self-made man, a gentleman of fine abilities in his profession and a great connoisseur in the field of art. He possesses many rare and beautiful paintings obtained in Europe, work of some of the old masters. He is warm-hearted, generous, social, fond of his friends, whom he numbers by legion.

His choice as brigade surgeon among so large an army of applicants attests the high value placed upon his ability, patriotism and integrity by the government at Washington. His commission bears the signature of President William McKinley and Secretary Russell A. Alger.

JAMES L. PRICE, Lima. James Latimer Price is judge of the Third Judicial District. He is a native of Ohio, born on a farm at New Hagerstown, Carroll county, March 27, 1840, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Douglas) Price, who were both natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio in 1810. His boyhood was passed in hard work incident to clearing and cultivating a farm, from which the respite was attending common school during the winter months. Subsequently he took a full course in the New Hagerstown academy, whose course of study was so arranged as to prepare students for admission to the Senior class of other colleges. He was graduated from this academy in 1859, but instead of attending college he immediately took up the study of law in the office of Gen. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton, where he remained until April, 1865, when he removed to Van Wert. There he formed a partnership with I. D. Clark, Ex-Probate Judge, which was continued three years, and thereafter he practiced alone until his removal to Lima, in 1883. In the latter city he formed a partnership with George W. Overmyer, Ex-Probate Judge, of Allen county, which was dissolved by mutual consent, in 1887. After that Judge Price continued in the practice alone, a practice which has been general, extending into a number of neighboring counties, and embracing cases in both State and Federal courts. His knowledge of the law is wide and thorough, and his ability in practice have been recognized by all the lawyers who come in contact with him in contested cases. His persistence and devotion to the interests of a client are well illustrated in the case of Goins, which is celebrated in local annals and known throughout the country as the case in which the verdict was determined by lottery. Goins was a poor negro, who, with three others of his race, was set upon by a mob of toughs on the night of the election in 1888, in one of the principal streets of Lima, and, in the melee which followed, a white man, member of the attacking party, was killed. Fred Harrison, one of the negroes, was convicted of his murder and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years. Goins was indicted as aider and abettor of the crime and tried separately. He was ably defended by Judge Price and J. W. Halfhill. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree;" but immediately thereafter the fact became known that the verdict had been arrived at in an irregular way. It was admitted by members of the jury that they had agreed among themselves to prepare twenty-four ballots, ono-half of them marked "manslaughter," and the other half "murder in the second degree," place all of these ballots in a hat and permit each juror to draw one. This was done, and on the second drawing eight of the ballots for "murder in the second degree" were drawn, and a verdict returned in accordance with the prior agreement. There were errors in excluding evidence offered by the defense and in refusing to charge as requested by Goin's counsel, and in not defining properly his right of self-defense. Of course a new trial was obtained and the case contested with the same spirit as in the first. Judge Price stood by his client with a zeal and fidelity not measured by the amount of his fee, which was very small. Goins was acquitted on the second trial. Politically Judge Price has always been a very earnest Republican. The first official position to which he was elected was that of prosecuting attorney for Carroll county, in 1863. He was elected to the same office in Van Wert county three times, 1868, 1870, 1872, holding the office for six years. In November, 1894, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District for a term of six years. Lima is the home of Senator Brice, and this section is recognized as one of the Democratic strongholds of the state. The sixteen counties comprising the judicial district gave Mr. Cleveland a majority of more than 12,000 votes, in 1892, and Judge Price carried the same counties by a majority of 3,905 as candidate for judge on the Republican ticket, in November, 1894. The vote is a tribute to his personal popularity and his acknowledged fitness for the judicial office. He is known as a man who never swerves from the line of duty, as he believes and understands it. The two remaining judges on this circuit are Henry W. Seney and James H. Day. One of the successful and well-known lawyers of the circuit says: "Judge Price has been on the bench but a short time, and yet long enough to convince members of the bar that he will fill the office with credit to himself and satisfacton to all. He has already delivered some very able opinions. He never makes any parade of his official position, and has the rare faculty of never losing his composure. With his natural abilities, legal attainments, genial manner and close attention to business, he won for himself a leading position as an attorney. He was quick to grasp the most intricate questions of law, and was very successful in practice." He has been married twice: the first time, January 1, 1863, to Martha Guiney, of New Hagerstown, who died in August 1866. March 8, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Marshall, of Van Wert, formerly of Piqua, and niece of R. D. Marshall, a prominent attorney of Dayton. He has only one child living, Charles F., who is city editor of the Lima Daily Times, and correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Judge Price is a man of irreproachable character, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason and member of Shawnee Commandery No. 14 Knights Templar. He has won a position at the bar on merit, and maintained since he came to the bench the excellent reputation established in practice. Holding the confidence of his brethren and of the public alike, he aims to retain it by the honesty and impartiality which are essential in the judicial office.

COL. JOHN E. PARSONS, Toledo. It is the observation of the publisher of this work, that not unfrequently, men are met in this world whose modesty and lack of self appreciation redounds to

their detriment and inconvenience. Of this class can be designated in a marked degree the name of the subject of this sketch. Of course his intimates, and close friends, know of his ability, integrity and sterling qualities as a friend and citizen. Of the defenders of the union during the rebellion there are an exceedingly few with better records for gallantry, bravery and meritorious and intelligent service, yet of his part in the great struggle he rarely refers. What is true in this instance also holds good in his social and business career, but the fruits of his work cannot be kept in the back ground and it is those who know him best who speak the most freely. Colonel Parsons was born December 23d, 1837, on Duncan's Island, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of William and Catharine (Leibrick) Parsons. Early in life he turned his attention to civil engineering and was engaged upon the lines of several of the leading railroads in Pennsylvania. In 1862 he entered the military service of the United States as adjutant of one of the famous Bucktail regiments, raised in Pennsylvania for duty in the army of the Potomac. The military history from which we take this sketch states that Col. Parsons participated in the many terrible battles of this great army, and won the commendations of his superior officers. Gen. Stone, in whose command he served in the 1st army corps, after mentioning him in commendatory terms "as a gentleman and a soldier" particularizes his qualifications "as a diciplinarian and his sagacity and self-possession in battle. As a marked illustration of the latter he cites his conduct during the first day in the battle of the wilderness, where by his keen discernment amidst the wildest confusion consequent upon a surprise of the enemy he saved our guns from inevitable capture." General Sickel in whose command he also served in the 5th army corps, says, "I found in him a gentleman of fine attainments, including extensive military knowledge and excellent executive ability, enjoying the confidence and respect of all with whom he had official intercourse. Among the acts most worthy of notice was that at the battle of Poplar Spring church on Peebles' farm. While our command was forming for a charge upon the enemy's fortifications one of the regimental commanders misunderstood the orders and filed his regiment into a piece of woods in the rear and there remained leaving the left of our line exposed. When the right of the line reached the works I found our flank exposed and threatened by the enemy's infantry and a disaster might have been the result but for the discerning sagacity of Captain Parsons, who galloped off through a storm of bullets, reformed the tardy regiment referred to, and directing the charge in person, routed the enemy, and the result was a complete victory for the union arms." Early in 1864 President Lincoln appointed him an assistant adjutant general and assigned him to duty with the 5th army corps. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 187th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry and served to the close of the war. When he returned from the war, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, complimented him with the appointment of brevet brigadier general for distinguished, gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. The commission from the governor among other things recites the following: "That John E. Parsons, of the County of Dauphin, having served during the war of the rebellion as adjutant of the 149th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in 1862, as captain and assistant adjutant general in 1864, as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 187th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers in 1865, and having distinguished himself by gallant and meriotorious services in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. Participating in the engagements at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, at Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church on Peebles' Farm and Hatchers run.

"I, John W. Geary, governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in consideration of the foregoing, hereby promote and commission the said John E. Parsons to be a Brigadier General by Brevet."

He was for two terms elected from his native county a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania and was afterwards chosen cashier of the Real Estate Savings bank, of Harrisburg, Pa. In 1875 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the insurance and real estate business in which he has been very successful. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Foraker one of the natural gas trus tees for Toledo, for a term of three years; at the close of the second year he was chosen president of the board, and served to the end of his term. As to the pro and cons of this question there is no place here to speak but as showing Col. Pearsons' meritorious service as gas trustee and the esteem in which he was held, on his retirement from the board they unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to the president, Col. J. E. Parsons, for the courteous, fair and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of presiding officer during the past year, and the zeal and earnestness displayed by him both as presiding officer and member of this board during his official connection with it."

When he was appointed, the Toledo Commercial said this of the board: For practical service it would be difficult to find five better equipped gentlemen than those selected by Gov. Foraker to be natural gas trustees for the city of Toledo. Abner L. Backus and John E. Parsons are practical engineers of large experience, the latter in various enterprises in Pennsylvania and the former as one of the lessees of the entire canal system of Ohio—property representing more than $100,000,000, and business of much greater magnitude than all the natural gas plants in Ohio. These two gentlemen know how to do public work and if called upon to build a pipe line will know what to do. Dr. Jones is a practical as well as a scientific gentleman. He has been a student a whole life time and is one of the most competent men in this city. Possessed, also, of great executive force, displayed to a rare extent for a number of years as mayor of Toledo, he will direct movements in this new enterprise in manner calculated to benefit the city and reflect great credit upon himself. Clarence Brown and T. H. Tracy are gen-

tlemen who stand high in legal circles, active, reliable, competent, and practical in business. They will take the quirks out of obstacles, "make crooked things straight," and guide the business with skill and ability. The combination is grand and Toledo is to be congratulated upon Gov. Foraker's wise selection.

Again another paper among other things said this: Col. John E. Parsons, was born December 23d, 1837, on Duncans Island, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Early in life he turned his attention to civil engineering; and was engaged upon the lines of several of the leading railroads in Pennsylvania. In 1862 he entered the military service of the United States, as adjutant of one of the famous Bucktail regiments raised in Pennsylvania for duty in the army of the Potomac. Military history from which we take this sketch, states that Col. Parsons participated in the many terrible battles of this great army, and won the commendation of his superior officers, for his "executive ability, sagacity and self-possession in battle." In 1864, President Lincoln appointed him an assistant adjutant general, and assigned him to duty with the 5th corps army of the Potomac. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general, and served until after the close of the war. When he returned from the war he was for two terms elected, from his native county, a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania and afterwards chosen cashier of the Real Estate Savings bank, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in the insurance and real estate business, in which he has been very successful. When the struggle of the city of Toledo for emancipation from Standard oil thraldom came on Col. Parsons' love of liberty, opposition to slavery and public spirit brought him to the front. The proposition of the Standard lawyers that the citizens of Toledo should not be permitted to vote on the question of expending their own money and labor to supply their own gas fuel, was so repugnant to all his ideas of American rights, that he at once put on his armour for the whole war. On April 15th, '89, Governor Foraker appointed him on the gas board for three years and at once all his energies were given to the work in hand. He permitted no private business to interfere and soon he too was selected as a target for Standard abuse. Whenever the battle was hottest and the most laborious work to be done, Col. Parsons was in the front ranks. To him as much as to any other citizen is due the splendid triumph of the city in this contest. At the close of the second year he was chosen president of the board, the extra duties of the position being too onerous for Dr. Jones who already was suffering from overwork. Although Colonel Parsons has been a successful business man, he looks upon his record in the war of the rebellion and in the later war of the Standard trust against American institutions as the two grand achievements of his life. Colonel Parsons was married in 1873 with Miss Georgianna Parke, daughter of Benjamin Parke, LL D, of Park Vale, Pennsylvania. Mr. Parke was a prominent politician and lawyer and editor and proprietor of the "Keystone," the central democratic organ of the state. He came of revolutionary stock, his grandmother being Eunice Champlain, a leading belle of Newport, R. I., and the lady selected by George Washington to open the ball given in his honor at the close of the Revolutionary war.

He has for the past few years devoted himself to the real estate business, and is also actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the People's Savings Loan & Building company, of Toledo, Ohio, of which he is the first vice-president. Col. Parsons was married in 1873 to Miss S. Georgianna Parke, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Parke, of Park Vale, Pa. Col. and Mrs. Parsons have three children, Catherine E., Hannah L. and John E. Parsons, Jr.

THOMAS H. McLEAN, Toledo. Thomas H. McLean, who has but recently entered on his duties as vice-president and general manager of the Toledo Traction company, is one of the ablest and broadest-minded street railway men in America. He has had an unusually extensive experience in the street railway field. Mr. McLean was born at Albany, New York, December 10, 1855. He was one of five children. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Bateman) McLean, were of foreign parentage, the former having Scotch-Irish and the latter English blood. Thomas McLean, senior, died when his oldest son, Thomas H., was nine years old, which necessitated young McLean earning his own livelihood. His first employment was as a page and librarian's messenger in the state senate, at Albany, where he remained during three years. Subsequently he became a clerk in a real estate office. During the years 1875-6-7 Mr. McLean gained his first experience in the transportation business as clerk on the Day line steamers plying between Albany and New York, on the Hudson river. In October, 1877, he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Twenty-third Street Railway company of New York city, and in 1882 he was elected secretary and manager of the company, continuing to act in this capacity until July, 1893, when the road was leased to the Metropolitan Traction company. For a short time Mr. McLean was general manager of the traction company. He resigned in August, 1893, to accept the position of general manager of the Citizens' Street Railroad company of Indianapolis. In April, 1896, he was requested to visit London by the London syndicate that had purchased the tramway lines in the City of Mexico, and while there contracted with this syndicate for the presidency and general management of the Compania de Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal de Mexico for two years, from May 1, 1896. Mr. McLean resigned his previous position to enter upon this work. He was extremely successful in the operation of the street railway lines under his care, effecting substantial economies and largely increasing the earnings of the system during his administration of its affairs.

Mr. McLean accepted the position with the Toledo Traction company, which he now holds, on April 1, 1898, and he has already made a number of

changes in operating methods in Toledo, which will tend to engender a better feeling between the employes of the road and the management. Since coming to this city Mr. McLean has located himself and family pleasantly at 2447 Collingwood avenue. He was married on September 4, 1878, to Miss Helen S. Haley, of Springport, Cayuga county, New York. Mr. McLean is a member of the Toledo club, the New York Athletic club, and the Indianapolis board of trade.

FRANK B. DRAKE, Toledo. Frank B. Drake was born February 23, 1854, at Elmira, New York. He entered railway service in October, 1871, and since that time he has been constantly connected with railroads. From 1871 to 1879 he was employed as clerk in the shops of the Pullman Palace Car company, at Elmira, New York. For a year following he was private secretary to the general traffic manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and from December, 1880, to December, 1883, he was successively clerk in the office of the general auditor of the Missouri Pacific railway, private secretary to general freight agent Indianapolis & St. Louis railway, and private secretary to the general manager of the Missouri Pacific system. From 1883 to August, 1884, he was trainmaster for the Missouri Pacific railway, Sedalia to Chamois, his jurisdiction being extended on January 7, 1884, from Chamois to St. Louis. From August, 1884, to February, 1885, he was chief clerk to the first vice-president; February, 1885, to June, 1885, assistant superintendent of the western division; June, 1885, to April 7, 1886, assistant superintendent Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads north of Denison; April 7, 1886, to June, 1887, superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway and branches. On July 1, 1887, Mr. Drake became the general manager of the C., J. & M. railroad, and on December 5, 1894, was appointed receiver for the road.

It will be seen that Mr. Drake has made a long record, and his numerous advancements speak sufficiently for his ability, energy and success. At present he is out of service.

PETER F. WHALEN, Toledo. Peter F. Whalen, president and manager of the Buckeye Paint and Varnish company, has been in business in Toledo since 1878. He came here from Detroit, where he was engaged as a molder, which trade he followed for a number of years. He was born in Grey county, Upper Canada, in 1854, to Peter and Mary (Doran) Whalen, both deceased. Mr. Whalen received his education, chiefly in Detroit, in the public schools. When he first settled in Toledo he engaged in the varnish business with his brother-in-law, Alfred Collins, under the firm-name of Collins & Whalen, and in 1882 they consolidated with the Buckeye Paint works. In the fall of 1887 the company incorporated under the title of the Buckeye Paint and Varnish Co., with P. F. Whalen as president. The house is the largest of the kind in northwestern Ohio. Its trade covers Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and amounts to some $200,000 annually.

Mr. Whalen is quite prominent in local politics. He is allied with the Democratic party, and in 1893–4 represented the old Fourth– now the Twelfth ward—in the aldermanic board. He was again elected in 1897 to this body, which he still serves, although his ward is strongly Republican. Mr. Whalen belongs to various business, fraternal and secret organizations, among them the National Union, Foresters of America, C. M. B. A., C. K. of A., C. K. of O., A. O. H., the Chamber of Commerce, Builders' Exchange, and the Detroit Paint, Oil and Varnish club. In business he has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and socially is an agreeable and courteous gentleman. He is a self-made man, in the true sense of the word, as he has supported himself since his tenth year entirely by his own efforts, and has secured his education by diligent and persistent effort. In 1880 he was married to Miss Mary F. Reilly, one of Toledo's fair daughters, who has proved herself a model wife and help-meet, and has given him seven children, five of whom are now living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whalen are members of St. Patrick's church, Father Hannin's charge.

JOHN DUDLEY SEARS, Upper Sandusky. A sketch of our subject was prepared by R. D. Dumm, the veteran editor of the Wyandot Union, for "The Bench and Bar of Ohio," and is here inserted with a few slight changes and additions. Among the reputable members of the Ohio bar may be be placed the name of John Dudley Sears. For knowledge of the law, legal acumen, and a clear, almost unerring, research, he is certainly entitled to the high regard in which he is held. Our subject was born on a hill farm in Meredith, Delaware county, New York, the 2d day of February, 1821, the eldest son of Elkanah and Desiar (Phelps) Sears, and a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Richard Sears, who lived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1633, afterwards removing and settling at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, where many of his descendants are still to be found. Through one of his numerous foremothers Mr. Sears also traces his descent from Elder William Brewster, the leader in the Puritan exodus to New England. The boyhood of our subject, until his fourteenth year, was spent on a farm, where he bore his share of its labors. He attended the district school, and became quite proficient in the three most useful branches, which formed the basis of the more thorough education he afterwards acquired. In 1832, for three months, he attended a private school at Meredith Center, taught by Mr. Brainard, a young Yale graduate, whom Judge Law, a man of note and prominence in that place, had engaged as tutor for his own sons. In this instruction young Sears and a Miss Fisher, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, were allowed to share. The study of Latin, begun then, was resumed in an academy at Delhi the following year, and continued through another term of three months.

The home at Meredith having been sold, the family migrated to Ohio in the spring of 1836, traveling in a three-horse wagon through central and western New York; thence along the lake shore to Cleveland; thence to Columbia, in Lorain county, Ohio, where two sisters of his mother resided on farms. There a cabin was rented, and some little farming was done. Young Sears worked several weeks that summer at grubbing and clearing swamp land, for which he received fifty cents a day and his dinner. In the fall he was sent for a three-months' term to an academy at Strongsville, where rudiments of the Latin grammar were again taken up. In January, 1837, the family moved to Crawford county, and the first of February found them settled on a newly purchased farm, two miles west of Bucyrus. The town then had a village library containing a few books; and John, having induced his father to buy a share sold at an administrator's sale, in a few months read the works of Sir Walter Scott, Life of Franklin, Russell's History of Europe, Plutarch's Lives, Miss Edgeworth's novels, and others of less importance. This feast of the mind was supplemented by chopping, logging, and other hard work incident to clearing a wilderness. In June, 1838, having obtained from the commissioners of Crawford county a certificate entitling him to free tuition at the Ohio university, he started for Athens, where he arrived on the 3d day of July, remaining until commencement in 1841, going through the regular course as far as the senior year, when, appropriations for educational purposes becoming exhausted, and some debts incurred, his school-life came to an end. In the summer of 1842 he was employed to teach an "academy" in McConnellsville, Ohio, at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. In 1843 he returned to Bucyrus, and in the fall of that year taught a select school for three months, devoting his leisure to reading law under instruction of Josiah Scott (afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio.) Mr. Sears was admitted to the bar June 29, 1844, and on the 15th of July following formed a partnership with his preceptor in the practice of law, under the name of Scott & Sears, which continued for two years. On the 3d day of March, 1845, he removed to Upper Sandusky, county seat of the new county of Wyandot, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Sears was but twenty-four years of age at that time, yet he took a leading position at once, the years rapidly developing his strength and winning the reputation he so richly deserved. He soon acquired a lucrative practice that reached beyond the county limits; and now, at the psalmist's full measure of life, retiring from a profession he so dearly loved and so ably sustained, and ever retaining the esteem and affection of neighbors and friends, he can gracefully rest with the comforts of an ample competence and the reflection of a useful and successful life. March 5, 1847, he was married to Frances E. Manly, and together they have celebrated the golden anniversary of their united lives. A daughter was the result of this marriage, wife of the late Pliny Watson, of Toledo, who now resides at Pasadena, California. Mr. Sears has kept out of politics, as far as he has been able to do so, yet he has held positions of public trust to his honor and the best interests of the people he served. He was elected mayor of Upper Sandusky in 1854, and again in 1856; was a candidate for judge of the court of common pleas in 1861, and received a handsome majority in his own county. In 1873 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention, practically without opposition. In that body were a number of men of national reputation—Chief Justice Waite, ex-Governor Hoadly, Rufus King, Lewis D. Campbell and others, and Mr. Sears served prominently in the deliberations of the convention. It is, however, as a member of the Ohio bar that Mr. Sears has gained his greatest distinction. During his long and active practice he was very generally retained in all civil and criminal cases of importance. In Shaffer vs. McKee (19th O. S. 526), the supreme court, at his instance, reversed the judgment of the district court, and, without preparing an opinion, directed Mr. Sears's argument for the plaintiff to be reported in full as the opinion of the court—an unusual compliment. He was solicitor of the Ohio & Indiana Railway company until its consolidation, and for some years afterwards attended to the law business of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, on a portion of its line. Among his latest professional successes, not the least important is the decision in Blue vs. Wentz (54 O. S. 247), which puts an end to the construction of the ditch law, under which thousands of dollars have wrongfully been taken from parties not benefited to pay for ditching their neighbors' swamps. Mr. Sears is the last original stockholder now connected with the First National bank of Upper Sandusky, in which institution he has continuously held the offices of director, vice-president and attorney since its organization, in September, 1863.

E. D. LIBBEY, Toledo. Edward Drummond Libbey, president of the Libbey Glass Works, and one of the best known cut glass manufacturers in America, is a Bostonian by birth. He is now forty-three years old and since he completed his education in the east his life has been given over to the glass business almost entirely. His father, W. L. Libbey, was a glass manufacturer before him and for many years before his death, in 1883, was engaged in the business at East Cambridge, Massachusetts. This plant was one of the largest in the United States. E. D. Libbey was interested with his father in the Massachusetts factory and for the past ten years has been at the head of the great glass works established in this city. The Libbey plant also ranks with the greatest glass factories of the country. Its output is enormous and finds an exclusive market in the United States. This factory was conspicuously represented at the World's fair, where the company had a beautiful building of its own and was visited daily by a vast number of people. Mr. Libbey has also a second large glass establishment in Toledo, located in Auburndale. This is the Toledo Glass Co., incorporated in 1896 with a capital stock of $150,000. Here 250 hands

are employed and some $200,000 worth of glass tumblers are turned out annually, this being the only article made. E. D. Libbey is now in Europe taking an extensive pleasure and business trip.

M. P. MURPHY, Toledo. Mr. M. P. Murphy, city editor of the Toledo Bee, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, thirty-eight years ago and received his education in his native town. He came to America in 1879 and in 1881 to Toledo, where he has since resided. Two years later he entered the newspaper business and has since been on the staff of the Bee, with the exception of a year and a half on the reportorial staff of the Blade. For the past six years Mr. Murphy has occupied his present position as city editor of the Bee. Prior to engaging in active newspaper work Mr. Murphy's prose and verse contributions to the Boston Pilot gained flattering commendation from its editor, the late John Boyle O'Reilly, one of Mr. Murphy's oldest and best friends. Ever an ardent patriot, Mr. Murphy's loyalty to his adopted country is only equalled by his love for his native land, and he has always been conspicuous in organizations having for their aim the alleviation of Ireland's distress. Politically Mr. Murphy is a staunch Democrat and ever active in the promotion of his party's interests. As a charter member of the Knights of Labor Mr. Murphy did good work for the cause that body represented, and his views on the labor question have since that time become even more radical. For the past twelve years Mr. Murphy has been a member of the Toledo Press club and was its president for two succeeding terms. In 1893 he was one of the delegates from the club to the first International League of Press clubs and accompanied the league on its famous trip across the continent. Mr. Murphy is one of the directors of the Toledo Humane society, secretary of the Soldiers' Relief committee appointed by Mayor Jones, to assist the needy families of the soldiers at the front; is a stockholder in the Union Savings bank and Toledo Parlor Furniture company, and is interested in several other commercial as well as social and philanthropic enterprises. Mr. Murphy is an enthusiastic fisherman and finds his favorite recreation in this sport.

JOHN H. DOYLE, Toledo. Honorable John H. Doyle, ex-judge of the Supreme court, was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 23, 1843. When three years of age he was brought by his parents to Toledo, where the father died in 1852. He was thus left at the age of nine years to the care and training of his mother, who lived to see the seal of approval on her work by the people of Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Toledo and Dennison university at Grandville, where he spent a short time. He began the study of law with General H. S. Commager and continued it with Edward Bissell, jr. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birth he was admitted to the bar and into partnership with Mr. Bissell. He was well qualified for practice and thus had a fair start in his profession at the threshold of manhood. Apt, energetic and ambitious, he made rapid progress. It required only a short time for him to gain a reputation for the possession of legal knowledge and powers of advocacy unusual in a young man. He was skillful and successful in the management of numerous important and difficult cases entrusted to him. Very early in his practice he was employed in a case involving the title to one hundred and sixty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city of Toledo, whose estimate value was more than a million dollars. He was counsel for the claimants, who were heirs of a man named Ford, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was at the time of beginning this action living near Baltimore, Maryland. The title of Mr. Doyle's clients was contingent upon the legitimacy of a daughter of Ford, who was born while the latter was a prisoner of war at Plymouth, England, and alleged to be illegitimate. A considerable portion of the winter and spring of 1874 and the summer of 1875 was spent in Maryland and the District of Columbia by Mr. Doyle, taking testimony in the case. He was successful in establishing the legitimacy of the child and the validity of the title of his clients. It was rather a remarkable triumph for a lawyer of so little experience in practice and was illustrative of the keenness and energy which have characterized his entire professional life. In 1879 Mr. Doyle was elected, as a candidate of the Republican party, judge of the Common Pleas court for the district embracing the counties of Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Huron and Erie. The election terminated the partnership between himself and Mr. Bissell. The bar of Toledo, without distinction of party, unanimously endorsed his candidacy. He soon became distinguished on the bench of the nisi prius court for his fine discrimination as to the relevancy of testimony, the acuteness of his perception as to the law and its application, the dignity with which he presided, and his remarkable faculty for the dispatch of business. In 1882 he was nominated by the state convention of his party for judge of the Supreme court, but the Republican ticket was defeated by a majority so large that the several thousand votes cast for him in excess of the party vote were not sufficient to elect. In February, 1883, Judge Doyle was appointed by Governor Foster to fill a vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Longworth, and served until the next succeeding election. His intellectual, physical and professional qualifications for appellate judicial duties were superb. He possessed natural abilities of a high order. He was just forty years of age, in the prime of vigorous middle life, and in full command of his best powers. He was also fresh from the experiences of a trial judge, in which his career had been a continuous and unqualified triumph. His record on the Supreme bench was short, but unceptionable. At the convention of 1883 the Republicans again nominated him for the full term, but the party was defeated that year. The game of battledore and chuttlecock in Ohio politics relieved him of further judicial service when the verdict of the November election was recorded. Judge Doyle then resumed

practice in Toledo and has continued to the present time. He is the senior member of one of the strongest firms in Lucas county. His ample resources derived from profound study and varied experience, and reinforced by habits of industry, good health and physical powers, make him powerful at the bar. Both as a jurist and a practitioner he occupies the front rank in the profession of his state. Judge Doyle is quick, active and earnest in his work. He has a vast supply of nervous energy and prodigious capacity for endurance. He has long been not only an active, but also an advisory member of the Republican party. He is identified in belief and active relations with Christianity, and has for thirty years been a member of the First Congregational church of Toledo. He has, in spite of an immense law practice, found some time for the study of literature and connection with such educational work as tends to improve the minds and cultivate the society in his city. He was one of the organizers of the Toledo Library association, now the free library of Toledo, and was chairman of the lecture committee for six years. In 1865 he assisted in organizing the Northwestern Lecture bureau at Chicago and served as its secretary for several years. Judge Doyle was commissioned a lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh regiment, Ohio volunteers, during the war, but was prevented from accepting the commission by a severe and protracted illness. At the time of this appointment he was but eighteen years of age. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Foraker one of the trustees of the Toledo Asylum for the Insane. Judge Doyle was married October 6, 1868, to Miss Alice Fuller Skinner, daughter of Dr. S. W. Skinner, formerly of Windsor, Connecticut, who is a descendant of the Wolcott and Ellsworth families, of which Chief Justice Ellsworth and Governor Wolcott were members. Three daughters born of this marriage are Elizabeth Wolcott, Grace Alice and Helen Genevieve. Judge Doyle is a very courteous gentleman, whose popularity has fairly been won by his genial disposition, kindness of heart, high moral character and estimable social traits.

J. C. JONES, Ottawa. One of the best types of our representative American citizens, one of those who combine with executive talent the virtues that inspire personal and public confidence, is John C. Jones, of Ottawa, Putnam county. He is of Welsh parentage, the youngest of a family of nine children, and was born in Sugar Creek township, Putnam county, Ohio, on November 3, 1863. In an ancestry that is traced back in Wales for almost two centuries all were tillers of the soil and an industrious, thrifty, intelligent, religious people. They fully exemplified the Welsh characteristics of conscientiousness, stubborn adherence to opinion and fearless defense of belief, and many were persecuted for their nonconformist views. His father, Cadwelader Jones, and his mother, Ann Rees, both natives of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, came to this country, the former in 1831 and the latter in 1839, were married at North Bend, Indiana, October 7, 1846, and soon thereafter located in this county The father was a man of much intelligence, imbued with sound principles and possessed of an excellent education, and by teaching district schools and serving as a township official for many years he gave high and enduring proof of his strong parts. Long and creditable service as a church official evidenced his prominence in religious circles. Mrs. Jones was above the average in mental power, a shrewd, keen observer, assiduous reader, stored with a great fund of general information, and was a very fine conversationalist. Both father and mother affiliated with the Congregational church. The father died in this county September 19, 1881, in his sixty ninth year, and the mother February 20, 1894, in her seventy-third year. Our subject has always resided in this county, his boyhood being spent upon the farm. Educational advantages were limited to those afforded by district schools and a brief attendance at the Normal university, Ada, Ohio. But being quick of comprehension and studious in habit, he soon attained the distinction of leadership in that field of endeavor. He taught school while quite young. Amid such surroundings and with his emulation and appetite for things intellectual, he naturally was an enthusiastic patron of literary and debating societies, and in their discussions proved himself exceptionally strong. Having drawn a religious temperament from his parents, the resultant impressions in youth were deep and abiding, so that his whole life has been of a devoted, consistent, Christian character. At the age of twelve he united with the Congregational church, continuing in that relation until his removal to Ottawa in 1890, when he united with the Presbyterian, in which he has served as elder for several years and always taken active interest in things spiritual. His connection with fraternal organizations is limited to membership in the Knights of Pythias order. On April 9, 1889, he was married to Miss Sarah Davies, of Gomer, Ohio, who has ever been a most helpful, devoted and inspiring helpmate. To this union have been born four children, two of whom are now living. His political opinions harmonize with the overwhelming majority of Welsh-Americans, consequently he is a Republican, and as such has been called upon at various times to exercise his talents in the public service and for the party's good. For some time he was justice of peace in Sugar Creek township. In 1889 and '91 he was on the ticket as candidate for representative, being defeated both times, but making splendid runs against heavy Democratic majorities. In 1890 Dr. W. F. Reed, the Republican candidate for county auditor, was elected, and he chose Mr. Jones for his deputy, in which capacity he served three years. During this period he attained much prominence by a close and faithful conduct of the public business, and his tireless, richly rewarded efforts in detecting and exposing evidences of official corruption in two of the county offices. The results of these efforts was that a deficit of nearly $30,000 was proven and several ex-officials were tried and convicted. After retiring from this post he engaged in abstracting for three years, at the end of which he became the party's candidate for county auditor. His personal and

official records made him exceedingly strong, and after a bitter fight against a large adverse majority, he came out victorious. At this time (1898) he is amply vindicating the people's judgment by an expert and painstaking regard for the public functions.

JUSTICE H. BOWMAN, Toledo. Justice H. Bowman, a prominent citizen and well-known business man of Toledo, is a native of New York, and was born in Otsego county, May 1, 1849, being the son of William and Elsie (Bullis) Bowman. His father, who was a native of Montgomery county, New York, was a teacher all his life. He taught select schools in Albany, New York, and later taught in Toledo, where he made his home for a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1874, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a son of Henry and Mary Bowman, who were also natives of the empire state, where they spent their entire lives. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Avery and Abigail (Boyce) Bullis. She was a native of Otsego county, New York, where she was reared and married. She afterward came to Toledo, where she still resides, making her home with her son, our worthy subject. The latter was reared in the home of his childhood, and received his education in the private schools of the same place, and at the early age of fourteen years started out in life for himself. Going to New York city he at first found employment in a store, where he worked by the day for a year, afterward becoming a clerk for the same firm, and continuing to hold that position until after the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in company G, Fourth United States infantry, under Colonel Silas Casey, and served for three years, taking an active part in a number of engagements, and traveling over the greater part of the United States. He underwent the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and was a brave and true defender of his country, never faltering in his duty, although the work was often arduous. He was honorably discharged February 14, 1868, at Fort Morgan, Colorado. After returning from the war Mr. Bowman came in the same year to Toledo and engaged as clerk in the mill of G. W. Reynolds & Co. Remaining with them until 1871, he afterward accepted a position with Reynolds Brothers, and later became a leading partner in the firm of Paddock, Hodge & Co., since which time he has enjoyed a large and extensive trade. In 1898 Paddock & Hodge retired from the firm, which is now J. H. Bowman & Co. Mr. Bowman has prospered financially, and is popular among his fellow citizens, always taking an active part in all public enterprises pertaining to the upbuilding and improvement of his home locality. He is a thorough-going, energetic business man, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. On the 20th of July, 1870, he was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Daniel and Sophia O. (Whitman) Lloyd. Mrs. Bowman, who was born in Boston in 1849, received her early education in that city. As a result of this union two children have been born—Fannie, a graduate of Bradford (Mass.) academy, and Charles R., a student at the Peekskill (N. Y.) schools. Socially, Mr. Bowman is identified with the Masonic order, and is also a member of the Toledo post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Toledo club. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. He takes a deep interest in Toledo affairs, and is numbered among the leading men and substantial residents of the city of Toledo.

DR. DAVID P. CHAMBERLIN, Toledo. David P. Chamberlin, M. D., came to Toledo in 1863, where he has been in active practice of his profession until the past six years. Failing health has practically closed his career. Dr. Chamberlin was born in Covington, Genesee county, New York, on November 12, 1825. He moved with his family to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in October, 1837, and remained there about one year, when he ran away from home to return to Covington. He was a large, strong boy for his age, and found no difficulty in getting employment among the farmers, nor in securing a man's wages. During his self-imposed exile he attended school whenever he could, clothed himself, saved his surplus earnings, and contracted no bad habits. He went to Herkimer county, New York, in the spring of 1841, where he had relatives, and chose the medical profession for a livelihood. From this time until 1847 all his energies were brought into play in getting an education. He alternately worked and attended school, and in 1844 returned to the west, and, by teaching, working and studying, was finally graduated as an M. D. from the medical department of the Western Reserve college, at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1847. He located and commenced the practice of medicine in Hudson, Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1847. He remained there in practice until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the Fourth Michigan Volunteer infantry. His regiment was ordered to the front the latter part of June, and arrived in Washington before the first day of July. It was one of those that participated in the famous Bull Run battle. He remained with the regiment for nearly two years; went through the peninsular campaign under McClellan in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Malvern Hill. His health became so impaired that he was forced to resign in the spring of 1863. It was in this year that he removed from Michigan to Toledo.

Dr. Chamberlin has been closely identified with various Toledo organizations, and his name is honored as a physician throughout the city. He joined the order of Free and Accepted Masons in 1852, and for forty years was an active working member of that order, filling many of the important offices in the subordinate divisions, and serving two years as grand-master of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of Ohio. He was one of the charter members of Miami Grand Lodge of Perfection in the Valley of Toledo, of the ancient and accepted order of Scottish Rite Masons, chartered in 1880 with

twenty-five charter members, who entered into a solemn agreement to hold an annual banquet so long as there were two of the original members living. The banquets have been held regularly, but about one-half of the original members have passed away.

In 1872 there was organized in this city an association, called the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief association, designed for the relief of Masons' wives and orphans in this city and vicinity. It became so popular that Masons all over the state asked for membership in it; and now, after an existence of twenty-seven years, and after paying half a million of money for the relief of the wives and orphans of its members, it has a larger membership, and is financially stronger, than it has been since it organization. Dr. Chamberlin was one of its organizers, has been its medical director since it started, and its president about three-fourths of the time.

DOCTOR AUGUSTE RHU, Marion. Doctor Auguste Rhu, physician and surgeon, of Marion, Ohio, was born April 5, 1849, in Seneca county, Ohio, and is the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Detsch) Rhu, a grandson of Sidney Rhu (Roux.) Doctor Rhu obtained his preliminary education in Dayton, Ohio, at the Franklin Street High school and at Notre Dame university, South Bend, Indiana. He began to read medicine in 1860, at Tiffin, Ohio, but being dependent upon his own resources for financial support, it took him twenty-five years to realize his long-cherished hopes and ambition to enter the medical profession. He aided himself by teaching, first in the common schools, then as a High school teacher, and later as a professor in academic work. He possesses rare musical talent and ability, and was engaged for some time in teaching this subject in some of the foremost ladies' seminaries in this country. He has that rare union of qualities which ever enabled him to assume and hold a leading place in whatever business he undertook, and it is not surprising that he should to-day be recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the country.

Doctor Rhu made careful preparation for his profession. He read medicine with Dr. Robert Leper Sweney, of Marion, Ohio, in 1876, and with Dr. Jefferson Wilson, of Beaver Dam, Pennsylvania, in 1880. He then attended two courses of lectures at the Western Reserve university, medical department, Cleveland, Ohio, and there received the degree of M. D., February 25, 1885. He attended one course of lectures at the Chicago Opthalmic college, graduating there in September, 1887. He has since taken post-graduate courses in New York and Chicago.

Doctor Rhu began the practice of medicine at Marion, Ohio, February 26, 1885, where he has ever since been busily engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1893 he was chosen professor of surgical pathology in the Ohio Medical university at Columbus, Ohio, but desiring to devote his whole time to his rapidly increasing practice, he soon resigned his professorship. He now occupies the position of surgeon to several railroad corporations; was surgeon to the Marion Steam Shovel company from 1893 to 1895, and was president of the U. S. board of examiners for pensions, at Marion, eight years.

Dr. Rhu is an untiring student, and keeps well abreast of the times. He is a member of the American Medical association; of the Ohio State Medical society (assistant secretary 1892–93); of the Mississippi Valley Medical society; of the Northwestern Ohio Medical association; of the North-Central Ohio Medical association; of the Northeastern Ohio Medical association; Tri-State Medical society. He was president of the Marion County Medical society in 1890, and presided over the North-Central Ohio Medical society, 1897 and 1898. He is also a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. Doctor Rhu has written extensively along the line of his profession, his papers always being regarded of unusual merit. He read a paper on "Treatment of Tubercular Laryngitis," before the Marion County Medical society, May, 1885; "Strangulated Umbilical Hernia," "Laparotomy Recovery," published in Western Medical Reporter, Chicago, December 5, 1888—this article was awarded the one hundred dollar prize offered by that journal for that year; "The Inflammatory Troubles of the Right Illiac Fossa," American Gynecological Journal, February, 1892; "Treatment of Surgical Shock," Fort Wayne Journal of Medical Sciences, April, 1887; "Treatment of Acute Œdema of the Larynx," International Medical Magazine, Philadelphia, 1892; "The After-Treatment of Amputation Wounds," published in Transactions of Ohio Medical society, 1893; "Rupture of the Urinary Bladder, with Fracture of the Symphysis Pubes," International Surgical Journal, 1892; "The Surgical Consideration of Idiopathic Peritonitis," Chicago Clinical Review, June, 1893; "Report of Two Cases of Operation for Movable Kidney, with Recovery," St. Louis (Mo.) Weekly Review, January, 1894; also numerous craniotomies for cranial and brain injuries," and "The Surgical Treatment of Rectal Abscess," read before the Crawford County (Ohio) Medical society, 1895.

Doctor Rhu performed the first successful laparotomy in the history of Marion county, Ohio, April 19, 1888; did a successful triple amputation in June, 1889; hysterectomy, with entire removal of tubes and ovaries, for carcinoma uteri, 1891, patient enjoying perfect health in April, 1898; removal of large carcinomatous sub-maxillary gland, reaching down to and attached to the trachea, March, 1890—successful, patient living 1895; kolpo-systotomy for removal of large calculus and cystic papilloma of enormous size, October 14, 1893; removal of cataracts; operations for strangulated hernia; appendicitis; nephrorrhaphy, for floating kidneys, two cases; and numerous gynecological surgical operations. It may truthfully be said that in abdominal surgery Doctor Rhu is one of the most successful operators in Ohio.

In July, 1875, Doctor Rhu married Miss Helen Sweney, the eldest daughter of Dr. R. L. Sweney, of Marion, Ohio. They have one child, a son, Herman S. Rhu, who studied at Delaware (Ohio) Wesleyan

university and Gambier Military academy, and also graduated in medicine at the Western Reserve University medical department (1898), where his grandfather graduated in 1848, and his father in 1885. The young man thus starts in life, endowed both by training and heredity, with those qualities which will enable him to attain honor in his profession, and confer greater distinction upon his family.

JUDGE ISAAC P. PUGSLEY, Toledo. Hon. Isaac P. Pugsley, Judge of the court of Common Pleas, is a native of New York. He was graduated from Yale and was the valedictorian of his class, consisting of some 150 members. Late in the sixties he settled in Toledo, and entered the law office of Kent & Newton. Judge Pugsley had previously been admitted to the bar of New York, and soon after coming here he was taken into the firm that employed him, the name being changed to Kent, Newton & Pugsley. The partnership lasted some ten or twelve years. When it dissolved Judge Pugsley practiced alone for a few years, and was then elected to the bench. As judge in the Common Pleas court he has made an honorable record. He is now serving his third term. Mr. John T. Newton, his former partner, says of Judge Pugsley: "To my mind he is the first lawyer of the state. He is a level-headed, natural lawyer, a painstaking, well read, well posted old bachelor. I never new him to be disturbed but once, and that was when called up in Police court because of his failure to cut down Canada thistles. I have associated with him for the last fifteen years, since he ceased to be my partner, and I don't think he has been detrimental to me in my manners or morals. Judge Pugsley would be an ornament to the Supreme Bench of the state or of the United States." Hon. Isaac Pugsley has many warm friends in Toledo. Not only is he known as an exemplary judge, but he is liked as a jocose, pleasant and entertaining man, and is famous as a story teller. The judge is rather reticent concerning his age, being a bachelor, but is somewhere near the three score mark. During the civil war Judge Pugsley was paymaster in the navy.

GEO. ELTWEED POMEROY, Toledo. The name of Pomeroy has been prominently associated with the business and social world of Toledo for a long term of years. In the city's successes, its ups and downs, the subject of this sketch, as did his father before him, has labored with untiring zeal to make the city one of the first and best of the west. They always had faith in its future, and their business integrity and the straightforwardness of their dealings won for them the confidence and esteem of the business field in general. The Toledo of to-day shows that they were wise in their belief in the future and growth of the city and the great northwest. Geo. Eltweed Pomeroy was born in Clinton, Lenawee county, Mich., November 28th, 1848. He is of Puritan ancestry, being seventh in descent from Eltweed Pomeroy, who came from England in 1630. He is a great-grand son of General Seth Pomeroy, who commanded the American armies in 1775, prior to Washington's command. His father, who is spoken of elsewhere in this work, was Geo. Eltweed Pomeroy, who was founder of Pomeroy's Express and the Detroit Tribune. Mr. Pomeroy, Jr., the subject of this sketch, obtained the foundation for his education in the public schools and came to Toledo in 1864, and became associated with his father in the real estate business, which he has carried on and developed with marked success to the present time, and his business ranks in volume with that of the largest institutions of this kind in the west. He has also been prominently interested in banking and manufacturing; has been president of the First National bank at Bellevue since 1885; is vice-president and director of the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., and was for ten years an advising director of the Merchants' National bank, of Toledo, and aided largely in building up that institution to its present financial strength and prominence. He has for several years, been interested in railroads and for many years has been a director of the Dayton & Michigan Ry., and a director in the W. & L E. Ry. Co. Few men have a larger circle of strong financial acquaintances extending throughout the United States and from New York City to Halifax, Nova Scotia, the City of Mexico, in London and Paris, and many other prominent points. This large field of business associates, gives him an unusual opportunity for managing large enterprises requiring capital. His success in investing money for his clients has been most marked and seldom has a man been as successful in all his various lines and enterprises as Mr. Pomeroy. He married Malinda Worthington, daughter of John F. Worthington, of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1883. They are members of the Presbyterian church and for many years Mr. Pomeroy has been a liberal supporter of the same. He is a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of American Revolution, Anthony Wayne Chapter, Toledo. He is a man of exceedingly quick business perception and takes in the details of a vast business proportion in one sweep, and seldom is his verdict as to its feasibility erroneous. It is his reliability and safety as a business advisor together with his established entegrity that makes him exceedingly valuable in assisting capital in profitable investment. Personally Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are among the leaders of Toledo society and their beautiful and refined home is much sought after by a wide circle of friends.

A. R. GEYER, Paulding. Americus R. Geyer is one of Paulding's most substantial men of affairs. For many years he has been prominently identified with this thriving city and is now president of the Farmers' Banking company, and of the Geyer & Dickinson Abstract and Loan company. Mr. Geyer was born at Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, February 18, 1858. He was raised on the farm of his parents, Amos and Emogene Geyer, and lived there until he was twenty years of age. He commenced teaching school in 1877 and continued this profession until 1883. From 1881 to 1890 he was engaged

in civil engineering and during this time worked on the location of a railroad, running a line from Tiffin, Ohio, west across Indiana and part way across Illinois, in 1881. He was first employed transitman and was afterward promoted to the more responsible position of engineer. From 1883 to 1890 Mr. Geyer was engaged on county engineering work in Paulding county. He purchased the Hakes Abstract of Title, the only complete set in Paulding county, in 1890, and incorporated the Geyer & Dickinson Abstract and Loan Co., on November 30, 1895, serving as its president since its organization. The company does a large business in loans, having made more than 100 per year and now carrying over 500, averaging about $800 each and making a total of some $400,000. Mr. Geyer first commenced loaning money for the Dickinson Loan Co., of Richmond, Ind., in 1886, and during the twelve years of his career as a lender he has never met with a cent of loss. This argues extreme caution and excellent judgment on his part, as the business has been worked up entirely by Mr. Geyer. Perhaps the greatest of the business achievements of A. R. Geyer is the organization of the Farmers' Banking company at Paulding. The company was incorporated in 1895 under the Savings bank law of Ohio and commenced business January 2, 1896. The capital stock of the bank is $25,000 of which $18,750 has been paid in. Its deposits of $28,614.42 up to April 4, 1896; $65,414.41 on April 3, 1897, and $97,838.91 on April 2, 1898, show the reliances placed by Paulding's citizens in this institution. Its growth has been flattering and to A. R. Geyer, its president since its incorporation, is due much of the confidence and esteem which the bank enjoys. Americus R. Geyer is affiliated with a number of secrect organizations in his home. He is a member of Paulding Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, Defiance Commandery, Toledo of Maumee Valley Consistory, Cincinnati Lodge of Perfection of the 32d grade, and Syrian Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio. He belongs to the M. E. church at Paulding. His chief recreation is shooting. He is very fond of the gun, and as an amateur has few superiors with shotgun or rifle.

Mr. Geyer was married to Maude F. Crawford, daughter of William R. and Elizabeth Crawford, of Paulding county, May 6, 1886. Three children have been born to them, one, Alta Marie, born December 22, 1888, having died on February 1, 1890. The two living are, Velma D., born in February, 1887, and Elizabeth Emogene, born October 31, 1893.

DOCTOR ANSON HURD, Findlay. Dr. Anson Hurd, physician and surgeon, of Findlay, Ohio, is a man whose position and attainments entitle him to more than a passing notice. Doctor Hurd is the son of Robert and Mary (Brainerd) Hurd, and was born at Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio, December 27, 1824. He can point with becoming pride to an honorable and distinguished family line, as his ancestry dates back to the first settlements of Old Connecticut and includes many of the best known provincial families of that state, among them being the Brookses, of Saybrook, the Hurds and the Brainerds. Robert Hurd, the father of Doctor Hurd, was a native of East Haddam, Connecticut, and was born March 16, 1785. In 1822 he removed with his family and settled at Twinsburg, Portage county, now Summit county, Ohio. He was in the employ of the twin brothers, Moses and Aaron Wilcox, and was their trusted agent in the management of their extensive land interests for many years. He was a justice of the peace for over eighteen years and was always recognized as a leading and progressive citizen of his community. In 1839 he moved to Hancock county, Ohio, and entered several tracts of land in Sections 1, 6 and 7 in Madison township. He took a leading part in the early development of Hancock county, cheerfully assisting in every public enterprise and improvement. One of his important works was the founding of the village of Arlington, which he laid out in 1844. In 1807, at Killingsworth, Middlesex county, Connecticut, he was married to Miss Mary Brainerd, and was the father of fourteen children, viz.: William Brainerd, Lorenzo, Wellington, Brooks, Jared, Anson, Evaline, Mary Ann, Betsy, Huldah, Cordelia, Harlow, Phineas and Edwin, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and settled at various points throughout the west.

Doctor Anson Hurd, with his brother Jared, came to Arlington, Hancock county, Ohio, in 1839, and cleared the land and built the cabin occupied by their father and his family upon their arrival. When Anson attained his twentieth year, he made his father a present of fifty dollars in lieu of another year's work, and desiring to obtain the means for an education he returned to Twinsburg, where he remained three years, during which time he studied diligently under the instruction of the Reverend Samuel Bessell, D. D., president of the Twinsburg institute. He next taught school in Pike county, where, fortunately, becoming acquainted with the Hon. J. I. VanWeter of that county, he obtained a scholarship in Delaware college. He devoted three years of his time at this renowned educational center, receiving his degrees in 1849, and soon thereafter took up the study of medicine with Doctor William Blackstone, of Athens, Ohio. He remained with Dr. Blackstone one year and continued his study in the office of Professor Samuel M. Smith at Columbus, Ohio, graduating from Starling Medical college in March, 1852.

Doctor Hurd commenced his professional career at Oxford, Indiana, and remained in practice there, with popular professional connections, for many years. In 1861 he represented the counties of White and Benton in the Indiana legislature, in both the regular and extra session. Shortly after the firing upon Fort Sumter Governor Morton, of Indiana, invited him to accept the post of assistant surgeon to the 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteer infantry, which he did, and served through the first campaign to Hatteras. He was afterwards appointed surgeon to the 14th Regiment Indiana Volunteer infantry, and served in all the battles of 1862, and until 1863, when he resigned his commission on account of ill-health, and in April of that year removed to Findlay, Ohio, where he has since resided

and practiced his chosen profession. Doctor Hurd was married in 1853, at Oxford, Indiana, to Amelia V. Cell (originally Zell), of pioneer German parentage, from Pennsylvania. Reverend David Cell, the father of his wife, was a noted minister of the Baptist church. Three children were born of this marriage, one daughter only surviving—Huldah, who is now the wife of N. F. Hardman, of Findlay. Mrs. Hurd died in June, 1891. She and her daughter have always been devoted members of the Presbyterian church, to which the doctor has always been a liberal contributor.

Doctor Hurd married his second wife, Mrs. Hannah S. Wendell, May 22, 1894. His home was again broken by the death of his wife in October, 1896. Doctor Hurd has always been a liberal supporter of measures tending to the growth and prosperity of his city and the community in which he lives, and has ever stood for the enlightenment and upbuilding of the nation and people generally. He occupies a leading potition in the estimation of every one. He was elected president of the board of improvement and board of trade, in Findlay, in 1887; was a member of the city council in 1889, and is now (1898) president of the Findlay Improvement association. Socially, he is a genial and popular gentleman. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' order. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always taken a deep interest and an active part in party work. The biography of Doctor Anson Hurd would be altogether incomplete without a brief mention of the high professional honors which have been conferred upon him, and a short summary of those achievements which have entitled him to such distinctions during the long course of an active, useful professional life.

Doctor Hurd was appointed surgeon of the old Lake Erie railroad when it only extended from Fremont, Ohio, to Findlay, in 1864, and afterwards he was made surgeon of the L. E. & W. railroad when the road was extended to Bloomington, Illinois, which position he still holds. He was appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, at Findlay (1885–1888), and served nearly seven years as secretary of the board. Medical degrees were conferred upon him by Ohio Medical college (1874); Columbus Medical college (1879), and Kentucky School of Medicine, in 1882. In 1871 he was elected an honorary member of Heidelberg Literary society. He is a member of the American Medical association; Indiana State Medical association (1853); the Ohio State Medical society (1870), and was president of the Northwestern Ohio Medical association in 1876. He is also a prominent member of the Hancock County Medical society. He was a delegate to the international medical congress, in 1876, from the Tenth congressional district of Ohio.

Doctor Hurd has always vigorously advocated the cremation of garbage and nightsoil rather than discharging it into pools and streams. For many years the Doctor has contributed valuable papers to the various medical journals and scientific papers of our country. He has been a contributor to the Medical and Surgical Reporter of Philadelphia; the Clinic (late the Lancet and Clinic) of Cincinnati; Medical Record of New York; the Detroit Lancet; Columbus Medical Journal; Toledo Medical Journal; Therapeutic Gazette of Detroit, and other prominent scientific papers. He has besides read many interesting papers before the medical associations of Ohio. To show how extensive is his learning and how varied the subjects he has considered, it will be interesting to recall a few of the subjects that have claimed his attention. In 1872, before the Northwestern Ohio Medical association, he read a paper on the "Uses and Abuses of Alcohol in the Treatment of Diseases"; 1872, "Plaster of Paris Bandage in the Treatment of Bone Fractures"—a new treatment at that time; "Puerperal Eclampsia," with a report of cases, 1873. The association ordered this paper published in the Cincinnati Clinic with twelve hundred extra copies for members. "Obstipation of the Bowels from Fecal Accumulation in the Cœcum," 1874, published in the Clinic; "Notes on Practical Surgery," 1875, the Clinic, 1875. An address on retiring from the presidency of the Northwestern Ohio Medical association, 1876, on "Legislation as the Means of Preventing the Spread of Quackery"; "Tubercular Meningitis," 1879, published in Detroit Lancet; "Notes on New Remedies," 1889, Lancet; "The Use of Iodides, Especially the Iodide of Potassium, in the Treatment of Disease," 1893, also published in the Detroit Lancet. In 1875 Doctor Hurd also published a remarkable article in the Medical Record of New York, on the complete division of the tendo achilles in an open wound, successfully treated by sutures to tendon, being the fourth case reported in the medical journal as successfully treated up to that time; "Milk Sickness," 1875, published in the Cincinnati Clinic; "A Few Reasons Why a Physician Should Keep and Dispense His Own Medicines," a paper read before the Hancock County Medical society and published in the Detroit Lancet, 1892. Thus it will be seen that through a long course of professional experience the Doctor has not selfishly kept the result of his efforts and observation to himself, but has generously endeavored in every way possible to place his professional brethren in possession of such information as might become useful to them. Such men stand for the welfare of the race and will always be found in the front ranks of their profession. At seventy-eight years of age Doctor Hurd is still strong and in good health. He has a fine physique and appearance and a vigorous nature, strong in vitality and he looks now (1898) as though he would be able to hold his position in the front rank of his profession for many years.

ANDREW EMERINE, Fostoria. Andrew Emerine was born near Wurtemburg, Germany, December 3, 1829. He was the younger of three sons of George and Catherine Amhrine. His mother was disinherited for marrying below her station and died at the age of thirty years. After the mother's death the father remarried and the family sailed for America, and after ten weeks of ocean experience landed in Baltimore. They pushed on to Pennsyl-

vania and for a year resided about twenty-five miles east of Pittsburgh and then moved to Liberty township, this county and state, where they remained twelve years. From Seneca county they moved to Sandusky county, some six miles west of Fremont. In 1861 they came to Hancock county, seven miles west of Fostoria. His younger brother, Michael, died at Denton, Michigan, from a bullet wound received in the war of the rebellion, and his elder brother is still living at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Andrew left home at the age of eleven years and acted as chore boy for a couple of years, when his father hired him to Phillip Speelman for three years at eighty dollars. On the expiration of this period, he apprenticed himself to Adam Stoub, a harness maker of Tiffin, Ohio, but a year later came to Fostoria and completed his trade with James Fritcher. After mastering his profession he worked a year for James Lewis and John Cochran, harness makers of Risdon, by which name the northern portion of the city was then known, at ten dollars per month. During this period he gave Samuel Maloney one dollar for making the frame of a trunk. He covered this with leather and sold it to Morris P. Skinner for fifteen dollars. With the proceeds of this sale he procured leather and tools and started a harness shop for himself on West Tiffin street. It is amusing now to relate that at this time he was refused credit of a poplar plank for a work bench. The business was commenced in a room sixteen feet square and was also occupied by David Stackhouse as tailor shop and Charles Kelly as postmaster.

On October 1, 1851, Mr. Emerine married Sarah Bair, and by her had two children, Alonzo, cashier of the First National bank, and Amanda, wife of L. Wooster, cashier of the First National bank of North Baltimore. His wife died in 1861 and in December, 1863, Mr. Emerine was married to Amy Noble. Five children blessed this union, two of whom have married, Sarah, wife of J. L. Faulhaber, and Cora, wife of Charles Crisswell. Lucy, Andrew, jr., teller of the First National bank, and Amy still remain at home. Mr. Emerine conducted his harness business until 1860, when he sold out, but two years later again entered it on North Main street and continued the same until 1874, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, George Emerine, a brother by his father's second marriage. For a number of years prior to his disposing of his harness business, which had gradually grown to large proportions, he conducted a note brokerage office in a small way and this business gradually enlarged until 1882, when he organized the First National bank of Fostoria, and became its president The success of the bank at Fostoria led him, in June, 1890, to assist in the organization of the First National bank at North Baltimore, of which he was elected president a year later. He has held these positions ever since and devotes a large portion of his time to their welfare. He is also president of the Palmer Oil & Gas Co., in which capacity he has served for eleven years. Mr. Emerine has been called upon many times to serve in positions of public trust. While avoiding honors of this nature, he has twice served upon the city council, been a member also of the Sewer Board and Board of Education, also one of the gas trustees and treasurer of Louden township. He was trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church during the erection of its beautiful edifice and was treasurer of the board for many years. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Emerine is well known financially and is one of the largest real estate holders in this section. In a business way he is conservative and believes an institution ought not to exist unless it be upon a solid foundation. He is not given to speculation and has accumulated his wealth by untiring labor and undivided attention to his business.

J. BLAND, Bucyrus. Dr. J. Bland was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 22, 1840, and swa raised on a farm eight miles north of Zanesville. The farm upon which Dr. Bland was born came into possession of the Bland family in 1798, when John Bland, grandfather of our subject, moved from Virginia and entered the land four years before Ohio became a state. Dr. Bland's father, Ebenezer Bland, being one of the youngest heirs, purchased the farm from the other heirs, where he lived until 1887 when he died aged seventy-seven years, leaving ten brothers and sisters, our subject being the oldest. Dr. Bland attended district school until he was nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school, which occupation he followed at intervals until he had finished the study of medicine and graduated. He was a student of Denison university from 1862-1865 except in winter, when he was engaged in teaching to procure money to pay tuition and board. Dr. Bland studied medicine with Dr. Joseph McCann beginning April 19, 1863, and receiving his diploma at Startling Medical college in 1869. Dr. Bland began the practice at Hanover, Licking county, April 6, 1866, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he returned to Columbus, finishing his course during that winter. While in Hanover, Dr. Bland was married to Lucy Maria Corn, of that place. After finishing at Columbus in 1869, Dr. Bland removed to Crawford county, and on march 29, began the practice at Benton, twelve miles north of Bucyrus. On October 22, 1883, he moved to Bucyrus, having remained in Benton (Poplar P. O.) nearly fifteen years. Dr. Bland has been in the practice of medicine and surgery all these years. He was at one time assistant surgeon for the T. & O. C. Ry. system. He is a member of Ohio State Medical and Northwestern Medical association; is a member of the Masonic bodies, Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, the B. P. O. E., and was secretary of the pension board at Bucyrus, and coroner. The doctor has for a number of years enjoyed a very large business and is of that disposition which makes him many warm friends.

JOHN A. CHESNEY, Bucyrus. Dr. John A. Chesney was born in Marsailles, Wyandot county, O., in November, 1857. He received his literary education at Wooster university. He began the study of medicine under Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, in 1876, and in 1879 graduated from Columbus Medical college.

The following year the doctor formed a partnership with Dr. J. N. Richey, of Oceola, which existed until September, 1881, when he went to New York to complete his medical education at Columbia's famous school, "The College of Physicians and Surgeons," where he remained nearly a year, in the meantime filling a position in the "Dewett Free Dispensary," the largest institution of its kind in this country. After completing his work in New York, he formed a partnership with Dr. Thrift, of Lima, who at that time was the leading physician of that city, holding also a chair in the Ft. Wayne College of Medicine. Dr. Chesney was tendered the chair of physiology by the faculty of the college, but was obliged to decline on account of his father's death at Bucyrus, which required his presence in that city. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Geo. Keller, which was soon followed by another with Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, his former preceptor, with whom he remained until the death of Dr. Cuykendall. In June, 1887, Dr. Chesney married Miss Cora Rowse, daughter of Wm. Rowse, of Bucyrus, who died in 1892, leaving him one child, a daughter. Professionally the doctor has been very successful and for ten or twelve years he has controlled a very large practice. He was twelve years ago employed as surgeon for the T. & O. C. R. R., which position he still holds, and after Dr. Cuykendall's death was made local surgeon for Penn. R. R. Co., and when the C. S. & H. R. R. was completed, he was chosen as their surgeon, and has by virtue of these opportunities, gained more than a local reputation as a surgeon. Dr. Chesney was largely instrumental in organizing the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, which is now the largest purely surgical society in the United States. Besides surgery and general practice of medicine, he is interested in various enterprises, and has for several years been president of the Caledonia Deposit bank. A few years ago Dr. Chesney constructed the finest residence in Bucyrus. His office is in the basement thereof and is considered by many to be the finest office in the state, having been constructed with all the modern improvements and every effort was made to insure the perfect convenience of the office.

Dr. Chesney is a public spirited citizen who is truly interested in Bucyrus and her future, and is always ready and willing to exert every influence for the advancement of his country and the good of her people. Socially Dr. Chesney is a member of the Masonic body, an Elk and a member of the K. of P.

H. C. BURSON, M. D., of Henry county. H. C. Burson, the subject of this sketch, was born June 12, 1869, near the town of Weston, Wood county, Ohio. He lived with his parents on the farm until the age of fifteen, when he started out to seek his own fortune. Worked on farm in summer and attended college in winter. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school which he followed for about three years. He then took the management of Wood County Herald which he served one year. Then entered medical college at Cincinnati; after finishing his studies then he practiced medicine at Grelton, Henry county, O., about two years. He was taken sick and made a sojourn in Northern Michigan for a few months. After which he again entered medical college at Toledo, Ohio. After graduating there he again resumed the practice of medicine at Grelton. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and Mason. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. In the fall of 1897 he entered the race for the office of treasurer of Henry county against old and experienced and wealthy men. After a hot contest for the nomination lasting for weeks, finally at the convention on Sept. 25th, 1897, he was nominated on the fourth ballot, having been in the lead from the start and having 93 more votes than any candidate in the race, of which there were five. His opposition for election was a banker who made a spirited campaign, but when the votes were counted it was found that Dr. Burson had a majority of 871, and the fight was won. He is probably the youngest man ever elected to so responsible a position in the state, being at the time of election only twenty-eight years old. In 1893 he was married to Carrie M. Hoy, of Henry county, O. Dr. Burson is a writer upon political issues and has furnished a number of articles for different papers. He is active in politics, taking advantage of new theories and plans, believing that old ideas should be relegated to the past and new and better ones to take their place. He is a young man of marked ability and has a bright future in store for him.

ALONZO EMERINE, Fostoria. Alonzo Emerine, cashier of the First National bank of Fostoria, Ohio, was born June 18, 1854; attended the public schools of the city, but quit in junior high school grade; graduated from the Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie; came home and opened a fire insurance office, and assisted his father in the brokerage business. Upon the organization of the First National bank he was elected assistant cashier, but on account of ill-health resigned his position, in 1884, to return a year later as cashier. He has held this position and conducted his insurance business ever since. Mr. Emerine was married to Eva C. Fox on September 5, 1876. Nine children have been born to them. Fay, Frank, Lou, Lyle, Alonzo, jr., Bessie, and Catherine are still living, and engaged in their schooling. Mr. Emerine is by denomination a Methodist, and in politics a Democrat. His habits are domestic. Is a member of the K. of P. organization, both subordinate and the Uniformed Rank; a member of the Knights of Honor, and has served as a member of the city council. His time is very busily occupied by his banking and insurance business, as well as in assisting in looking after some of his father's various interests.

A. E. MERGENTHALER, Fostoria. Andrew E. Mergenthaler, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Fostoria, Ohio, elder son of Melchoir and Catherine Mergenthaler, born May 17, 1864.

Graduated from High school in 1881, and became city editor of the Fostoria Democrat; resigned his position in May, 1883, to enter the bank; was elected assistant cashier in January following, and has held this position ever since. Married October 11, 1893, to Ada C. McWhirk; was for ten years an official of the Ohio division, L. A. W.; served two years as chief consul, and in 1895 was unanimously elected as treasurer of the national organization, but declined to be a candidate for re election the year following. Served as member of the Board of Education. Has been prominently identified with local athletics. Is a charter member of Tiffin Lodge, B. P. O. E., and a member of DeMaloy Commandery. Is a past high priest of Garfield Chapter and holds offices in local Masonic bodies. In politics a Republican.

GEORGE A. CRAIG, Toledo. George A. Craig, one of Toledo's progressive and well-known business men, and at the head of the Craig Stone company, was born at Atwater, Portage county, Ohio, August 31, 1857. He received his early education in the village schools at that place and when he was twelve years old the family removed to Alliance, where he completed his education. It was at a very early age that he began a practical business life and at the age of fifteen he launched in the contracting business with an uncle and remained with him four years, when he located at Kent, Ohio, and became assistant postmaster at the age of nineteen, under the administration of President Garfield, and held that position four years. He was then appointed postal clerk on the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads, with a route from Cleveland to Syracuse, New York. He remained in that position four years, when he resigned and went into business in Cleveland, remaining in the Forest City seven years. He then disposed of his affairs there and engaged in the stone contracting business, in which he has had a successful career. He was contractor for the sub-structure of the new up-river bridge in Toledo and completed that great work in thirteen months. For the past three years he has been doing the stone work on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. In 1895 he opened extensive quarries of fine stone at Sherrodsville, Ohio, under the firm name of The Craig Stone company, with offices in the Spitzer building, Toledo. At the time of the writing of this sketch in 1898 the works were running at their fullest capacity. The stone of magnificent quality for first-class building purposes, is a beautiful cream buff sand stone, being used in the state asylum at Massillon, in the fine new Catholic church at Middletown, Ohio, and the new $30,000 M. E. church at Bowling Green; also in the I. O. O. F. hall and hotel at Gibsonburg and many other places. Mr. Craig was married to Miss Grace Stanley, of Cleveland, Ohio, Thanksgiving day, 1891, and they reside in a pleasant home at No. 210 Tenth street, this city. Mr. Craig is a thorough gentleman, a keen, successful business man of excellent standing in the business world, is courteous and affable and deserving of the success he has attained. He has by no means yet reached the zenith of his career and he has a wide circle of friends who predict for him a successful future.

CHARLES M. MELHORN, Kenton. Honorable Charles M. Melhorn, one of the Common Pleas judges of the First Subdivision of the Tenth Judicial district, is one of the most thorough, careful and conscientious men that was elevated to that position. His decisions throughout his past term have been uniformly just and satisfactory and to a great measure have withstood the test of the higher courts. Judge Melhorn was educated in the common schools and at the Ohio Normal university at Ada. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and in 1881 formed a partnership with Honorable A. B. Johnson, of Kenton, and entered into practice at that place. In 1883 he was elected city solicitor of Kenton, and was chosen prosecuting attorney of Hardin county in 1884 and served six years with great credit and ability. He was then nominated Common Pleas judge for the district comprising the counties of Hancock, Hardin, Seneca and Wood, and at this writing (1898) is serving out his first term. Judge Melhorn was married in the fall of 1881 to Laura C. Churchill, of Lima, and they have two children, Kent and Donald, aged fourteen and nine years.

W. H. SNOOK, Paulding. Judge W. H. Snook was born in Paulding county, Ohio, on the thirtieth day of October, 1850, at the country home of his parents, Hon. Wilson H. Snook and Anna Snook. Judge Snook's ancestors on the paternal side are of German extraction and settled in the state of New Jersey in the early colonial period, and participated in the strife for American independence. The Judge's father was a member of the lower house of the Ohio General Assembly in 1850. The Judge's grandfather was one of the first settlers of the Maumee Valley, locating on a farm near the place now known as Delaware Bend, in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1828. On this farm the Judge's father grew to manhood, and becoming acquainted with Anna Murphy, whose parents had moved to Paulding county but a few years later than the location of the Judge's grandfather in Defiance county, married her and settled on the farm near Antwerp, Ohio, where they lived until their demise. The Judge's mother was of Irish descent. Judge Snook's father died on December 14, 1852, and his mother on January 2, 1872. The early life of Judge Snook was spent on the farm where he was born, in the summer working at the usual and ordinary work incident to the tillage and care of a farm in Northwestern Ohio, and in the winter attending the common school of the district in which he lived. At the age of seventeen he began attending school at the academy located at New Ville, DeKalb county, Indiana. After spending some months there in fitting himself for a teacher in the public schools of his county, he began teaching and for several years spent his time in teaching, going to school and working on the farm. About four years of his school life was spent in Baldwin university, located at Berea, Cuyahoga

county, Ohio; after leaving that institution he studied law and was admitted to the bar on May 5, 1878, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating at Antwerp, Ohio. In 1885 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Paulding county, serving his first term as prosecutor living at Antwerp; in 1888 was re-elected and moved to Paulding village, the county seat, the summer of 1889, and was elected Common Pleas judge in the fall of 1891. These official positions he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. On April 11, 1877, the Judge was married to Nannie J. Graves, and there has been born to them four children, all of whom are living. Since the expiration of his term of office as Common Pleas judge, he has resumed the general practice of the law at Paulding, Ohio, where he now resides, enjoying a prosperous business and the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

CHARLES B. ADGATE, Lima. Charles B. Adgate was born in Allen county, Ohio, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1865. He attended the public schools and Ohio Normal university at Ada, Ohio, and afterward entered the law school of the Cincinnati college and was graduated therefrom in 1889. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and opened an office at Lima for a short time, and then removed to Wahoo, Nebraska, where he practiced for about two years, then returned to Lima. He was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for Allen county in 1890, but was defeated by reason of being on the minority ticket. He was elected city solicitor for Lima in 1894 and was re-elected in 1896. He is a descendant of Thomas Adgate, one of the Saybrook colonists, and his people removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1816. He is a thorough scholar, a diligent lawyer always fighting hard in the interest of his clientage, and one of the able and popular young men of Lima, with a brilliant future.

W. C. BECKWITH, Fostoria. W. C. Beckwith was born in Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, August 19, 1859. At an early age he developed a talent for mechanism and spent his early life in the machine shop, during which period he invented many useful appliances. In 1880 he started a factory at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the manufacturing of carbons for arc lights, it being the third of the kind in the United States and at present in full operation. For the last fifteen years he has been actively engaged in the manufacturing of railway appliances and railway signals, the company being known as the Western Railway Signal Co. At present he is president and manager of two and director in seven prosperous companies located in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston and Fostoria. He is president of the Fostoria Building & Loan Co. and has just finished a term as a member of the council, holding the office of president of that body. He is what you would term a self-made man, starting without a dollar for capital; he has, by tact and experience, been able to make his work a success and has the full confidence of those interested with him. His motto has been, "If you can't find work to do, make it."

CYRUS D. CRITES, Lima. C. D. Crites, cashier of the First National bank of Lima, Ohio, one of the well-known solid financial institutions of this section, is one of the best known bankers of Ohio. Considerable of his early life was spent in teaching and he was principal of the village schools for five years. He has been active in public affairs and from 1889 to '94 was a member of the Democratic State Central committee and its chairman from 1892 to 1894. He was county auditor of Allen county two terms and for his second term had given the largest majority ever given a candidate for office in his county. He resigned the auditorship and also the office of national bank examiner in 1894 to take the position of cashier of the First National bank of that city, of which Hon. Calvin S. Brice is vice-president and principal owner. Mr. Crites is one of the leading and most influential citizens of Lima, personally popular and an able business man.

JUDGE J. W. SCHAUFELBERGER, Tiffin. Hon. J. W. Schaufelberger, judge of the court of common pleas, was born in Hancock county, near Fostoria; educated in the public schools, and graduated in the classical course at Heidelberg university, Tiffin, in the class of 1875. He studied law with the Hon. Geo. E. Seney, at Tiffin, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He commenced the practice of law at Fostoria in 1878, and in 1882 was elected city solicitor of Fostoria; returned to Tiffin in 1883, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, and under the name of Seney & Schaufelberger, continued for nine years. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884; married to Miss Blanche Watson, of Toledo, in 1888; elected judge of the court of common pleas for the Tenth Judicial district of Ohio in 1892; renominated by acclamation and re-elected to that office without opposition in 1897; is a Democrat in politics; a member of all the Masonic bodies, of the Ohio State and American Bar association, and of the Ohio State Board of Commerce. A conservative and able member of the bar says, Judge Schaufelberger is one of the best men on the bench before whom he ever tried a case. While he is kind and courteous in his manner, he is firm and dignified and holds the members of the bar to their proper place and to the realization that each step taken and each point passed upon, is making history and law for a nation and meting out justice or injustice to a common humanity. He is a hard student, a thorough scholar and socially when off the bench of a manner that endears him to his friends.

BENJAMIN MECK, Upper Sandusky. Benjamin Meck was born near Broken Sword in Crawford county, Ohio, March 1st, 1860. He obtained his early schooling in the common school until he was

eighteen years old when he finished his education at the Northwestern Ohio Normal university, at Ada, Ohio, graduating in the classical course thereof in the year 1883. Thereafter he read law and medicine and taught school until in June, 1889, when he was admitted to the bar. He located in the practice of his profession at Upper Sandusky and in 1896 was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket. He has succeeded well at the practice and has made a most worthy official. With his wife and four bright children he occupies a happy home and is most comfortably situated in life. His success at the bar is largely due to the fact that he can speak German and English and at all times treats his clients with honor and fairness. He served as justice of the peace one term, declining a second nomination to accept the nomination for prosecuting attorney. He is personally a popular citizen and a man of solid worth.

J. C. DONNELL, Findlay. J. C. Donnell, general superintendent and one of the directors of the Ohio Oil company, is a native of Waterford, Pennsylvania, born April 20th, 1864. His father was a Scotchman and his mother was of Irish descent. In boyhood he lived with his parents on the farm in Pennsylvania and received his education at Waterford. Being of an energetic and progressive nature, at the age of seventeen he embarked in the oil business at Titusville, Penn. At that time oil was hauled in barrels from the wells to the refinery at Titusville, and the oil territory and production was limited to a small area around Oil City and Titusville. Oil being discovered at Bradford, Penn., he went there in 1876, and was largely interested in the production of oil. The Bradford field has produced more oil than any yet discovered. In the spring of 1886 he engaged in the oil business at Lima, Ohio. In the winter of 1886 he developed the largest gas well in the state of Indiana, at Noblesville, Hamilton county, and from the development of this well and several others there was sufficient gas to supply the city of Indianapolis. In 1887 he engaged himself with the Standard Oil company and in the spring of 1888 removed to Findlay, Ohio, where he now resides, and assisted in organizing the Ohio Oil company, of which he is general superintendent and one of its directors. Naturally endowed with a vigorous and fine intellect he has helped to bring about the success of this company. He is extensively engaged in other pursuits. Since 1890 he has been a director of the Commercial Banking company, of Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio. A matter that should be mentioned in speaking of Mr. Donnell is the straightforward manner in which he has dealt with the people of the oil territory of Northwestern Ohio in relation to the most extensive oil matters of which he has had charge. In the purchase of land, leases, oil territory and the development of the oil interests of the Standard Oil company and Ohio Oil company in this section, he has handled millions of dollars which has gone into the pockets of land owners, private producers, laborers and others. Throughout all his dealings, nothing but the strictest fairness and most rigid principles of honesty have obtained and Mr. Donnell's best friends are those who have had the most dealings with him. He is a thorough business man of great capacity for the accomplishment of difficult work, is a most affable gentleman and a friend worthy of the name, to those in whom he believes.

SAMUEL M. HELLER, Napoleon. For the last forty years the Hon. Samuel M. Heller, of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, has been one of the most prominent figures in the business and financial life of Northwestern Ohio. Descended from Christian Heller, who, with his nine sons and five daughters, emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1736, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, he was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on the 4th day of August, 1832. At an early age he became a merchant at Van Buren, Hancock county, Ohio, and in 1860 he moved to Napoleon, where he has ever since resided.

May 10, 1863, he received from Gov. Tod his commission as Colonel of the 72d battalion, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon the close of the civil war he became a member of the General Assembly, in which capacity he served his constituents for two terms, and made a most excellent record. He was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, in 1882, and a delegate to the National Democratic Sound Money convention that convened at Indianapolis in 1897. He has always interested himself in the development of Northwestern Ohio, and has been prominently identified with every public movement that has added to the material prosperity of the community. His energy, untiring industry and business sagacity have made him a successful merchant, manufacturer and banker.

ALLEN SMALLEY, Upper Sandusky. In Perry township, now Ashland county, O., on the 26th of December, 1841, Allen Smalley was born. His father, Isaac Smalley, came with his parents from Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1814, when he was only four years old and settled in the wilderness on the Muddy Fork of the Mohican, in what was then Wayne county, Ohio. Upon the lands so entered the grandfather, Richard Smalley, continued to live until his death, which occurred in 1844. This grandfather was of English and Dutch extraction. In 1836 Isaac intermarried with Elizabeth Smith of Perry township, a daughter of John and Lydia Pittenger Smith. These maternal grandparents trace their lineage directly to Ireland and Wales. Allen, the subject of this sketch, found himself in the direct line of succession in both branches of his family to the occupation of farming. In those days the services of a boy on the farm were utilized at a very early age, and this case was no exception to the rule. In the spring of 1848 Allen, then in his 8th year, accompanied his parents to an humble log house on sixty acres of land, which the father had traded for near Perrysville, down among the everlasting hills of southern Ashland county. Here

work upon the little farm nestled down among the hills, with intermittent attendance at the district school, filled up the measure of time till October, 1853, when the family removed to a new purchase near Crawfordsville in Wyandot county, Ohio. Here the ordinary work of the farm was closely attended to, and a good sized "clearing" was constantly open, so that grubbing, logging, burning, rail-making and the like claimed all time that now usually pass for holidays. The winter term of the common school, ordinarily of four months duration, was as constantly attended as circumstances would permit, so that by the close of the winter of 1860 and 61 Allen had completed the common school course and demanded increased educational facilities. In the fall of 1861 he attended one term at the Seneca county academy under direct control of Professor Aaron Schuyler. Immediately after the close of this term at the academy he commenced teaching his first school at Crawfordsville, boarded at home and did the "chores." The day after this school closed he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. D, 49th O. V. I., under Col. Wm. H. Gibson. On the march from Battle Creek to Nashville during the famous military race between Buell and Bragg, Allen was taken sick so that he, along with all the sick of the Cumberland army, was left at Nashville, while the two armies raced on to Louisville, Ky. As a result of this illness he was honorably discharged at Nashville, December, 1862. He soon regained health and strength so that he finished the winter teaching school. At the close of this term he entered upon a scientific course at the Ohio Wesleyan University. During the summer of 1863 he was commissioned a captain by Governor Tod in the State Guards. He dropped this commission and again enlisted as a private for three years, or during the war, in the U. S. Signal Corps, and was finally assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. In the capacity of a signal officer he served in Farragut's fleet on the Ossipee during the terrible battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. During this term of enlistment his health continued good, so that he was always able and willing to discharge the numerous duties of his station. In the month of November, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the army. This discharge contained this unusual certificate, which was unsought and unexpected, viz.: "Distinguished for intelligence and courage, a brave soldier and a reliable man." In the fall of 1866 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and graduated therefrom, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1868. Thereafter he taught school in Illinois and Indiana, and returned to Wyandot county in the spring of 1870, and ever since has resided in Upper Sandusky. He was chosen as superintendent of the Upper Sandusky Union schools and served in that capacity one year, and then entered into a law partnership with Ex-Judge Chester R. Mott. In 1890 he was elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge, in which position he is serving his second term. September 23, 1867, he was married to Miss Ellen Burke, of Crawfordsville, who still presides over the home on Honey Hill in Upper Sandusky. Nine children were born to this union, only three of whom are now living. He has always been and continues to be a Jeffersonian Democrat. He believes in the Christian religion, but has never united with any branch or sect of the church. He generally takes an active interest in politics, and is an impressive ready orator on any and all public occasions. He is the friend of all mankind, and his admirers are legion wherever he is known.

FRANK H. RORICK, Deceased. Frank H. Rorick, M. D., of Wauseon, O., was born near Aurora, Illinois, December 21, 1856. He died suddenly of heart failure at Indianapolis, Ind., November 22, 1889. He was the only son of Ex-Senator John C. Rorick. Dr. Rorick received his education at the public schools of Wauseon and commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his uncle, Dr. E. H. Rorick, of Fayette. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical College, class of 1879, and later of the New York Polyclinic and Bellevue Hospital colleges, graduating in 1882. He was a man of remarkable intellectual gifts, and was very successfull in the practice of his profession. He was the original inventor of "air cushion" truss, the "Rorick Speculum," the Fistulatome and other surgical implements. In 1883 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and built up a large practice in surgery and specialties and become associated with the celebrated Prof. Bernayes. In 1886 he went to Chicago and opened a surgical dispensary at 202 State street, where he met with a success rarely, if ever, equaled by a young man of his age, his cash receipts being nearly $9,000 the first year. His health failing he closed up his Chicago practice and went to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of the baths. After a year's rest he went to Rochester, N. Y., and became associated with C. F. Farlin, M. D., A. M., an eminent specialist of that city. He was a contributor of articles of acknowledged merit to the leading medical journals, having made specialties his particular study. He spent the balance of his time visiting principal cities in Michigan and Indiana and was on a professional visit to Indianapolis at the time of his death.

Dr. Rorick was a close student, a tireless worker, an honest physician and ruinously generous. He was remarkably solicitous for the health of others, but held an unaccountable disregard for his own. He was a friend to all and had the confidence of all. Had he lived his fame would no doubt have been world wide.

JOHN QUINCY FILES, Wauseon. John Q. Files, of Fulton county, is a native of Ohio. He was born on a farm near Xenia, September 21, 1846. His parents were Sylvanus B. and Martha (Jewett) Files, his father a native of Rhode Island and his mother of New York state. On his father's side the family is of English descent and on his mother's English and Scotch. His paternal grandfather was an Englishman and a seafaring man, who brought his family to America and located them on Narra-

ganset bay, in Rhode Island. He was lost at sea while the father of our subject was yet a child. Sylvanus B. Files was born in 1793, near Providence, and died at the age of eighty-four years in Lucas county, Ohio. He came to Ohio on horseback when a young man of twenty and located at Worthington, in Franklin county, while most of the state was yet a wilderness. He engaged first in the manufacture of woolens and later settled near Xenia, where he engaged in the same business, finally removing to Lucas county, where he lived until death. The mother, Martha Jewett Files, died at Swanton, Ohio, in 1891. Colonel Moses Jewett, a brother of the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier of distinction in the war of 1812, and part of the time was in command of the American troops during the siege and battle of Sacketts Harbor. John Q. Files received his early education in the common schools of Green county and in private study. In 1870 he took a course in a business college in Louisville, Kentucky, after which he went on the road in the capacity of commercial traveler until 1875, when he engaged in farming in Lucas county for two years. He commenced the study of law in the office of B. T. Geer in Swanton, Fulton county, in 1877, and after a period of three years was admitted to the bar, December 8, 1880. Mr. Files was among the first to be admitted under the change in the law requiring examination before the Supreme court of the state. He opened his office at once at Swanton, and continued in the practice there until 1891, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fulton county. He then removed to Wauseon, which is still his home, having been re-elected, and served a full second term. In this position Mr. Files has made an enviable record. During the six years he served as prosecuting attorney there was not an average of more than one acquittal a year in all contested cases, and of the large number of indictments drawn by him not one was set aside or demurred to on account of insufficiency. He is a Republican by inheritance and from principle. His father was a Whig, an Abolitionist, an underground railway conductor and a strong Republican on the formation of that party. He is prominent and active in party affairs; has been a member of the Central committee for several years, and held the chairmanship of the Executive committee. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Blue lodge, chapter and council. He is a past grand and past chief patriarch in the Order of Odd Fellows and a past chancellor in the order of Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1877 to Miss Alice Thompson, who died two years later, leaving an infant daughter, who died a few months later. In 1882 he was married to Miss Mary Bowman, of Lucas county. They have two daughters, Kate and Florine. A judge in high standing says: "Mr. Files is a good all-round lawyer, an honorable gentleman and always has the courage of his convictions. I do not know of any particular branch of the profession in which he especially excels." A prominent lawyer in a neighboring town says: "Briefly, Mr. Files is a careful, hard-working, good lawyer. He is conscientious to a fault, but when the right way is determined upon, he takes that course fearlessly. He has sand without limit. An excellent trial lawyer. You can fully commend him and be just."

JESSE STEPHENS, Lawyer, Fostoria. Jesse Stephens was born February 9, 1865, in Montgomery township, Wood county, Ohio, where the town of Bradner is now located. Here his father, David Stephens, owned a farm and this son was taught to labor with his hands, attending school during the winter seasons. At the age of sixteen Jesse was sent to Ada (Ohio) Normal university for a time and later attended the Fostoria academy. At the age of eighteen he engaged in teaching school winters and farming summers until 1886, when he turned his attention to the study of law, entering the office of Hon. T. N. Bierly, then of Pemberville, Wood county, Ohio. He was in Mr. Bierly's office for three years, during which time he supported himself by working as he had opportunity. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of the state and has since been most industriously engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has had fine success. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bierly, which continued about a year, when in 1890 he opened an office at Gibsonburg, Ohio. Here he practiced until October, 1893, when he removed to Fostoria, Ohio, where he has since practiced law.

Mr. Stephens, in March, 1887, married Miss Belle Clark, of Fremont, Ohio. Two sons have blessed this union, Delbert and Clarence, bright, winsome lads, and are the joy and pride of fond parents. Mr. Stephens is an energetic, progressive member of the Seneca county bar and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He has had uniform success in his profession and is destined to occupy a prominent and growing position in his chosen work.

E. H. RORICK, Athens. Honorable Estell H. Rorick, Athens, Ohio, was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, near the town of Morenci, September 1, 1842. His father, William Rorick, came from New York in 1836 and was one of the pioneers of Michigan. He purchased land, and, when the subject of this sketch was a young boy, owned a large farm, upon which all of the boys learned by practical routine the solid facts of industry and economy. Educational facilities were not good, but young Rorick managed to prepare himself at the district school to enter the Medina academy, which he did at the age of sixteen. He afterward attended college at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Not having means to finish his course, he left college and taught school two years, in the meantime spending his spare hours studying medicine under the instruction of Dr. Weeds, who became surgeon in the United States army, stationed at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Rorick joined him in Nashville in 1864, and served as hospital assistant until the war closed. Still without means to take a medical course, he worked in a brick yard in Illinois one summer, carefully leaving his entire wages with his employer, who broke up

in the fall and did not pay him a dollar. He then returned to Michigan and engaged in farming and teaching, and finally, with his earnings and four hundred dollars borrowed money, graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1869. He again worked one summer in a brick yard at Canandaigua, Michigan, and late in the year located at Tedrow, near Wauseon, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine. Three years later he sold his practice in Tedrow to Dr. G. P. Campbell, now a trustee of the State hospital at Toledo, and bought out the fine practice of Dr. J. O. Allen, at Fayette, Ohio, and his success for the future was thereby assured. He did much toward making Fayette one of the most prosperous educational and business towns of its size in Ohio. He contributed largely to the expense of securing the Fayette Normal university for his town, and at his own expense furnished a room in the institute and fitted it up with manikins, models, charts and all useful and necessary apparatus, and delivered regular courses of lectures in anatomy, physiology and hygiene free of charge until official duties required his absence from his home. He took a post graduate course at the Detroit Medical college and graduated March 2, 1875. In 1877 he went to Scotland and took a partial medical course at the University of Edinburgh, and after visiting and studying the principal hospitals of London and Paris, returned to his practice in 1878. He again took a post graduate course at the Alabama Medical college at Mobile and graduated March 15, 1883.

He was elected to the state legislature in 1887 and again in 1889, serving four years. His services as a representative were satisfactory to his constituents and useful to the state. As a member of the Finance committee of the house he frequently visited the state institutions, carefully studying their conditions and noting their requirements. His education and experience in his profession, his interest in and familiarity with the state institutions, became so well known that he was recognized in the state by those in authority as a man well adapted to assume the difficult management of a state hospital. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the superintendency of several institutions, but after the close of his legislative career in 1892 he took a course of studies at the Polyclinic in New York, and after receiving his diploma returned to his practice in Fayette. He was called from this town under the first administration of Governor Bushnell and elected by the board to the superintendency of the State hospital at Athens, Ohio, which institution he took charge of in June, 1896. His administration has been a successful one and his business management a great saving to the state. The grounds and buildings have been vastly improved and all of these things are not said in disparagement of any of his able predecessors. It is only fair and just to say that Dr. Rorick already ranks among the best and ablest superintendents of the state which ranks first in the line of charitable institutions of the Union.

Dr. Rorick's ancestors on his father's side were Germans and on his mother's side were English. His father was born in New Jersey, March 30, 1805, and died at Morenci, Michigan, January 15, 1898. His mother, whose maiden name was Phœbe Ann Breese, was born at Horse Heads, New York, in 1811, and died in 1858. He has three brothers: Elias B., cashier of the Bank of Morenci; ex-Senator John C., of Wauseon, Ohio; J. M., of Seneca, Michigan, and one sister, Mrs. Lewis Converse, of Morenic, Michigan. Dr. Rorick was united in marriage to Mary P. Acker, August 20, 1868. They now have two daughters living—Georgia, aged sixteen years, and Mabel, aged thirteen years. A son, Clark Chappell, died October 8, 1880, aged eight years. Dr. Rorick has always been a Republican in politics and strongly favors the independence of Cuba and the avenging of the battleship Maine outrage.

SAMUEL A. BAXTER, Jr., Lima. Samuel A. Baxter, Sr., was among the first settlers of Lima. His son, S. A., Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Lima. Grandfather Baxter, as the senior S. A. was called, was one of the foremost men in the early development of the place. He was a hatter by trade, having learned his art in Maryland, from which state he emigrated to Ohio. After following his trade for a number of years, he studied law, was admitted to the bar and became a credit to the profession. He served the village as mayor for six or seven terms. S. A. Baxter, Jr., or Doctor Baxter, as he is now known, was the youngest of the family, having two older brothers, both of whom are now dead. When but a mere boy he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war and served with distinction as a surgeon. Soon after the close of the war he married Miss Deborah Elbion. Four children, Frank, Don, Clem and Freddie, are the result of this union. Dr. Baxter has been as closely identified with the city of Lima as was his father with the village of Lima. Soon after the close of the war Dr. Baxter, his brother and father, together with A. G. Fueke, engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of City Bank. The gas company was organized under Dr. Baxter. He was instrumental in securing the La Fayette Car Works, now known as The Lima Car Works. For twenty-five years he was president of the First National bank and is now doing an independent banking business, with his sons as partners. The Doctor has just closed his term of office as mayor of the city, during which term he was a constant worker in the interests of the city. Half a dozen men as interested as the Doctor in the city's welfare would revolutionize her whole history.

JOHN C. RORICK, Wauseon. Hon. John C. Rorick, of Wauseon, Ohio, was born near Elmira, N. Y., February 13th, 1834. In 1836 his father, William Rorick, moved to Lenawee county, Mich., which, at that time in most parts, was but a wilderness. School advantages were not good but by hard study by the light of a "tallow-dip," while other boys slept, he was enabled to enter the Medina seminary, and after eighteen weeks polishing up he

passed a successful examination in all of the common branches and some of the higher, and commenced teaching at the age of eighteen. He graduated at Gregory's Commercial college at Detroit in March, 1854, and in September, following, went to Lake Superior mines. Not satisfied with the position as "boss of the kills" for the Ridge mine, in February of the next year, in company with two other young men, he started with snow shoes and compass through an unbroken forest 250 miles for "the states." Visiting Stevens Point and other places in Northern Wisconsin he finally stopped at Madison and engaged in teaching writing, drawing and book-keeping. This business was followed in principal towns in Wisconsin and Illinois until late in 1855, joining with Dan Howard, a noted penman of that time, they opened at Milwaukee the first Commercial college chartered in the state of Wisconsin, Mr. Rorick having charge of departments of book-keeping and commercial law. This institution was successful from the start but on account of failing health, he took the advice of Prof. Douglass and sold out his interest, taking Prof. Harrington's note for the whole amount which was never paid. Without capital he engaged in other enterprises accumulating a substantial margin which was swept away by reverses in 1860. On account of poor health and discouraging conditions no further attempt was made on business lines until 1862, when he rented a large farm in Michigan of his father, giving his note for the stock and tools. Two years speculation and farming enabled him to buy the Sherman house in Wauseon, Ohio, and in January, 1864, he took possession. The hotel was sold soon after, and in company with his brother, J. M., purchased Exchange hotel at Morenci, Mich., which was sold in 1866. In 1867 he moved to Canandaigua, Mich., and purchased a spoke factory and a large number of town lots, all of which were "boomed" and sold at a large profit. He moved back to Wauseon in 1872, since which time his business enterprises have been too varied to enumerate here. He was at one time interested in the butter trade and patented what was known as the "Rorick system of reworking butter," which went into general use about 1878, and probably added a million or more dollars to the value of "store butter" in the United States. He was the pattentee of the "Ohio rug machine," a quadrant bevel square, an improvement on pad trusses, and other devices.

His education politically was Democratic, but the repeal of the Missouri compromise changed his party prejudices, and in 1856 he cast the only Republican ballot voted by a Rorick in the United States. He commenced newspaper work by reporting the speeches of Douglass in 1858 for the Chicago Democrat, and has written extensively for the press on political and other subjects since that time. He was a member of the state board of equalization in 1881 from the 33rd Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Lucas, Hancock, Putnam, Henry and Fulton, and his success there gave him the nomination for state senator which he reluctantly accepted in 1883. He ran nearly one thousand ahead of his ticket, but the temperance legislation of the Republican party turned the district over to the Democrats, and he was defeated by over three thousand. Mr. Rorick has been justice of the peace, township trustee, councilman and mayor, of Wauseon, and held other minor offices, but never sought or desired a nomination until 1891, when he was a candidate for nomination at the Toledo Senatorial convention, and with Hon. Thos. H. McConica, of Findlay, was nominated. They ran against Hon. John Ryan, of Lucas, who was then state senator, and Mr. John W. Canary, of Wood county. Mr. Rorick's plurality over Ryan was 1496, and Mr. McConica's over Canary was about the same. In 1893 they were renominated by acclamation and ran against Hon. Millne E. McClure, of Putnam, and Carl R. Brand, of Lucas. They made a vigorous campaign and received the largest pluralities ever given to a senatorial candidate in the district. Mr. Rorick received 29,392 votes, being a plurality over Mr. McClure of 5,410 and 5,241 over Mr. Brand.

L. L. ORWIG, Napoleon. Luther L. Orwig, proprietor of one of the best newspapers in Ohio (The Democratic Northwest), was born in Ft. Wayne, Ind., February 12, 1844, where his parents resided, his father being a hotel keeper and a native of Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of Ohio. In 1845 his father died during an epidemic of the small-pox when the subject of this sketch was less than a year old. Shortly after, the mother, with her little family, consisting of three small children, removed to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where she had a brother and sisters residing. Young Orwig attended the common schools at Tiffin until the age of fifteen years, when he was compelled to go to work to support his widowed mother. He entered the office of the Seneca Advertiser at Tiffin in 1859, which paper was then under the editorship of W. W. Armstrong, who afterward became proprietor and editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He remained in the Advertiser office for twelve years, and before leaving had served in all departments of the newspaper business. In the fall of 1872 he removed to Napoleon, Ohio, where he purchased the Democratic Northwest, one of the oldest and best known Democratic papers in Northwestern Ohio. Since that time the Northwest has been under his management, and the paper is still conducted by him, it being recognized as one of the best conducted newspaper properties in Ohio, and much of the success of the Democracy in Henry county is due to the good work of Mr. Orwig and his sturdy organ. On December 18th, 1872, Mr. Orwig was married to Mary E. Davis, of Kellogg, Iowa. To this union has been born four children, Gale Benton (who is now associated with his father in the publication of the Northwest as part owner), Corinne H., Don Carl, and Ralph Leon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Orwig have taken a prominent part and interest in all that goes to build up Napoleon morally, religiously and every other way. Mrs. Orwig, since the law has given suffrage to the women as regards school directors, being elected as a member of the Napoleon Union School board in 1895, which position she is still holding.

Napoleon is noted for its fine residences, but none is more beautiful and substantial than the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orwig, and which is also noted for its hospitality. Mr. Orwig also owns business property in Napoleon, and has one of the finest grain farms in Henry county. His mother is still living at the ripe age of eighty-eight years, a resident of Toledo, living with her only daughter. There are few better examples of true American homes than that made up by the family of Mr. Orwig.

J. F. ANGELL, Bucyrus. J. F. Angell, superintendent of the Bucyrus and Corning divisions of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, has risen by rapid strides to the position he now occupies. He took charge of his first telegraph office on April 2, 1873, being stationed at Port Clinton, Ohio. He remained there as night operator until July 8, 1874, at which time he was transferred to a train dispatcher's office, at Cleveland, as dispatcher's operator of the Toledo division of the L. S. & M. S. Railway, holding that position until October 26, 1876, at which time he was appointed train dispatcher of the same division, having charge of what is known as the Northern and Southern division. He held this position until September 8, 1879, then resigned to become train master and chief train dispatcher of the Bloomingtion and Road House division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, with headquarters at Bloomington, afterwards removing to Alton, Illinois. He received the appointment on the C. & A, September 13, 1879. He remained there until February 8, 1880, when he resigned on account of ill health. He returned to Ohio, and later accepted a position with the L. S. & M. S. Railway, resigned that position to accept the office of Superintendent of Telegraph and Train Master of the T. D. & B. Railway, headquarters at Delphos, Ohio. He received the appointment November 13, 1880, and remained with that company until October 9, 1882, at which time he resigned and was employed by the Ohio Central Railway company, on November 15, 1882, as train dispatcher, stationed at Bucyrus, holding this position until March 1, 1883. He was then promoted to train master, and on November 1, 1890, was made superintendent of Bucyrus and Corning divisions, the position he yet holds. The early railroad record of Mr. Angell is quite phenomenal. There are few, if any, men in the service who can show an appointment to the responsible position of train dispatcher in three years after taking their first office. Mr. Angell is highly valued by his company as a careful, intelligent and honorable employe and gentleman. He is, besides being a railroad man, a man of business and is both stockholder and director in the Second National bank of Bucyrus, and vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Bucyrus Fertilizer Co. He also owns a farm located near Bellevue, O. Mr. Angell was born December 16, 1852, at Monroeville, Huron county, and was married September 7, 1876, to Miss Ida Riddell, of Bellevue, Ohio, who was born January 7, 1855. They have three daughters, as follows: Barbara Lodema, born March 15th, 1878, at Cleveland, Ohio, and attended Harcourt Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, and graduated in June, 1898; Emma Riddell, born June 25th, 1880, at Clyde, Ohio, now attending High school at Bucyrus, and Clara Louida, the baby, who was born Nov. 6th, 1894, at Bucyrus.

GEORGE D. KINDER, Ottawa. George D. Kinder occupies a position of distinctive precedence as one of the representative men of Putnam county and editor of the Putnam County Sentinel, published in Ottawa. The son of Capt. George and Eliza (Schnorf) Kinder, our subject, was born November 6, 1836, at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. His father was one of the first of those inland mariners, who, early in the thirties, navigated the Miami canal, that great waterway of the state, which aided so largely in developing the resources and advancing the rapid settlement of that portion of the country through which it passed. His mother was of Pennsylvania-German extraction. Mr. Kinder had three brothers, the eldest of whom, William R. Kinder, was with the party which formed the boundary line between the United States and Mexico after the close of the Mexican war. He was afterward editor and proprietor of the "Hamilton Telegraph," which under his direction, was one of the most influential newspapers in the southern part of Ohio. Upon his election to the office of probate judge of Butler county, he disposed of the paper, and died before the expiration of the term of office for which he was elected. The next brother, John E., was for a long time connected with the revenue department of the government service. His death occurred at his home in Miamisburg, where his son Charles is now postmaster and the owner and editor of the "Miamisburg News." The third brother, Clinton D., is the editor and proprietor of the "Rockford Free Press," at Rockford, Ohio. From the above it may be seen that the family has been well represented in journalistic ranks. George D. Kinder, the immediate subject of this sketch, entered, at the age of fifteen, the office of the the "Hamilton Telegraph," then under the administration of his brother, and there familiarized himself with the "art preservative of all arts." With the exception of two years spent at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, he has ever since devoted his time to the printing business. In 1862 he established the "Erie County News" at Sandusky City, this being one of the two Democratic newspapers published on the western reserve during the years 1862 and 1863. In the latter year he removed the material of the News office to Port Clinton, Ottawa county, and there established the "Ottawa News." In 1865 he disposed of this property to George R. Clark, and forthwith effected the purchase of the "Greenville Democrat," continuing its publication for somewhat over a year, after which he sold it to the present owner. He afterward for a short time, became business manager of the "Bucyrus Forum," and while acting in that capacity purchased the "Putnam County Sentinel," of which he has ever since remained proprietor, conducting it very successfully, building up an extensive and

profitable business, and making the office one of the finest and most complete newspaper and job offices in the state.

The push and energy of his eastern-born father, coupled with the thrifty Pennsylvania-German strain through his mother, have combined in Mr. Kinder the elements of a successful man, not only as regards financial ability, but also in the influence which he has been able to wield as an editor, a citizen and business man, while his inflexible integrity and independence of thought have made him a valuable counselor in party action, and his paper a recognized power in Northwestern Ohio. Always ready to do his part in the furnishing of means, as well as in the advocacy of every enterprise proposed for the benefit of his town and county, his work and influence have aided largely in the construction of the admirable graveled roads with which Putnam county is so liberally provided; in the construction of the railroads through which its development has been so rapidly effected, and in those town improvements which have made Ottawa one of the best, if not the best, of the municipalities in the state, as touching conveniences and public accessories. Mr. Kinder has been, for a number of years, president of the Ottawa Home and Savings association; is an active worker in the Masonic fraternities, having taken all the degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry, and is a member of Shawnee Commandery, Knights Templar, Lima, Ohio. He is also a member of a number of the Editorial and Press associations of Ohio, and is now president of the Northwestern Ohio Democratic Editorial association. He was married in February, 1869, at Ottawa, to Miss Zella Gordon, daughter of Judge John Gordon, a distinguished resident of the place. The offspring of this union was three children. Zella, Gordon and George, the last named having died in infancy.

In the politics of Northwestern Ohio, Mr. Kinder has been quite a factor in shaping the destiny of his party. He is a thorough Democrat of the old school and always took a lively interest in the success of the Democracy, being one of its most earnest and unceasing champions. As a political manager his ability has been recognized to a very great extent, he having been a member of the state central committee, state executive committee, congressional, senatorial, judicial and county committees for many years, and frequently chairman of his county committee, and a member of it for the past thirty years. He is still an aggressive fighter in the ranks of his party and is known politically throughout the state and intimately so in Northwestern Ohio.

E. B. KING, Sandusky. Judge Edmund B. King, at present one of the circuit judges of Sixth Circuit of Ohio, was born in Montville township, Medina county, July 4, 1850. His father is a prominent farmer of that county and is a resident of Medina, Ohio. The judge spent his boyhood days upon the farm, attending school winters until about eighteen, when he went to Oberlin academy for two years, and about the same time at what is now Baldwin-Wallace University, at Berea, O. During this period he taught school for six winters. He read law in Norwalk in the office of Wickham & Wildman, and was admitted to the bar by the District court of Lorain county in August, 1873. The same year he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Medina county, which office he held one term, but receiving an offer he moved to Sandusky in October, 1875, where he became a member of the firm of Bowen & King. He pursued the practice of his chosen profession most successsully, and enjoyed a large and profitable business until elected to the bench in 1894. He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, having held many offices in the local bodies at Sandusky, and attained the Thirty-Third degree of the A. A. Scottish Rite. He was for seventeen years a member of the Ohio National Guard, holding commissions of lieutenant, captain and major, which latter, after holding nine years, he resigned in December, 1896. He has been during all the years since a voter, an active and unswerving Republican. Commencing in 1872 in every political campaign to 1894, he has advocated the principles of that party on the platform, with earnest ability and eloquence, and has been a member of its committees in his county, district and State many years, and was a presidential elector when Harrison was elected president. He married Emma E. Hackett in February, 1874, and their two children are students in Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Fulton. Joseph H. Brigham was born in Lodi, Medina county, Ohio, December 12, 1838; moved with his parents to Chatham, Medina county, Ohio, when six years of age; and from Chatham to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1852, and has been a resident of Fulton county ever since. He worked on his father's farm until 21 years of age, teaching school during the winter. He had very few opportunities for obtaining an education, but such as were afforded were improved. He put in rainy days and noonings and long winter evenings in study, thus eking out the education for which he could not take time to attend school. In 1861 he went to Warren county, Ohio, to teach school, where he taught until the breaking out of the war. He entered the army as a private soldier in Company F, 12th Ohio Infantry, serving three months, and reenlisting in Company A, 69th Ohio Infantry, being elected captain of the same; was promoted from captain to lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Ohio in February, 1863, serving in this regiment until the close of the war. He commanded the regiment a good portion of the time and a brigade on the famous march to the sea. He was held in high esteem by his commanding officers, and also by the men under his command. He was appointed colonel of the regiment, but did not have men enough to muster. He, however, received a commission as brevet colonel by the United States authorities. At the close of the war Colonel Brigham engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed ever since with fair success. In civil life he served as sheriff of his county for six years, and served one term as

State senator of the Ohio Legislature. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State university and of the board of control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1895 Governor McKinley appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Colonel Brigham joined the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry (or Grange) in 1873 and attended the first State Grange in 1874. He was there elected a member of the executive committee, and from that time to the present has served in some official capacity in that organization, having served as master of the State Grange of Ohio for ten years and member of the executive committee on the National Grange for several years. He has been master of the National Grange nearly nine years. On March 24 President McKinley appointed Mr. Brigham Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and he is now serving in that capacity. As master of the National Grange Colonel Brigham has traveled extensively, visiting nearly every State in the Union, and he is, perhaps, as well known among the farmers of this country as any other man in the United States. Mr. Brigham stands six feet, six inches high, weighs about 250 pounds, and is noted for being the tallest man in official life in Washington.

M. M. BOOTHMAN, Bryan. Melvin M. Boothman, of Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, is now the oldest living member of the bar at that place still in active practice. He was born in that county October 16, 1846, on a farm in Jefferson township. Remembers hearing the wolves howl at night when a boy of five or six years. His father's cabin was one of the stations on the underground railroad prior to the civil war, and he has seen many a darkey housed there while on his way to Canada. Until about seventeen years of age he led the usual life of the early settler's boy on an uncleared farm in Northwestern Ohio. His schooling was had at the district school, two miles away, when work on the farm, by reason of the rigors of the winter season, was at a standstill. He was an expert "dropper" of corn, and because of that faculty became somewhat noted in the neighborhood where he lived. The ability to drop from three to six grains in a hill and keep up with a horse "marking out" the rows, was somewhat unusual; and he was always in demand during the corn planting season. There were but few farms in the neighborhood where he lived, upon which he did not leave evidences of his skill in that regard. When about seventeen years of age—as soon as he was large enough to be accepted—he enlisted as a private in Company H, 38th O. V. I., in the civil war. This was on January 4, 1864. His regiment was with the 14th Army Corps—a part of Sherman's army—from Ringgold, Ga., in March, 1864, until the capture of Atlanta, September 3, 1864. He was with it until severely wounded in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, when, by reason of a gun-shot wound, received in a charge upon the confederate works at that place, he suffered an amputation of the left leg above the knee, and was thus incapacitated for further service. He was discharged from the service June 3, 1865, and returned home.

When under nineteen years of age, poor and with no wealthy friends, he realized that whatever of success the future held for him must be worked out by his own efforts. "Head" must take the place of physical skill, was the truth thus forced upon him. He commenced going to school at the High school in Stryker, O.—the village nearest his home—in September, 1865, and there continued until March, 1866. His means being exhausted, he applied for a teacher's certificate and received one for a year. He then secured a winter school in a country school district in Brady township, which he taught for $1.00 a day and his board—on crutches. The school was successful. He was hired again for the next winter at a dollar and a half a day, in the same district, and taught the school to the full satisfaction of its patrons. He regards this work of his life with especial pride, claiming that it was good, honest work, and that he earned all the wages paid him. He is still regarded in that community with respect and affection by his scholars and such of their parents as are now living, and has never lost his affectionate regard for all of them, both parents and scholars. With the money thus earned, supplemented by work during vacations, as deputy in the county auditor's office and county recorder's office—two of his maimed comrades, being respectively auditor and recorder of the county, and kindly supplying him with work when out of school—he continued going to school until April 1, 1871, when he graduated from the Law Department Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. He returned home and was the candidate of the Republican party in the year 1871, for the office of county treasurer, then filled by a Democrat. He was elected by a majority of 61 votes in a total poll of about 4,300. In 1873 he was easily re-elected, thus holding the office for four years.

He was married in June, 1871, to Miss Angie Bushong, who is still living, and to their union has been born four children, viz., Ernest H., Grace, Dale M. and Bessie Jean. They are all living, and Ernest H. having graduated in a classical course at Oberlin college in June, 1896, is now in the Klondike searching for gold. He practiced law after his term as county treasurer ended, in September, 1876, to January 1, 1887, when, having the previous fall been elected to congress as a Republican, to represent the then 6th Ohio district, he ceased the active practice. While practicing law he had as partner from 1876 to 1879 Hon. B. E. Sheldon, now of Hillsdale, Mich. From the spring of 1879 to January 1, 1881, he practiced alone. From January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1887, he had as a partner Mr. Thomas Emery, now of the firm of Messrs. Potter & Emery, of Toledo, O. He was elected as a Republican, as above stated, in the fall of 1886, to congress, over Hon. W. D. Hill, of Defiance, in the 6th Ohio district, a district then Democratic by about 950 plurality, and was in the fall of 1888 re-elected over Hon. G. W. Saltzgaber, of Van Wert, O., by the close vote of 84 plurality in a total poll of about 47,000 votes. Mr. Cleveland was the nominee for president of the

Democratic party the same election, carrying the district by about 900 votes. His record as a soldier and worker in congress proving most efficient aids in obtaining this victory. When his second term in congress ended, viz., March, 1891, he returned to Bryan and resumed the practice of law, in which he is now engaged. His practice was conducted alone from March, 1891, to April, 1896, when the work having increased on his hands so as to make it desirable to have assistance, he formed a partnership with Mr. Edward Gandern, a young man and graduate of the college at Delaware, Ohio, with whom he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. The firm having a full share of the law business of the county, and it may be truthfully added, having marked success in their work He has been prominently identified with very many of the hotly contested law suits in the county, and has had the full measure of success usually attendant upon hard work and careful preparation in cases. As a lawyer he is respected by the profession, and is regarded as an antagonist by no means to be despised. As a citizen his standing is good, and he is regarded as a conservative and conscientious man in his community and county, and in the counties where his business or political associations have brought him into contact with, and the notice of his fellow-citizens of the northwest part of the State.

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JACOB F. BURKET, Findlay. Jacob F. Burket, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born March 25, 1837, in Perry county, Ohio, three miles south of Somerset. He is the son of Soloman Burket and Mary (Brehm) Burket. Soloman Burket was the son of John Burket, who came to America from Switzerland in 1758, when but four years of age. His father died on board the ship on the way over, and the widow with another son, Jacob, settled near Reading, Pennsylvania, and both sons enlisted in the war of the revolution in 1778 and served on Washington's body guard to the end of the war. John Burket, the grandfather of Judge Burket, removed with his family to Perry county, Ohio, and thence to Sandusky county, Ohio, where he died in 1847, at the age of ninety-three years, and he is buried at Hessville, in Sandusky county. George Brehm, the father of Mary Brehm Burket, served in the war of 1812 and was stationed for a short time at Fort Findlay, in Hancock county. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. In September, 1839, Soloman Burket removed with his family to Union township, Hancock county, twelve miles southwest of the city of Findlay, where he resided and cleared up a farm, and died on the sixth day of March, 1847, leaving a widow and nine children, of which Jacob F. was the youngest boy. When the family removed to Hancock county that region was new and the only means of education were country schools of those times, which Jacob F. attended and had attained what was then regarded a good country education, when at the age of seventeen he took up his residence with his brother-in-law, Jacob Folk, at Findlay, and worked with him at carpentering for over a year, attending school in the winter. In June, 1855, he commenced teaching school and continued school teaching as occasion required for some years thereafter, attending school during the spring and fall terms and teaching in the winter. In June, 1859, he graduated at the Seneca County academy at Republic, in said county, then one of the best schools in Northwestern Ohio. After getting through school he commenced reading law in the office of John M. Palmer, and shortly thereafter James A. Bope formed a partnership with Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Burket continued in the office of Palmer & Bope for nearly one year, when he entered the law office of Goit & Browns; and when they dissolved partnership in the spring of 1861 he remained with Ezra Brown until he was admitted to the bar July 1, 1861. In the fall of 1861 he moved to Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, and began the practice of law there, but in April, 1862, he came back to Findlay and opened a law office, and in the fall of the same year he and Hon. Henry Brown formed a partnership for the practice of law as Brown & Burket. This firm continued until May 1, 1869, and had a very extensive business for those years. After the dissolution of the firm of Brown & Burket, he continued the practice of law by himself until January, 1888, when his son, Harlan F., became associated with him, under the firm name of Burket & Burket, and that firm continued until he took his seat on the Supreme bench of Ohio on the ninth day of February, 1893. His practice extended over a period of thirty-two years, and during that time he appeared as an attorney of record in the courts of over one-half of the counties in the state, and also practiced in the District, Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States. His practice was varied, including all courts of record and involving all manner of questions, so that he became what is known as an all-round lawyer, familiar with every branch of the law; but his later years at the bar were taken up mostly with railroad and other corporation practice. His opinions as a judge of the Supreme court, so far as delivered, are found in Volumes 50 to 57, inclusive, of the Ohio State Reports. He has been elected to a second term as judge of that court, and his term will expire February 9, 1904.

On the sixth day of August, 1859, he was married to Miss Pamy D. Walters, in Lenawee county, Michigan. They have six children, five boys and one girl. Harlan F. and Charles O. are attorneys, and have succeeded to their father's business under the old firm name of Burket & Burket. Will J. is the teller in the American National bank of Findlay, and L. W. Eoff, the husband of the only daughter, is cashier of the same bank. John F. and Reginald are attending school at Oberlin college. In politics Judge Burket is a Republican, and has always supported the nominees of that party. He was chosen elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and still retains the tickets cast by him for those candidates in the Electoral college at Columbus on December 7, 1880. Judge Burket is a member of the Lutheran church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served as grand master of the order in Ohio from May, 1882, to May, 1883, and has also served six years as representative in the

Grand Lodge of Ohio. He is a member of the Ohio State Bar association and also of the American Bar association, and generally attends the annual meetings of the same. Judge Burket was a director of the First National bank of Findlay for many years and also its attorney; and in 1887 he assisted in organizing the American National bank of Findlay and was then elected its president. He resides with his family at 521 West Sandusky street in the city of Findlay, in a fine residence surrounded by large and beautiful grounds. During nine months of the year he spends five days of the week holding court at Columbus, and spends Saturday and Sunday at home with his family.

F. PRENTICE, New York. Frederic Prentice can look retrospectively over a career diversified by fluctuations of fortune such as fall to the lot of few men. Several times he has, by his own efforts, amassed independent wealth and seen everything he possessed swept away by circumstances beyond human foresight. The magnitude of his transactions may be realized from the fact that although he started as a poor boy, with nothing except a merely rudimentary education, he has earned and lost by business reverses over twelve millions of dollars, which he paid in full with interest. Mr. Prentice's forefathers were among the earliest English settlers in Connecticut. His father, Joseph Prentice, mother and two brothers moved to Brooklyn, New York. During the war of 1812 Joseph Prentice was largely engaged in government contracting, amassing from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, which was in those days considered a fortune. After the war he, with Major Oliver M. T. Williams and others, formed an association for purchasing lands at the mouth of Swan Creek, Ohio, where Toledo now is, and appointed Mr. Prentice manager. There they laid out a town, to which they gave the name of Port Lawrence. In its first house, on December 6, 1822, Frederic Prentice first saw the light of day and was the first white child born on the town plot. Six years later the senior Prentice, deeming the project for building a city premature, withdrew from the company, receiving as his share in its enterprise a tract, partly cleared by the Indians, in the southwestern part of the common territory. There he began maintaining his family by farming and working at the carpenter's trade, but a few years later he received a fall, which permanently disabled him and threw the burden of family care upon the mother and boy Frederic, then only thirteen, the father having expended and lost his money in trying to build a city before the growth of the country warranted. The responsibility thus thrust upon the lad would, under any circumstances, have been serious, but was exceptionally so under the conditions prevailing in that portion of the West. Everything was high in price, except labor. Pork cost sixty dollars and flour twenty-five to thirty dollars a barrel; calico cost sixty to seventy-five cents per yard, and all other necessities of life were in proportion, while wages were only seventy-five cents to one dollar per day. The boy had, however, a stout heart, indomitable energy and Yankee resourcefulness. With the help of his mother, of whom he speaks with fervent affection as "one of the best mothers a son was ever blessed with," he managed to get along. Having been from infancy associated with Indians and speaking their language as well as his own, he often acted as interpreter between them and traders or government agents. He was, indeed, the only interpreter the Indians would trust in serious matters. It was through him, acting in this capacity, that the Indians ceded the territory in the vicinity of Toledo. The Indians set aside a tract of 640 acres of land, which is now included in the city of Toledo, for his services on that occasion, but his father would not allow him to accept the gift, saying he did not want it said he or any of his family had been enriched by the poor Indians; he believed that a man should not be awarded more than a fair compensation for doing his duty. When not employed as an interpreter, Frederic spent his time hunting, fishing and trapping wolves. The wolves were so troublesome that it was impossible for the few farmers to raise sheep successfully, and to rid the country of the beasts the county and state gave a bounty of seven dollars and fifty cents for each scalp. This was a great help to young Mr. Prentice, as he would sometimes in a single day during the winter capture a large number. His education was gained in attendance at a district school, two miles from home, and during the same time had to care for a small herd of cattle, provide firewood for his family and do the many outdoor "chores" of the farm.

At the age of eighteen Frederic Prentice engaged in the lumber business in a small way, supplying wood for steamboats, etc., and was married when nineteen. His business prospered and he soon began getting out ship and black walnut timber on a large scale, making extensive purchases of timbered land. After clearing off the timber, he re-sold the land in small tracts to actual settlers, thus aiding largely the development of that section. Before long he was widely known as a large and prosperous dealer in timber and deservedly reputed a rich man. In 1849 he was largely interested in the third train that crossed the plains to California after the discovery of gold, but his investment was entirely wiped out by the great fire in Sacramento in 1850. His lumber business, however, increased rapidly. The close personal attention which its magnitude demanded made serious inroads upon his health, and he found it necessary to divide his business into two companies to prosecute the trade, and sold one-half of his interest and temporarily retired from business. He went to Lake Superior to regain his health, and while there, in 1854, engaged in new enterprises, which seemed to be inviting, interested himself in copper mining, banking and the purchase of lands, which he deemed valuable for town sites, timber and brownstone in the future. One of the tracts he acquired was one mile square and located where Duluth now stands, but owing to an error in drawing the deed, it has brought him nothing except litigation with persons combining to deprive him of his rights, and a great outlay of money.

Another purchase comprised a portion of the lands whereon the city of Ashland, Wisconsin, is now built, and the great brownstone quarries of Houghton, Wisconsin, and Wilson or Prentice Island, Wisconsin. In 1856 Mr. Prentice believed himself worth several millions of dollars. But the panic of 1857 left him in debt to the extent of over half a million dollars, mostly incurred by indorsements for friends, and with no assets except unsalable land. By herculean exertions he struggled along until 1859, when he borrowed a sufficient sum to start in the oil business, and soon achieved such success as to enable him to make a compromise with his creditors, paying fifty cents on the dollar. Within three years thereafter he was able to call his creditors together again and pay them not only the remaining fifty per cent., but interest thereon. Mr. Prentice may justly be considered the oldest successful oil operator. He drilled the third well for petroleum in Pennsylvania and thereafter drilled over fifteen hundred wells in the state, forming the Producers Consolidated Petroleum Co., which paid in dividends over three million dollars; also, with others, founded the Producers' Land & Petroleum Co., on lands they bought on Oil Creek, with a paid up capital of $2,350,000, for which the great refineries at Bayonne, New Jersey, were built in 1873 by himself, Oliver Ames and others of Boston, associated. In 1888 Mr. Prentice started the Prentice Brown Stone Quarries at Houghton, Wisconsin, on lands bought by him in 1854. The success of this company was so great that he decided to secure all the good brownstone land in that vicinity which he did not then control. He effected this, and in 1891 organized the Excelsior Brown Stone Co. The two companies now largely control the supply of this excellent building material. Mr. Prentice was a warm friend of President Lincoln during his lifetime and personally contributed over $300,000 to the national cause during the Civil war, and was one of the early members of the Union League club and the National Academy of Design of New York city, where he now resides.

JOHN McCAULEY, Tiffin. Hon. John McCauley is one of the giants in one of the giant bars of the State. He was born in Ohio, of Scottish parents. His father, Henry McCauley, and his mother, Susan Kelley, were both natives of Paisley, Scotland. Both of them were reared and educated in the same town, and there they were married in 1834. They emigrated to America immediately, and settled first in Columbiana county, Ohio, on a farm, which Mr. McCauley bought. He sold this farm soon afterwards and purchased another in Wood county, on which he lived about six years ; and then removed to the farm in Hancock county, on which the family home was established and maintained until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years, in 1881. His widow survived him twelve years, and died at the age of eighty-seven years, at the home of her son, the judge, in Tiffin. Judge McCauley was born on his father's farm, in Columbiana county, December 9, 1834. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Wood and Hancock counties until he arrived at the age of sixteen years. He then entered the academy at Republic, Seneca county, as a student, and completed his preparation for college during the next three years. At the age of nineteen he entered Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, and remained there five years. He was graduated in 1859 on completion of the classical course, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is worthy of remark that his higher education was self-acquired. With the wages earned at teaching, mostly during the winter months, he paid his own expenses from the time he was sixteen years of age, at the academy and college. On the first day of September, 1859, he entered the law office of the late Judge James Pillars, one of the able and prominent lawyers and judges of Northern Ohio. He applied himself with such assiduity and studied with such well-directed purpose as to be able to pass the requisite examination for admission to the bar at the end of one year. He commenced the practice in September, 1860, at Tiffin. For thirty-six years he has been engaged continuously with the duties of the profession. He entered into a business partnership with Robert G. Pennington in 1875, a relation which was continued four years. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Henry J. Weller, which still continues. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Seneca county in 1865, and re-elected in 1867, serving four years. In 1874 he was elected to membership in the convention to revise the State Constitution, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the delegates. The work of the convention lasted about two months after he became a member, and his duties therein were discharged with ability. In 1879 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas for the Tenth Judicial District of Ohio—a district comprising Wood, Hardin and Seneca counties. After three years of honorable service on the bench he resigned to accept the higher office of a member of the Supreme Court Commission, which was tendered him by Governor Charles Foster, in April, 1883. The duties of this commission were equally arduous and important as those of the Supreme Court. Their intelligent performance required the same legal acumen and discriminating judgment. Judge McCauley served as a member of the commission until its work was concluded, in 1885, and then returned to his practice. His authority on the bench was supreme. He preserved the dignity of the position and never allowed unseemly wrangles among lawyers who practiced before him. He dispatched the business of the court with remarkable facility, and while he sometimes checked with little ceremony the harangue of a long-winded attorney, he was always ready to help a young lawyer out of an embarrassing situation. He is free from every species of vanity ; is a plain, honest, fair-minded, large-hearted man. His sympathetic disposition is sometimes taken advantage of by the unworthy applicant for assistance, and his charity is misplaced. His appointment to the Supreme Court Commission was recognized by the bar as one of peculiar fitness, His long experience, his researches in the depths of the law, as well as literature, have

qualified him as a capable counsellor. His advice is freely and constantly sought by the younger members of the profession and generously given. Before either nisi prius or appellate courts he is powerful in argument. The cast of his mind is such as to be free from demagogy, and others are better adapted to influence the minds of a jury; and yet in the general practice of law he is remarkably successful. Judge McCauley is not a member of any church, any secret order, or distinctively benevolent society. He is guided by a high standard of morality and dispenses charity with an open hand. He is a lawyer and a Democrat. He was married in 1864, to Miss Josephine Lockwood, daughter of Dr. Alonzo and Marinda Newcomb Lockwood, of Fostoria. Five daughters were born of this union, one of whom died at the age of seventeen. The others are living.

W. S. WAGNER, Tiffin. The subject of this biography is a native of Seneca county, and has never resided elsewhere. His mother's father settled in the county in 1829. Her name was Catherine Berkey. Her grandmother's father, named Carpenter, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His extraction through paternal ancestry is Dutch. His father came to Seneca county in 1846 and purchased a farm, on which his home was established, and which he cultivated successfully. He was born June 27, 1860, and his early education was received in the public schools. Later on he attended the Normal school at Ada to qualify himself for teaching, which became his gateway to the profession of law. For the five years next ensuing he taught in the public schools of Seneca county and employed all his leisure in reading the standard text books of the law. He spent 1885 and a portion of 1886 in Kansas, and upon returning home applied himself sedulously to the study of law in the office of George E. Schroth, of Tiffin. Upon passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar in 1889, and immediately thereafter engaged in a general practice alone. At the opening of his practice he was fortunate in representing the Union Central Life Insurance company in their investments in several counties. While the work was heavy and the duties exacting, the opportunity was of vital importance in the experience and knowledge of real estate law required. The study of titles and conveyances, essential to the successful management of the insurance company's business, made him a sound title lawyer, and afforded a material part of his substantial qualification for the office which he now holds. While at all times interested in political questions, and active in support of his party in campaigns, Mr. Wagner has not been a candidate for any office until his nomination for judge of the Probate court in 1896. He was elected to that office in November, and entered upon the four-year term of judicial service in January following. The unusual advantages enjoyed during the six or seven years of practice were in the nature of a special training for probate business, and he is therefore able to dispatch it with unusual facility and accuracy. His majority, the largest ever given in the county for a candidate on the Democratic ticket, may be accepted as the popular estimate of his fitness for the office as well as the measure of his personal popularity. For the number of years spent in professional reading and practice he is a capable, strong and well-informed lawyer. He is active, diligent, and intensely earnest in the prosecution of his practice in the management of judicial business. As a man he is honest and fair minded; as a citizen he is progressive and public-spirited. He is not a churchman, but bears a good reputation. As evidence of his cautious investigation into the merits of a controversy, and his carefulness in the preparation of complaints and pleadings, it is proper to state that in all his experience at the bar he has lost only two, in which he represented the plaintiff and brought the action. He supports the Democratic party actively, city, county, district, state and national campaigns.

DAVID H. BRINKERHOFF, Fremont. Dr. David H. Brinkerhoff was born in the township of Onasco, county of Cayuga, state of New York, December 5, 1823. During his early years when old enough he worked on his father's farm during the summer months and in the winter months attended school. In 1837 he removed with his father's family to Ohio. In 1839 he returned to New York and attended the academies at Aurora and Auburn. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine and subsequently graduated at Willoughby University of Lake Erie, at Willoughby, Ohio, then the oldest medical college in Northern Ohio, in 1845 and 1846. He also graduated again in 1857, at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1846 and continued in the practice until 1862, when he was appointed first assistant surgeon of the 103d Regiment, O. V. I. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon with the rank of major. During the first year he was with his regiment serving most of the time as senior surgeon. During the second year a part of the time he served as the chief medical officer of the Second brigade, Third division, 25th A. C. After the capture of Atlanta, he was appointed and served on the staff of Major-General Schofield, with the rank of assistant medical director of the 23rd A. C. He was mustered out of the service at Raleigh, N. C., in 1865, with the highest testimonials of efficiency from the medical department and from the chief medical officers of the brigade division and corps, as well as from the regimental brigade corps commanders. Also from Major-General Schofield, commander of the 23rd Army Corps of the Department of Ohio.

After the close of the war he again engaged in the practice at his old home at Willoughby, Ohio. He removed to Fremont in 1869, where he has since lived and engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Brinkerhoff is an active member of various medical associations. In 1882 he was elected president of the N. W. Medical society. In 1887 he was elected vice-president of the Ohio State Medical society, which position he still holds. In 1889 he was

elected to the chair of obstetrics in the Toledo Medical college, which honor he declined to accept. He is also a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a liberal contributor to all church enterprises. In 1846 he married Miss Mary E. Brown, of Willoughby, Ohio. They had six children, five daughters and one son, and several grandchildren.

The following are some of the testimonials heretofore referred to:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND BRIGADE, 3RD DIVISION, 23RD ARMY CORPS.
GREENSBORO, N. C., June 5, 1865.

Having been associated with Surgeon D. H. Brinkerhoff, of the 103rd Regiment, O. V. I., during a considerable portion of our military career, we take great pleasure in assuring him, as we are about to separate, that he has our highest regard as a worthy member of our profession. As a medical officer we know him to have discharged his duties faithfully and with ability, and believe him to be worthy of any confidence that may be reposed in him.

S. S. BURROWS,
Surgeon 177th Regiment, O. V. I., and Chief Medical Officer 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 23rd Army Corps.

G. A. COLLAMORE,
Chief Surgeon 3rd Division, 23rd Army Corps.

C. S. FINK,
Surgeon N. S. V. and Medical Director 23rd Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OHIO, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1865.

It affords me much pleasure to endorse the above testimonial. Surgeon Brinkerhoff has been attached to these headquarters for several months, and has always performed his duties well.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,
Surgeon U. S. V. and Medical Director.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 24, 1865.

To Whom It May Concern:

Having known Surgeon D. H. Brinkerhoff, of the 103rd O. V. I., long and intimately, I take great pleasure in bearing my testimony to his fine qualities as a gentleman, and his excellent abilities as a physician and surgeon. Faithful in the performance of his duties, kind and affable in his manner, and firm in his adherence to what he deems right, he has won the love and respect of both the officers and men of his regiment, and as we are called upon to separate, the best wishes of all go with him. I would cheerfully recommend the Doctor to all whose acquaintance he may form, and can safely affirm that you will find him worthy of your consideration and respect.

P. C. HAYES,
Lieut.-Col. 103rd Reg., O. V. I.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, July 17, 1867.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

SIR—In support of the application of Dr. D. H. Brinkerhoff (late surgeon of 103rd Ohio Vols.) for appointment in the regular army, I have the honor to state that the 103rd was in my command during Dr. B.'s connection with it, in 1863-4-5, and that I know Dr. B. to have been more than ordinarily efficient in the performance of his duties. His regiment maintained an unusually good sanitary condition, his administration and routine duties were all promptly performed, his surgical and medical duties were never omitted, and he was meritoriously noticeable in being at the front with his command in times of imminent danger. His personal and social qualities are also of a high order, and I therefore take pleasure in saying that in all the qualities of which a military commander can judge he appeared to me pre-eminently well qualified and competent. I therefore take great pleasure in strongly recommending him.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. D. COX,
Governor.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 5, 1867.

I take pleasure in fully endorsing the above testimony of General Cox. Surgeon Brinkerhoff served under my immediate observation during the last year of the war, and I have no hesitation in recommending him for appointment in the army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj.-Gen.

S. A. WILDMAN, Norwalk. Hon. Samuel Augustus Wildman, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Ohio, a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, was born in Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, on March 28, 1846. He is the son of Frederick A. Wildman, born in Danbury, Connecticut, June 5, 1813, whose father was Ezra Wildman, one of the early settlers of Huron county, Ohio. His mother was Mariette Patch, born at Danbury, Connecticut, October 26, 1815. She was a daughter of Lewis Patch, also a pioneer of the Western Reserve. Samuel left school at the age of fifteen to learn the trade of a printer; but after nearly six years' break in his school life, in the printing office and the army, feeling the deficiencies of early education, he returned to school, and after a year's preparation in the Norwalk High school, he entered the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio, in 1867. He had not sufficient means to enable him to finish the college course, and whatever book education he has since acquired has been in his own library and office. He has prepared and delivered in Northern Ohio several lectures and addresses upon literary subjects, and has been somewhat active in temperance work; believing in all practical methods of lessening the evils of the liquor traffic until they can be eradicated. He was for many years president of the Huron County Temperance League, and of the Norwalk Temperance Directory, organizations aiming at such methods. His tendencies in early life were always literary. He enjoyed writing and took a special delight in books. The study of the law he especially enjoys, although he never derived great pleasure from the sharp antagonism of practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and from that time until he went upon the bench was engaged in the active practice of the law, for a little more than a year in Kansas, but the rest of the period at Norwalk, Ohio. While he has interested himself in politics and literature, he has not engaged in any vocation except that of his profession, deeming that a sufficiently great field for any man to attempt. Before he was quite eighteen years old, in February, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the 25th Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and served until the muster-out of the regiment on the eighteenth of June, 1866, more than a year after the close of the war. His muster-out was that of sergeant and his service was almost entirely in South Carolina. The 25th was a fighting regiment, and he served in thirteen battles

of sufficient importance to be inscribed by the orders of the War Department on the colors of the regiment. In the engagement at Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864, the regiment lost more than half its number of men, and he was the only non-commissioned officer with the company at the close of the battle.

He was a member of the Board of Education of the public schools of Norwalk for nine consecutive years, during most of which period he was its president; and secretary of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences for the last twenty-four years, and still holds that position; he is also a director of the A. B. Chase company, of Norwalk, Ohio, engaged in the manufacture of pianos and organs. He is a member of no religious body, although heartily in sympathy with every honest endeavor to ameliorate the condition of humanity by church organization or other means. He has found no church creed which is entirely in accord with his own views, and cannot conscientiously subscribe to what he does not believe. He has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and has spoken for its principles in many campaigns. He has not been an officeholder or seeker, although he was the Republican nominee for Circuit judge in the circuit composed of Lucas, Williams, Wood, Fulton, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron counties, in the fall of 1887. Owing to a combination of causes, prominent among which was the great popularity of his opponent, Hon. Charles H. Scribner, of Toledo, the most prominent jurist in Northwestern Ohio, and deservedly popular among Republicans as well as Democrats, he was defeated by a plurality of forty-three votes in a total vote of nearly fifty-seven thousand, the official count being necessary to determine the result. The large floating vote of Toledo, supporting its own townsman, was a chief element contributing to his defeat. In his own county of Huron and the adjacent county of Erie his vote was largely ahead of the state ticket. There were some irregularities in one Democratic locality, sufficient, had the votes been rejected on that account, to have changed the result, but they seemed to him technical, and he did not care to make a contest, trusting to any partisan bias in a Republican senate. The canvas of 1887 did not seem to damage him politically, for in 1888, at the suggestion of members of the bar and judges of Northern Ohio, his name was announced before the Republican state convention at Dayton for the vacancy in the Supreme court of the state. Although he had never been upon the bench, and although he was unknown to the southern part of the state, and notwithstanding the fact that six other candidates were in the field, all of them of wide reputation, and nearly all having served on the bench for years, he received a far stronger support in the convention than any other candidate except Judge Bradbury, who received the nomination. In the Republican state convention of 1892 his name was again presented for the Supreme judgeship, and he again stood second in number of supporting delegates, in a list of some six or seven strong candidates. In the fall of 1896 he received the nomination, by acclamation, of the Republican judicial convention for the First Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron, as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He accepted the nomination on the urgent request of the bar, and was elected by a handsome majority. He entered upon the office on the ninth day of February, 1897, since which time he has been performing its duties with signal ability and great satisfaction to the members of the bar and the people.

HENRY H. HAM, THOMAS F. HAM and FRANK S. HAM, Wauseon. Four score years since John C. Ham, a ruddy Englishman, and several of his brothers, were lured, by its thrice told blessings and environments, to America. Throughout the Union engaged in sundry calling, particularly the professional, and especially as expounders of the teachings of Blackstone, are scattered their descendants. Two of the sons and a grandson of John C. are the subject of this sketch.

Henry H. Ham, Thomas F. Ham, the sons, and Frank S. Ham, the grandson, were born August 23, 1845; December 1, 1847, and in 1872, respectively. Reared to manhood midst the trials and privations that beset a farmer youth, broken only by labors in the pedagogic field, the sons succeeded in mastering so much of Blackstonian mysteries as admitted them to practice in their home county of Wayne, Pennsylvania, and in Fulton county, Ohio, whither they came in June, 1870. They continued in the practice as partners until 1892, when Thomas F. was elected probate judge, which position he still enjoys; and his son Frank S., who entered the office at an early age, succeeded his father, and the new firm is known as Ham & Ham.

Henry H. is a trial lawyer in the broadest sense of the term. He courts a trial on the facts. There he is at his best, and he enters the contest fearless and calm, never disconcerted; and his conduct of the case evidences that he is always master of the situation. To the jury he is eloquent yet strong and convincing, endowed with a fine physique, pleasing manner and a clear melodious voice, before them he is a power. Seldom does he deem it meet to arraign opposing witnesses in a harsh or severe manner; but, on the contrary, he is courteous and magnanimous, both in cross-examination and in argument. When convinced, however, that it is warranted, his scathing, forcible and adroit manner of dealing with the witness, bespeaks his ability to rise to the occasion.

Judge Ham has always enjoyed the reputation as a safe counsellor and learned in the law, and he has brought to his office that trained legal mind that has resulted in a most model administration.

Frank S. assists at the trial, and while he shows adeptness as a trial lawyer, and is a close and convincing reasoner, could he select the battle ground and weapons, he would name pleadings for one and the law of the case for the other. Upon him largely rests the firm's pleadings and briefs; and they not only demonstrate the ability of the draughtsman, but relate a story of fact of law in his own lucid and

vigorous style that is happily removed from the usual aridness of court papers.

The equipment of the firm's offices and the character of its business, which is almost exclusively, strictly law, is such as is rarely enjoyed by the profession without the cities.

JUSTIN H. TYLER, Napoleon. The Honorable Justin H. Tyler was born in Leyden, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 15th day of November, 1815. His father was a farmer, and finding it difficult, even with the greatest effort and economy, to make a sterile and stony farm produce sufficient for the support of a large family, he determined to move westward, whither he had been attracted by the prospect of those returns which a fertile soil yield to industry. In the winter of 1817 he placed his entire family and effects upon a sled, and, by means of a yoke of oxen, transported them over rough roads and through bitter weather to Oswego county, New York, where he settled upon a farm, located near the village of Mexico. Here it was that Mr. Tyler, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood, and, during these years, he worked for neighboring farmers, drove mules upon the Erie Canal and taught school, giving his earnings to his father. In 1839 he left the State of New York and settled in Circleville, Ohio, where he taught school, and, at night, studied law in the office of Daniel Lord Smith. In 1844 forming the opinion that the village of Huron, Erie county, Ohio, would speedily develop into a large city, as at that time it gave promise to do, he there began the practice of law. The severe climate, prevalent during the winter at that exposed port of Lake Erie, produced a throat disease, which became so serious as to render his removal necessary, and in 1852 he settled in Napoleon, which did not, until some years thereafter, become an incorporated village, and there he has since resided. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Henry county, and re-elected in 1858. He became the first mayor of the village of Napoleon, and was continued in that office for three terms. In 1881 he overcame a Democratic majority of fifteen hundred and was elected a member of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly by a majority of over six hundred.

As a lawyer, for more than forty years, Mr. Tyler occupied an enviable position at the bar of Northwestern Ohio, and his retirement from active practice, in 1894, was the cause of regret to the very many who had relied upon him to further and protect their interests. During his long residence in Napoleon he has been a public-spirited man, interested in the growth and development of the community, and to the worthy poor and needy he has always extended a generous and helping hand. Although unostentatious in his public and private life, his character and kindness have made an impression upon the community which lapse of time cannot efface.

CHARLES A. BOWERSOX, Bryan. Judge Bowersox is a native of the State and of Williams county. He was born October 16, 1846, in the woods, or on his father's new farm, which was only a clearing, when the entire northwestern part of the State was little more than an unbroken forest. His father, John W. Bowersox, and his mother, Mary Breckenridge, were both natives of Maryland; they were married in that State and came westward over the mountains and settled in Stark county, Ohio, about 1830. After living there, four miles south from Canton, seven years, they removed to the wilderness of Williams county. His paternal ancestors were of German origin, but emigrated to America at an early day and settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, who settled in Maryland six or seven generations in the past. Without spending time to trace the genealogy with particularity, Judge Bowersox is content to know that he is decended from honest, undistinguished ancestry—such as compose the great body of the sturdy and self-supporting American people. The foundation of his education was laid in the little log school house, which was one of the earliest evidences of the triumph of civilization over savagery in the Northwest Territory. It is worthy of especial mention as one of the most potent influences in founding a great and prosperous commonwealth. He entered school at the age of nine and attended a short term each year, working on the farm the remaining months until seventeen, when he began teaching. Like many ambitious boys of limited opportunities, who have become famous, he prosecuted his own studies in the higher branches while imparting instruction in the common school branches. In this way he was disciplined and self-taught for seven years. In 1870 he entered Otterbein university, at Westerville, Ohio, and pursued to completion the regular classical course, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. Three years thereafter the degree of A. M., in course, was conferred upon him. In school he stood easily first in a class of sixteen and had the highest average grade of any student in the university up to that time. Judge Bowersox may without critizism cherish a certain pride of independence in having educated himself—not without the instruction of tutors and professors, but with the earnings of his own hands and head and voice. He saved the wages received from teaching and provided for the deficiency while in college, by giving instruction in vocal music or teaching singing school—as we used to say. It is something to which any successful man may properly refer with complacency. After leaving college he was employed as superintendent of the public schools of Edgerton, Ohio, for two years, and during the same time was a member of the board of school examiners for Williams county. In 1875 he was elected probate judge, and during the continuance of his term as such prosecuted the study of law with diligence and enthusiasm. For one year of that time he was one of the proprietors and sole editor of The Bryan Press, a Republican weekly newspaper. In September, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership, for practice, with Honorable Edward Foster, which was maintained very prosperously until the death of Mr. Foster, in 1883. In 1881 Judge Bow-

ersox was elected a member of the State legislature and served one term. In the fall of 1883 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in the second sub-division, third judicial district, by Governor Charles Foster, to serve the unexpired term of Judge Owen, who had been elected to the supreme bench. On retiring from the judicial office, whose duties he discharged creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to the public, he resumed the practice, continuing alone until 1889, when the firm of Bowersox & Starr was formed, which has been continued to the present time. He was voted for in the Republican State convention of 1887, and again in 1895, for nomination as a candidate for judge of the supreme court, and was urged for the office by many who recognized his qualifications for that tribunal. His firm has held a leading position at the bar of Williams county and had important litigation in all the States and Federal courts. It has held a large business and been connected with most of the celebrated cases in Northwestern Ohio; has even crossed over into the adjacent territory of Indiana and Michigan, for tempting retainers in noteworthy cases. In 1891–2 Judge Bowersox partially retired from the management of litigation in court and accepted election to the presidency of Otterbein university, a position which he held for two years. Conscious of the high compliment paid to his scholarship and executive ability in calling him to the chief administration of affairs of his Alma Mater, he has devoted much time to the duties of president. The honor was appreciated none the less because entirely unsought. He has not let go the reins of his legal practice, or neglected his large personal interests in commercial and financial business at any time. In 1887 he was elected president of The Farmers' National Bank and has held the office continuously by successive re-elections, and is vice president of the Edon Banking Company. He was a promoter of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, and has been the legal adviser of the company at Bryan continuously. He controls large landed properties in his section of Ohio, and has mercantile interests in neighboring towns. His travels, extending over a large portion of the United States, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, have been devoted to the prosecution of his business.

Politically he has been loyally identified with the Republican party, and his services have been given freely on the stump in Ohio and adjacent States. He leaves to others the management of the party machine, content to be an advocate and a defender of the faith. His talents are versatile, enabling him to obtain conspicuous rank as a lawyer, grace the position of a college president, and manage the business of a bank. He has endeared himself to the community by public-spirited citizenship, supporting, with energy and liberality, such measures as promote the general welfare. His magnificent physique, dignified presence and genial manners are sources of personal influence and popularity. He stands six feet four, with symmetrical proportions, and both in person and features bears a striking resemblance to his great friend, the martyred Garfield. As a jury advocate and political orator he is equally powerful and equally ready; fearless in conflict, generous in victory; kind of heart; loved by his friends; respected by political foes. In the preparation of a history of St. Joseph township some years ago he displayed literary ability and versatility as a writer.

A prominent member of the bar has this to say in response to a request of the editor for an estimate:

"After serving the people acceptably as probate judge of Williams county, and as common pleas judge of the second sub-division of the Third Judicial district of Ohio, he entered actively into the practice of law in Bryan. Endowed with great natural abilities and favored with the thorough collegiate education, he was not long in demonstrating his worth as a lawyer. While comparatively a young man, he has reached the front ranks in his chosen profession. Being distinguished in appearance, with a powerful and impressive voice, and an unusually easy and elegant flow of language, he is a remarkably strong advocate before a jury; and being strictly honest with the courts and his clients, he has for many years enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is in every respect entitled to the confidence and high respect in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. As a lawyer and advocate he has few superiors, and as a citizen he is the equal of any man."

For the past twenty-five years Judge Bowersox has been a member of the United Brethren church. He was married June 10, 1875, to Miss Laura A. Jarvis, of Westerville, Ohio, a native of the State, a graduate of Otterbein university, and a daughter of Samuel and Lydia Gilbert Jarvis. Her father was the leading merchant of Westerville, Ohio. They have two children, Ralph, a bright, manly boy, born March 28, 1886, in whose character and disposition appear to be combined the refined intellectual forces of his father, and the gentle, aesthetic qualities of his mother. Helene, a bright, beautiful, little girl, born August 18, 1896. Judge Bowersox is a man who loves his home and family, and they are the joy and happiness of his life.

JAMES B. GORMLY, Bucyrus. James B. Gormly, banker, and one of the leading men in the business world in Bucyrus and also Ohio, is the eldest son of John A. Gormly, and was born November 23, 1836, in Bucyrus. In his youth he received such education as the schools of the village of that early day afforded, until his seventeenth year, when he entered the mercantile store of his uncle, J. P. Bowman, where he served an apprenticeship of one year. In the fall of 1855 he entered Bartlett's Commercial college, of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1856. On his return home he immediately entered the Exchange bank, then a worthy institution of this place, as teller and general bookkeeper. In 1859 he and his father, John A. Gormly, organized the People's Deposit bank, on August 1st, being the sole proprietors. This institution continued with success until May, 1864, when it was merged and organized

as the First National Bank of Bucyrus. Mr. Gormly, the subject of this sketch, was chosen cashier, which position he held until the death of his father, in May, 1878, when he was elected president, as the natural result of his success displayed in the management of financial affairs. From 1871 to 1875 he served in the double capacity of secretary and treasurer of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway company, and the benefits derived from that institution which adound to the city of Bucyrus have been largely due to his thought and aforesight. He has held numerous minor positions, which he has always turned to the benefit of his native city. In May, 1859, he married Miss E. Virginia Swingley, daughter of Dr. F. Swingley. They have three children, two daughters and one son, to-wit: Helen K., who is the wife of Hon. Frank S. Monnett, attorney-general of Ohio; his second daughter, Susie E., is the wife of Wilford H. Picking, of D. Picking & Co., one of the safest and most prominent young business men of Bucyrus; his one son, James B. Gormly, jr., is assistant cashier of the First National bank and an able and conservative young business man of standing and integrity. The First National bank, under the able management of the Gormlys, and widely known as the Gormly bank, is one of the best conducted institutions of its character in this state. Mr. Gormly is also president and treasurer of the Gas and Electric Light Works and a heavy stockholder in the American Clay Working Machinery company, and has been a stockholder and promoter of nearly every enterprise that has originated in Bucyrus within the last quarter century, and at present is assignee of the estate of ex-Governor Foster. No charitable appeal of worth is ever made to which he does not contribute and there is nothing for the good of the city that he does not put his shoulder to, and the business standing of the capitol of Crawford is to-day largely due to his indomitable energy. He and his worthy wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Gormly for the past several years has been elder.

JAMES S. BRAILEY, Wauseon. James S. Brailey was born in 1849 in Huron county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Fulton county in 1858. He was secretary of the Board of Military Claims of Ohio in 1868–69 and has held several minor offices. He was postmaster at Wauseon under Harrison's administration and secretary of the Fulton County Building, Loan & Savings company for seven years. He was engaged in the insurance business, local and general, for fifteen years, a member of the firm of Rorick & Brailey, brokers, and secretary of the Safety, Loan & Abstract Co. six years. He has been engaged for four years in building and equipping independent telephone exchanges in Michigan and Ohio, and is largely interested in the business. He is now a member of the Ohio Telephone Construction company. He is also engaged in railway construction, being connected with the construction and promotion of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway company. He is a staunch Republican, a hard worker both in business and politics, and one of the foremost citizens of Wauseon.

C. F. LUFKIN, Lima. C. F. Lufkin was born at Underhill, Vermont, April 27, 1834. At an early age he moved with his parents to Templeton, Massachusetts, where he lived until he was twenty-five years of age. He went to Iowa in 1858 to engage in the lumber business, and returned to the East in 1860, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Pioneer, Pennsylvania, where he became interested in the oil producing business, operating in that vicinity until 1870, when he removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania. He continued to operate in that field until the McKean county field opened, when he associated himself with John Fertig, B. D. Benson and David McKelvy and organized the Chauncey Oil Co , whose business was conducted principally in the McKean county and Allegheny county fields. In 1886 he became connected with the producing department of the Standard Oil company in Ohio and Indiana and was in charge of the development of their interests in that section as represented by The Ohio Oil Co. In 1893 he went to the far East on an extended trip in their interest, and in 1895 severed his connection with The Ohio Oil Co., and since then has been abroad the greater part of the time on business for the Standard Oil Co. He still retains his place of residence in Lima, Ohio, returning occasionally for a brief stay at home. Besides being a man of rare business ability, Mr. Lufkin personally is a gentleman of high character and is popular wherever known.

ALBERT W. MILLER, Sandusky. Albert W. Miller was born at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, April 21, 1848, and when he was about three years old his parents moved from Monroeville to Perkins township, Erie county, about six miles south of Sandusky City, where he resided on a farm until 1865, when he began a three years' course in the Sandusky High school, from which he graduated in 1868. After spending some time at Oberlin he went into the dry goods business and remained in the same for a number of years. In September, 1877, he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Erie county and served in that capacity until January, 1881, when he was appointed bookkeeper in the office of the Sandusky Register. He filled this position until March 8, 1884, when he was elected city clerk by the Sandusky council, which office he has held continuously ever since, having been elected by councils of both political parties. Mr. Miller is a man of rare business, executive and clerical ability and is one of the most worthy and sterling citizens of Sandusky, and a valued man in the position he fills.

CYRUS W. FISHER, Bucyrus. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher was born in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, September 22, 1835. His father was a prominent physician of Waynesville, and emigrated to Indiana in 1839, removing with his family in 1844 to Illinois, thence to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, in 1845, and settling one year later in Rock county, Wisconsin, from which place Cyrus W.

Fisher was sent to Ohio in 1848, to attend school at Waynesville. In 1849 his parents returned to Ohio and located at Lebanon, Warren county, at which place he closed his academic course in 1851, and soon afterward joined a corps of engineers, with whom he was actively engaged in the surveys of several railroads centering at Cincinnati, until 1854, then he entered the service of the Ohio & Indiana railroad, which was being constructed between Crestline, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Indiana, and served with that company in various capacities—in shops, offices and running trains on the road—until July, 1856. He then entered the employ of the Bee Line railroad, as conductor between Crestline and Indianapolis. In February, 1857, he accepted a position in the office of John Canby, superintendent of the same road, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, which he held until 1861. When President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 troops he entered the army and was chosen first lieutenant of his company, which reported at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. His company was mustered into the U. S. service for three years as Company F of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The field and staff officers of the regiment were: Colonel, W. S. Rosecrans; lieutenant-colonel, Stanley Matthews; major, Rutherford B. Hayes; adjutant, Cyrus W. Fisher; quartermaster, Skiles Gardner. The regiment was sent to Western Virgina in July, 1861, and participated in the battles, marches and hardships of the campaign of that summer and fall, which cleaned Western Virginia of rebels. In November, 1861, Mr. Fisher was appointed major of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined that regiment at Camp Denison, Ohio. In February, 1862, the regiment was sent to Paducah, Ky., and was one of the regiments forming the division first commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. In November, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. His regiment remained with that division, which was afterward the nucleus of the Fifteenth Army Corps, until the close of the war, passing through many battles and sieges.

Colonel Fisher was married in Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Miss Sallie N. Durham, December 15, 1859. She died September 25, 1860. He was again married August 11, 1864, to Miss Martha I. Hetich, of Crawford county, who died February 6, 1888. To them were born nine children, all of whom are deceased except Cyrus H. and Sallie M. In March, 1865, he purchased the Oskaloosa Herald at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was its editor-in-chief and proprietor until February, 1868. During his residence at Bellefontaine, Ohio, he studied law under the instruction of Hon. Benjamin Stanton, who was for many years a member of congress from that district. He was admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court of Ohio in July, 1864. After selling the Oskaloosa Herald in 1868, he opened a law office at Oskaloosa, Iowa, but threatened pulmonary troubles compelled him to seek the dry climate of the Rocky Mountains. Having been tendered the position of superintendent, general freight agent and ticket agent of the Denver Pacific railway, he accepted the appointment in November, 1869, being the first to hold these offices on any railroad in Colorado. These positions he held until the road was purchased by the Kansas Pacific railway in 1873. In the summer of 1870 the Kansas Pacific railway having been completed to Denver, he was tendered the position of superintendent of the Denver division, which he accepted in September of that year, and held it until July 15, 1878. He was also superintendent of the Colorado Central railway for a few months, until Mr. Loveland again assumed control of the road in 1875. In the summer of 1878 he was made superintendent of the Mountain division of the Union Pacific railway and assumed the duties of that office on the 15th of July, where he remained until February 7, 1879. He then resigned to accept the position of general superintendent of the Denver, South Park & Pacific railway, of which he was also chosen a director and vice president in 1880. In 1880 the Union Pacific railroad company purchased the D., S. P. & P. railroad. Col. Fisher remained as vice president and general superintendent until September 1, 1882, when he left the service of the Union Pacific Co. to accept the place of general manager of the Denver & New Orleans railroad, in which position he remained until March 1, 1886, when he resigned and the following May entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company, which company was taking steps to extend their lines of road west of the Missouri river. He was actively engaged in collecting material and supplies at St. Joseph, Mo., and Topeka, Kansas., for the building of those lines, until September 20, 1886, when he was appointed general manager of the C., K. & N. railroad. In the year 1887 his wife was a great sufferer from rheumatism and became utterly helpless. By the advice of attending physicians she was taken to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where she died February 3, 1888. Col. Fisher soon afterwards severed his official relations with the C., R. I. & P. railroad company, and on the 16th of March following sailed from New York for a tour in Europe, which occupied several months. In the fall of 1888 he returned to the United States, and for a year divided his time about equally between Denver, Colorado, and New York City. In November, 1889, he brought his children to Bucyrus, Ohio, purchased a home, and with Major Rob Guynn and wife at its head, resided there until September, 1892, when the Guynns removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In the meantime Mr. Fisher married Mrs. Mary D. Beer, third daughter of Dr. F. Swingley, June 16, 1891. The family has continued living in Bucyrus until the present writing. Mr. Fisher is financially interested in the American Clay-Working Machinery company and is a director and vice president officially. He is also a stockholder and official in the Bucyrus Electric Light company, and the Bucyrus Gas Light & Fuel company. While he freely subscribes to the old soldiers' declaration that "Ohio is God's country," still he very much admires Colorado and the beautiful city of Denver, where he still has interests in real estate. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has spent much time in promoting Free Masonry, and is a member

in good standing in all the various bodies of that fraternity—Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Consistory. In politics he has ever been an ardent Republican, having cast his first vote for Gen. John C. Fremont for president in 1856, and for every Republican candidate for the presidency from that time to voting for Wm. McKinley in 1896.

JOHN J. MOORE, Ottawa. Judge John J. Moore was born in Trumbull, now a part of Mahoning county, Ohio, August 3, 1835. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage; received his education in the common schools and at Mt. Union college. He studied law with Hon. S. W. Gilson at Canfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1863. He formed a partnership with Mr. Gilson, which continued until November, 1866, when he removed to Ottawa, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Hon. C. J. Swan, which continued until he was elected to the Common Pleas bench in the fall of 1878. He was re-elected to this office in 1883, and was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1884 and re-elected in 1888. He served on this bench until February, 1895, not being a candidate for re-election. Judge Moore represented Putnam and Henry counties in the state legislature of 1869, and Putnam county in 1872 and 1873. During his term on the Common Pleas bench some of the most remarkable cases in Northwestern Ohio were tried before him. Among these was the case of Governor R. K. Scott for the murder of young Drury, resulting in acquittal. Also the case of Wesley Johnson for the murder of Williams and his wife, near Napoleon, which resulted in conviction and execution. Five other murder cases were tried before him during his service on the Common Pleas bench. Since retiring from his judicial honors Judge Moore has been engaged in the practice of law with Mr. A. V. Watts at Ottawa, Ohio, where the firm enjoys a lucrative and prominent clientage. Judge Moore is a member of the State Bar association and was its president for the year 1889. He is also a member of the American Bar association.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Patterson, who died January 13, 1898. He has one child living, Gilson H. Moore, now a student of Cincinnati Law college. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. Judge Moore is a broad minded, public-spirited citizen and has done much to further the interests of his city and county.

H. S. BASSETT, Wauseon. Hollis Smith Bassett, the present clerk of the common pleas and circuit courts of Fulton county, Ohio, located at Wauseon, Ohio, was born in that county March 9, 1859, and is the only son of Dr. Lyman A. Bassett, of the village of Swanton, in said county. His early youth, when not in school, was occupied as clerk for his father in the drug business in that place. At the age of fifteen he began his career as a telegraph operator in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, serving six years when he resigned to accept a position with the Western Union Telegraph company. After a year's service in various cities, he was assigned the management of the city office at Defiance, this State, which place he filled for a period of five years. It was in that city and county, and in the memorable Blaine campaign, that Mr. Bassett began to give attention to national politics, and was identified among the leading Republicans of that part of the State.

In February, 1885, Mr. Bassett resigned his position and returned to Fulton county, and in April, 1886, founded and began the publication of the Swanton Enterprise, a local newspaper, in the village of Swanton. Although the paper was neutral in politics, Mr. Bassett himself made his influence felt in behalf of Republicanism, both local and national, serving on local and county executive committees and as a delegate to State and congressional conventions. During his newspaper career he engaged in the breeding of trotting horses, and is now the owner of the Swan Creek Stock Farm, which joins the race track at Swanton, of which Mr. B. is the secretary and manager. Among many other good ones he owns the noted trotting stallion Red Flame, Jr., 2:19½, and delights in attending race meetings at which his horses compete.

In the campaign of 1893 Mr. Bassett made a canvass for the office of clerk of the courts of Fulton county. He was selected as the nominee on the second ballot, having been short but two votes of the nomination on the first. He carried the election by eleven hundred and fifty-seven majority, and at the convention in July, 1896, was nominated by acclamation and carried the November election following for second term.

Mr. Bassett is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, having been an energetic worker in both Orders.

In February, 1894, Mr. Bassett was married to Miss Maggie Doig, a resident of the Dominion of Canada and a native of Scotland.

HON. WILLIAM G. LEET, Toledo. The subject of this sketch, Hon. William Gleason Leet, state senator from Toledo for the Thirty-third district, is, at the time of the publication of this volume, representing the above named district in the upper house of the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Leet was born on the sixth day of September, 1867, in Courtland, Trumbull county, Ohio. When two years of age his parents moved to Andover, Ashtabula county, where he continued to hold his residence until locating in Toledo on January 30, 1888, since which time he has been a resident of that city. The Leet family is one of pure English nationality, and the history has been preserved for a period of about 500 years, two volumes of which are now published, one of the family in England, the other of the family in America. The first family of Leets that settled in America located in Connecticut very early in colonial history, and later a second family settled in Virginia, in each case coming direct from England.

From these two families all of the Leets in the United States have descended, as far as known, the Connecticut branch being much the most numerous and the one of which Senator Leet is a scion. One of the early governors of New York, William Leet, was one of this family, and the mother of Hon. Horace L. Chapman, late candidate for governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, was a Leet of the Connecticut stock. Senator Leet's father, Levi Lewis Leet, was a tanner by trade, and was of pure English extraction, while his mother, formerly Miss Tima Fetterman, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, is of pure German extraction, a descendant of the distinguished Fetterman (Fedderman) family, so that the subject of our sketch has a liberal supply of Teutonic blood in his veins. When Senator Leet was fifteen years old his father died, leaving himself, a sister four years older named Effie, and a brother ten years younger named Kline. There being but little property left to the family, it became necessary for young Leet to go to work for a living. He secured a position with the Ashtabula Russia Leather company, of Ashtabula, but the work being too heavy for a lad of his age he was compelled to give it up and went to work in a skating rink. While working there, a little over a year, during his spare time he learned telegraphy with Mr. A. W. Gates, manager of the telegraph office at Andover for the L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. He soon became proficient and was given employment by the above named company, and has been in their employ since that time (April, 1884). After working at several different points he was located at home (Andover), where during nearly four years of night work he studied days and completed the course in the Andover High school. The balance of his education has been acquired by reading and studying since leaving school, and Mr. Leet is considered by all who know him as a well educated man. He has always been fond of the study of ethical, sociological and political subjects. It was his father's intention to make him a lawyer, and his education, so far as it went, was pursued with that end in view. After completing his studies at the Andover High school, Mr. Leet was transferred to the Toledo division of the L. S. & M. S. Ry. and located at Sandusky, and from there, after eight months sojourn, was transferred to the Michigan division and located in the Despatcher's office at Toledo, where he was promoted to the position of Despatcher during the World's fair in 1893. In 1890 Mr. Leet was elected by his co-workers as chairman of a committee of all the telegraphers on the Lake Shore system to present matters to the general officers of the company relative to the adjustment of wages, the work of which committee was in a large measure successful. He has been very freely complimented by both his associates and the management of the company for the able manner in which the work of this committee was conducted.

In 1894 Mr. Leet began to read law, during his spare time, with the firm of Beard & Beard, of Toledo, and Mr. Beard speaks highly of the progress made during two years of tutorship. Since the campaign opened in 1896 he has been so engrossed with political work that he has practically dropped the reading of law. When Mr. Leet became a voter about all the political discussion was centered upon the tariff question. He made a thorough, conscientious study of this question, and came to the conclusion of Thomas Jefferson, that "one of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our constitution is equal opportunity to all, and this is impossible without perfect freedom of intercourse with men among men." That this cannot be had with a high tariff is perfectly patent to anyone who has made a study of economic questions, and accordingly young Leet became a Democrat, casting his first vote for the Democratic ticket. Believing, however, that a political party was only a means to an end, and becoming convinced that the leaders of the Democratic party were using it merely as an adjunct to the Republican party, a high tariff and subserviency to the monied interests of the country being the policy no matter which party came into power, he became independent politically, yet all the time an earnest advocate of the principles embodied in the platform of the Democratic party as adopted at Chicago in 1896. Upon the day that the Chicago platform was reported to the convention, Mr. Leet said to a number of friends who were discussing the question with him, that if that platform were adopted, Democracy must win or the great masses of the common people are lost. Holding to this conviction, he went into the campaign with all the energy he possessed, and has become widely known as one of the most logical and forcible orators of the Democratic party in Northwestern Ohio. He has never been a Republican, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Thirty-third Senatorial district, which Mr. Leet is at present representing in the higher branch of the legislature, is composed of Fulton, Lucas, Henry, Wood, Hancock and Putnam counties. He was elected by a majority of 1,770 votes over his opponent upon the Republican ticket, who two years before had a majority of over 7,000 votes. He has been considered one of the most able members of the senate from the day of taking his seat, and one of his colleagues recently in writing to a friend said of him, "he is recognized all over the state as one of the most conscientious and able members of that body (the senate)."

Mr. Leet is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Toledo, where he is superintendent of the intermediate department of the Sabbath school, one of the largest Sabbath schools in the state. He was married in 1890 to Miss Laura Mason, of Andover, and formerly a schoolmate. Mrs. Leet is also of English extraction, her mother being a Percy of the noted English family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Leet have an interesting family of three beautiful daughters, Ruby Nell, Neah Mason and Lina Louise.

LINN W. HULL, Sandusky. Judge Linn W. Hull has for the past fifteen years been one of the most active workers and organizers of the Republican party in Sandusky and Northern Ohio, and his labors have resulted most beneficially to the interests of the cause he represents. For a number of years he served almost continuously as a member of

the county central committee, and is recognized as one of the best political organizers and managers in Ohio, for his great tact, combined with his comprehensive knowledge of the political situations and its requirements, enables him to muster his forces most effectively to bring the best returns. Since 1885 he has been an important factor in promoting the campaign work of State and Nation, was chairman of the county executive committee in 1887 and 1889, and in 1893 was elected chairman of both the county central and the executive committees. In that year the county gave Governor McKinley a majority of about nine hundred and sixteen. It had hitherto been regarded as a Democratic stronghold, but Judge Hull planned a campaign that resulted in a Republican victory. His efforts were largely along the line of influence, through campaign addresses that would appeal to the practical business sense of the people, and his organization was so thorough that all sections of the country were visited, that the people might be made acquainted with the issues before them.

Judge Hull was again elected chairman of both the county and the executive committees in 1894, and again the county gave a Republican majority, supporting S. M. Taylor for the office of Secretary of State, with a plurality of one thousand, seven hundren and twelve--the largest majority the county had ever given either party. Once more Judge Hull was made chairman of both committees in 1895, in which year a majority of thirteen hundred and seventy-eight was given Governor Bushnell. On the 29th of February, 1896, he was for the fourth time elected chairman of the two committees, which he had so efficiently served, and on the same day the Republican county convention of Erie county instructed its delegates to the district convention to support him as a delegate to the Republican national convention. On the 6th of March, when the district convention met at Fostoria, he was elected one of the delegates from his district to represent them at the national convention, held at St. Louis. He was in attendance on that vast assembly which placed the Ohio statesman at the head of the ticket and warmly endorsed his nomination.

On the 6th of July, 1896, Judge Hull was nominated for the position of judge of the court of common pleas for the first sub-division of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Erie, Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa and Huron, and on the 18th of July, after receiving his nomination he resigned the chairmanship of the executive and central committees, after having filled the position for four successive terms, to the full satisfaction of the entire party. He was elected judge at the November election of 1896, by a majority of about two thousand. He was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Sandusky in 1893, and re-elected in 1895, and when the county had a strong Democratic majority he was twice nominated by his party for the position of prosecuting attorney, but, although he ran far ahead of his ticket, he failed of election. He has often served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and was a member of the convention that nominated General Bushnell for governor in 1895. It is largely through the efforts of Judge Hull that the county has given Republican majorities within the last decade. When he became prominent as a political worker in Northern Ohio his county was an acknowledged Democratic stronghold, but he has gradually brought about a change in the political situation here, and his most able management, splendid executive ability and superior direction of affairs, has won successes for his party which entitle him to the grateful remembrance of all worthy Republicans.

Judge Hull is a native of Erie county, his birth having occurred in Perkins township, April 9, 1856. His father, John L. Hull, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Erie county, Ohio, in 1825, being at that time only three years of age. He was twice elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket, at a time when the county usually gave a Democratic majority, a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed by his fellow-townsmen in his worth and ability. He also held most of the township offices; was president of the board of education and one of the prominent citizens in his section of the county. He died in December, 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Angeline Walker, came to Sandusky at a very early day with her father, Samuel Walker, a pioneer citizen of the community. She is still living at the age of eighty years.

The subject of this sketch, Linn W. Hull, was reared on his father's homestead and was provided with excellent educational advantages. He pursued a course in Oberlin college; continued his studies in Union college, of Schenectady, New York, and completed his literary education in Cornell university. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon society, a college fraternity. He afterward studied law in the office of the firm of Taylor & Phinney, of Sandusky, and later in that of the firm of Homer and L. H. Goodwin. He entered the Cincinnati Law school in the month of October, 1881, was graduated in May, 1883, and immediately began practice in Sandusky, where he soon established a good business. He became a member of the firm of Goodwin, Goodwin & Hull, which connection was continued for six years, at the end of which time the last named member formed a partnership with Judge E. B. King, which was maintained until Mr. King was elected to the circuit bench in November, 1894. Judge Hull then continued practice alone until February, 1896, when he formed a partnership with W. E. Guerin, Jr., under the firm name of Hull & Guerin, which continued until his election to the bench. As a practicioner few men have attained greater distinction at the Sandusky bar. Commencing almost immediately after his admission to practice and continuing up to the time of taking his seat on the bench, he enjoyed a large litigated business. He was engaged on many important cases and always displayed marked ability in the trial of a cause. Judge Hull is a man of strong will, honest purpose and great determination. He is favored by nature with the instinctive sense of fairness and the just mental equipoise which always insists upon an impartial hearing and an unbiased

judgment. The assemblage and adjustment of his faculties constitute a legal mind, and he has the acquirements of a capable, successful lawyer. His work on the bench has thus far been most acceptable to the bar.

Judge Hull was married July 18, 1883, to Miss Mary Emily Hall, of Cincinnati, who died in August, 1887, leaving three children, Marguerite, Florence and Emily.

J. C. LINCOLN, M. D., Bowling Green. Dr. Lincoln, who is one of the best known and highly respected physicians and surgeons of Bowling Green, where he also carries on an extensive drug business, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 22, 1844. Leonard Lincoln, the father of our subject, was also a native of Albany, where he was born in 1812, and where he was married in 1835, to Miss Ada Boughton. He died in 1896. The Lincoln family were among the earlier settlers of New York State, as were also the ancestors of Mrs. Lincoln, among the latter being Major Reuben Boughton, a hero of the Revolution. In 1844 Dr. Lincoln's parents came west, settling first in Watertown, Wisconsin, where the father followed farming until 1852, when his wife died and he removed to Winona, Minn. There he resided about ten years, when he went to Marshalltown, Iowa. Dr. Lincoln made his home with his parents and had commenced the study of medicine when the civil war broke out. After the battle of Bull Run, in which his only brother, above mentioned, was engaged, and whose name was reported in the list of the killed, our subject determined to offer his services to the cause for which his brother had sacrificed his life. He accordingly recruited 847 men for the First Minnesota regiment, the same in which his brother had served, and joined the command at Camp Stone, as assistant surgeon. Dr. Lincoln was seriously wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was sent to the hospital in New York City, where he remained three months, it afterward transpiring that his brother was in the same city all the time, although neither knew of the other's presence. On recovering from his wound Dr. Lincoln returned to his home in Minnesota, after which he became a student in Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wisconsin, remaining there three years. He then read medicine for a year with Dr. Ford at Winona, after which he entered Rush Medical college at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1871. In Franklin county, Iowa, he began the practice of his profession, but the climate not agreeing with him, he came to Ohio and located near Fostoria, where he remained until 1873. Since that date he has been a resident of Bowling Green, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, identifying himself also with the leading interests of the city, taking a leading place in all matters pertaining to its advancement. He has been a member of the city council and of the board of education; was medical pension examiner under President Harrison, and now again under President McKinley, and was the unanimous choice of Wood county for congressman some four years ago. He has large property interests in Bowling Green. He is a member of the State Medical society, and also of the American Medical association, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and F. & A. M. Dr. Lincoln has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Emma Norris, of Fostoria, Ohio, who was born November 1, 1854, and died December 12, 1883. Two children were born of this union: John H., a graduate of the high school of Bowling Green, and now a partner in his father's drug store; and Eudora, who graduated from the Bowling Green high school in 1895. The second wife of Dr. Lincoln, who was Miss Nettie Willard, is a cousin of Miss Frances E. Willard, of W. C. T. U. fame. Dr. Lincoln and his wife are popular in society, and their charming home is the abode of refined and cultured hospitality.

WARREN P. NOBLE, Tiffin. Hon. Warren P. Noble is a veteran of one of the ablest and brainiest bars in Ohio—Seneca county. He is of English descent through the lineage of his father, with a strain of Irish blood transmitted from his maternal grandfather. His father, William Noble, was a native of Connecticut, which had been the place of residence for several generations of his ancestors. He emigrated to Pennsylvania when a young man and settled near Berwick, then in Luzerne, but now in Columbiana county. Here he married Miss Rebecca Lytle, a native of that place. The subject of this biography was one of the ten children of William and Rebecca (Lytle) Noble. He was born near the town of Berwick, June 14, 1820. His maternal grandmother barely escaped being one of the victims of the Wyoming massacre in 1778, saving herself and family from the fury of the savages by fleeing to a stockhouse. His father was a volunteer for the war of 1812. The family afterwards moved to Ohio, when Warren P. was an infant, locating in Wayne county; going thence to Medina and finally settling in Seneca for a permanent residence. William Noble learned the trade of a millwright, and was engaged in building mills both in Pennsylvania and Ohio for many years. He lived to a good old age, dying at his home near Fostoria, Ohio, in 1864, aged eighty-one years. The companion of his youth died in 1872 at the age of seventy-one years. Warren P. Noble attended the public schools at Wayne, Medina and Seneca counties until eighteen years old. He then entered the Wadsworth academy, which was under the supervision of John McGregor, one of the ablest educators of the time in Ohio. He remained in this school two years, and supported himself by teaching in the public schools during the winter months. Among the most pleasurable recollections of his early life is the school at Fostoria, of which he was the principal in 1840 and 1841. Several of the boys under his instruction in that school have since become men of great prominence in the professions and in politics. Among them was Honorable Charles Foster, congressman, governor and secretary of the treasury. While engaged in teaching he took up the study of law. In February, 1842, he removed to Tiffin and continued his study of the law in the office of Rawson & Pennington,

where the late General William H. Gibson, was his fellow student. He was admitted to the bar July 4, 1843, and at once entered upon a practice which has been continuous save for the interruption of public service. In 1846, as soon as he reached the eligible age, prescribed in the constitution, he was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he was re-elected. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney but resigned the office after serving three years. A few years after the opening of his practice, he formed a partnership with his brother, the late Judge Harrison Noble, who had studied with him, which was continued about a quarter of a century. They then took into the firm as a partner, Nelson B. Lutes, one of their students, and continued the practice under the firm name of "Noble Brothers and Lutes," for a couple of years, when by mutual agreement, this firm was divided, leaving the subject of this sketch to pursue the practice alone. Afterwards, about the year 1876, he formed another partnership with Perry M. Adams, a very bright and promising young lawyer who had been a student in his office. And this association was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Adams, whilst serving as president pro tem. of the Ohio State senate, in 1891. On the death of Mr. Adams, he formed another partnership with his son, Warren F. Noble and Guilford B. Keppel, under the firm name of Noble, Keppel & Noble, which is still continued. In 1860 he was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket, and his service in that body during the critical period of the nation's history was alike honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. His course was approved by the union soldiers and a large majority of the electors of his district, so that he was re-elected in 1862, in spite of the fact that the state had been considerably gerrymandered in the meantime, by which Republican counties had been annexed to his district and Democratic counties cut off. His majority in the second race was twelve hundred. His constant efforts in behalf of the soldiers and regard for their interests commended him to their suffrage. His service in congress covered almost the whole period of the civil war, as it began March 4, 1861, a month before the firing upon Sumter, and ended March 4, 1865, a little more than a month before the surrender of Lee. Among the intellectual giants in the house of representatives were James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, George H. Pendleton, William Windom, James A. Garfield and Thaddens Stevens. Mr. Noble retired from congress with an excellent reputation and resumed the practice of the law, which has occupied his time and in which he has been successful by virtue of application and persistent determination. Many of the decisions of the appellate courts bear the impress of his patient investigation and logical argument. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and he is also an Independent Odd Fellow. During his professional career, Mr. Noble has also served in many positions of trust and confidence. He was one of the directors of the Tiffin, Toledo & Eastern railroad from its organization until this branch was completed and turned over to the Pennsylvania system. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio state university for about ten years, next year after that board was first organized, and was elected president of that board, at least twice, whilst a majority of the board were Republican in politics. He has served on the board of education of his own city for more than twenty years, and for about fifteen years he was president of the Commercial bank, of Tiffin, and is still its vice-president. The first lady lawyer ever admitted to the bar in Ohio read under his tuition and received her certificate for examination at his hands, namely, Mrs. Nettie C. Lutes, now wife of Nelson B. Lutes, another of his students, and who is now one of the most able and successful lawyers in Northwestern Ohio. Judge Noble's method of preparing his cases was always most thorough, and is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of his remarkable success. Mr. Noble's argument is of the sledge-hammer style. In this respect he resembles the late Allen G. Thurman in a marked degree. Employing none of the arts and tricks of oratory, he is eloquent in the clearness of his statement, the broad common sense of his reasoning, the force of his logic and the earnestness and power of his utterance, and his argument alwas commands the most respectful attention, and carries with it a depth and weight of most convincing power, and now after more than fifty years of active practice, we see in Mr. Noble's life an inspiration and noble example for the young members of the bar. His life has been one of great demand and activity, honored among men in a remarkable degree, and he will take his place in the history of the Ohio bar, which has furnished so many legal giants, as one of the foremost lawyers of the state, of whom her bench and bar may justly be proud."

ROBERT S. PARKER, Bowling Green. Hon. Robert S. Parker, one of the circuit judges for the Sixth circuit judicial district, is possessed of one of the best legal minds among the able and worthy men who have been elevated to the bench from this section. He is not only magnificently equipped and learned in the law, but is well read, of deep advanced thought on the important general topics of the day, and Governor Bushnell, who appointed him to the position in March, 1897, by reason of the death of Judge Charles H. Scribner, builded well for the community in which Judge Parker has to serve. So well did he administer his position from the outset, that he was nominated without opposition from his own party (Republican) and elected without opposition from the Democracy.

The Parker family is of English origin and their ancestry can be traced from Lexington by a clear and unbroken chain back to 1470, by authentic records, and even to a much earlier date. In these records is to be found the name of Matthew Parker, seventy-first Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England (1559–1575). The thirty-nine Articles were passed by convocation under his presidency in 1562. There were also many other noted divines and able lawyers in the family in England. In the war of the Revolution Jonas Parker, a "minute man," was wounded in the battle of Lexington, and

refusing to retreat was bayoneted by a British soldier and was the first Revolutionary soldier to give up his life for his country. In the war of 1812 and the Rebellion the family displayed the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism and shed their blood for the honor of their flag.

The first ancestor of Judge Parker in this country was Abraham Parker, born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1612, and who came to America in April, 1634, and settled in Massachusetts.

Able Foster Parker, the father of Judge Parker, was born in Vermont in 1800. He first married Maria Strong, and of three children living are Julia Ann Parker (unmarried), residing at Findlay, and Mrs. John Martin, of Lima. Maria (Strong) Parker died in 1849, after the removal of the family to Findlay in 1836. Mr. Parker, the father of the subject of this sketch, again married in 1852 Mrs. Sallie Ann (Gail) Robinson, daughter of Rev. Sam'l Gail, of Western New York. Three children, all of whom are living. are Frederick Foster Parker, a business man of Conneaut, Ohio ; Robert S. Parker, of this sketch, and Dora Alice (unmarried), of Findlay. Able F. Parker was a lawyer of ability and a great reader, and was prominent in political affairs. Originally a Democrat, he was postmaster at Findlay and prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and became a Republican when Lincoln ran for the presidency. He died in 1881

Judge Robert S. Parker was born in Findlay March 18, 1855. He attended the public schools at Findlay, and in early youth learned the cigarmaker's trade, and when he could, always applied himself to his books, and after his admission to the bar, and even later, took several special courses of study. He began reading law in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1876, and first opened an office at North Baltimore. In the fall of the same year he located in Bowling Green, and after a year's practice alone associated himself with Col. John A. Shannon, as Shannon & Parker, for two years, and afterward in 1890, on the latter's admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with R. B. Moore, as Parker & Moore, which partnership lasted five years. Mr. Moore then retired and E. M. Fries took his place in the firm and the firm was Parker & Fries, when Mr. Parker was appointed to the circuit judgeship, as heretofore stated. Judge Parker was eminently successful in his profession and had, before his accession to the bench, a fine practice, and his clientage were of the highest order. He was four years prosecuting attorney of Wood county ; was the candidate of his party for common pleas judge, but went down in the landslide that defeated Foraker for governor in 1889. In 1894 he was the unanimous choice of his county for congress, but the vote cast by Lucas county was too large to be overcome by an outside county, and he failed of nomination. He has always held almost continuously some local position of trust in Bowling Green, his home, where on May 1, 1879, he was married to Miss Susan Thomas. They have one son, Edward Foster, born January 31, 1880, and a daughter, Julia Alice, born June 8, 1887. The family are Presbyterians, and Judge Parker is a K. of P. and Odd Fellow, and one of the directors of the First National bank, of Bowling Green.

ROBERT DUNN, Bowling Green. Robert Dunn, Bowling Green, Ohio, one of the best known attorneys and abstractors in Wood county, was born in Yorkshire, England, Septembor 15, 1845, a son of John and Miriam (Wright) Dunn, both English bred for generations and English born.

John Dunn was a farmer and tilled the soil near Atwick, a village on the North Sea, and Hull was their market town. The mother of the subject of this sketch, a most goodly woman and faithful wife, died when Robert was only two years old, and thinking to better the condition of his family, the father concluded to bring his family to America. They sailing from Hull in April, 1856, the same day that peace was declared in the Crimean war, and young Dunn, then eleven years old, says he can remember well of seeing the English flags floating to the breezes on all hands in celebration of the event, as they left the shores of their native land. Besides the father, John Dunn, and Robert, was an older brother, Frank Dunn, now also an honored business man of Bowling Green, who was four years Robert's senior.

The voyage across the ocean to Quebec was a very rough and perilous one and they were nine weeks on the water. Landing at Quebec, they went to Toronto and thence to a brother of Robert's mother, near there, and remained in Canada two years, when they came to Wood county and located in Bloom township, near Eagleville. Here John Dunn purchased a farm near where he still lives to this day, just across the line in Perry township, as honest and kind hearted an old Englishman as ever left his mother country, now at the ripe old age of eighty years.

Robert's early education was obtained in the schools of England and Canada, and many is the story he can tell of his trials and tribulations with the English lads, as well as his jolly days at the English games which still obtain to this day. He spent about four years in Wood county and in Lorain county, where he and his brother worked to earn money to assist their father in the payment for the place he had purchased. In April, 1862, Robert and his brother Frank enlisted in Co. D, 128th O. V. I. Although Robert was not 17 years old, he gave his age as 18, and did honorable service through the war, and was mustered out at the close, in June, 1865. Locating at his old home near Eagelville, some of the men who "bossed the district" asked Robert to take their school for the winter there. Such an idea was far from him, but being still urged he finally consented, bought the necessary book, and brushed up his "larnen'," and in attending examination came off with flying colors, and those living, who remember the winter, say it was one of the best and most profitable terms of school ever held in the town. Mr. Dunn then attended high school at intervals at Fostoria and Baldwin university, and taught in the winter, and in September, 1870, came

to Bowling Green, where he has resided continuously ever since.

He entered the county treasurer's office as deputy, for Treasurer A. M. Russell, in the fall of that year, and remained with him during his term, and also with his successor, George Kumberlin, two terms. This did not require his entire time and he began the business of making abstracts of title, and by means of his work in the various offices of the court house, he became very familiar with the county records and county titles, and has been styled "the walking encyclopedia" on real estate titles; and later, when he served as recorder, he probably could call more men by name in Wood county than any other person, and it is a fact that he could bound nearly half the tracts of land in Wood county, by giving the names of the neighboring owners, and recite from memory, almost correctly, the chain of title from the government down, of hundreds of farms and blocks.

He became very popular with the teachers of the county in his school work, and in 1872 was appointed by Judge Phelps as one of the county school examiners, and served with credit and satisfaction for three terms. During this time he officed considerable with E. W. Merry, who was also in the abstract and real estate business. In November, 1875, on the death of John Campbell, Mr. Dunn was appointed county recorder and was nominated by his party (Republican) and elected in the fall of 1876, and again re-elected in 1879.

During his first employment in the court house he spent considerable time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at the close of his term as recorder, took up the practice of law and continued in the business of abstracting of titles, which he had been following during his term as recorder. There is probably not a man in his line of business any where who has the confidence of the public and is in as close touch with a wonderfully large clientage as Mr. Dunn. He has always at his command as large an amount of work in this line as he can personally attend to. He has by reason of his familiarity with the real estate of this section, made many favorable investments in land, and in an easy and quiet way has been successful in his financial undertakings to quite a marked degree. He has, of course, by reason of circumstances, been active in political and other affairs of Bowling Green and Wood county, and has held several minor positions of trust, such as member of the school board, serving on the council, as cemetery trustee and city solicitor. He was the first city solicitor ever elected for Bowling Green. He is a man who is always called upon as an advisor upon all subjects and by all classes of people. When a sound opinion is wanted on any subject, or solid advice is desired on important affairs, the people somehow think of the name of Robert Dunn as one of the first to be consulted.

He was married September 6, 1876, to Miss Helen M., daughter of the late Isaac Van Tassel, a pioneer of Wood county, who was a native of New York, and one of the celebrated Van Tassel family of the Catskills. They have three children, Miriam, age 21; Clara, age 18, and Robert, age 8. Mr. Dunn has been a stockholder and director of the Commercial Banking company ever since its organization as a stock company. He is attorney for and a director of the Equitable Building Loan company, of Bowling Green, and is connected with several other institutions.

FREDERICK J. KOUNTZ, Toledo. Captain Frederick J. Kountz was born in Toledo, Feb. 14, 1872, and is the eldest son of Gen. John S. and Sarah (Hadnett) Kountz. He attended the parochial and public schools of Toledo and Canisius college at Buffalo. At an early age his mind drifted toward mechanical engineering, and after his school work was finished he took a position in the repair shop of the Lake Shore railway at Norwalk, and later was employed in the locomotive department of the Penn. Co., remaining in these two positions some four years. After somewhat more matured in life, he began to see that this line of work was not suited to his taste and he returned to Toledo and took a position in his father's insurance office and in 1885 was admitted as a partner in the firm which is now known as John S. Kountz & Son. He is recognized in the business field as one of the most active, energetic, safe and able insurance men in Toledo. On May 26, 1898, President McKinley appointed him as assistant adjutant general of volunteers with the rank of captain. On June 9, he received an order from the adjutant general of the army to report to Gen. Brooks, in command at Chickamauga, who assigned Capt. Kountz with a third brigade of the first division, first army corps, Col. W. J. Hulings commanding. On July 22nd, Gen. Fred Grant was assigned to the command of this division and with General Grant and staff Capt. Kountz embarked with the army for Porto Rico, sailing on the transport Almo, and at this writing, 1898, is in active duty there.

G. G. HADLEY. George G. Hadley was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N. Y., on December 14, 1848, a son of George G. and Catharine A. (Grove) Hadley. He was educated at the common school of Little Falls, N. Y., and the high school at New Milford, Pa., leaving the latter at twelve years of age and starting in life as an operator on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and then with the Erie railroad as telegraph operator and train dispatcher. In 1864 he went to New York City as an operator for the Western Union Telegraph company, and afterwards to Chicago, in the same position. He was later press operator at Lafayette, Ind., for the Associated Press for some three years, and in 1869 entered the service of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad as ticket agent and bill clerk, remaining with them for some three years, He then became connected with the construction of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago (Kankakee Line), and after its completion, was its superintendent for nine years; then going to Fremont, O., as

general superintendent of the Lake Erie & Western railroad for one year. He then became general superintendent of the construction of the Ohio Central railroad with headquarters at Columbus, O., and after it was completed and turned over to the company, he was elected its general manager, with headquarters at Toledo, remaining in that position for three years. Mr. Hadley then became interested in coal fields and properties, and connected himself with the Sunday Creek Coal Co., of which he has been vice-president and general manager, with headquarters at Toledo.

Mr. Hadley is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and a 32 degree S. P. R. S., in the Scottish Rite. He has for many years been identified with several large manufacturing industries of Toledo, and has always been an active promotor of every movement conducive to the material interest and up-growth of Toledo. He was for many years largely interested in lake marine and was president and sole owner of the Toledo Transportation Co., and largely interested in the Hadley and Burdick fleet of vessels; in 1897 he disposed of his marine interests, and since that time has devoted his entire time to the coal business and has offices in Chicago and Detroit, where he spends most of his time.

E. T. DUNN, Findlay. Without the advantage of college education, E. T. Dunn, the subject of this sketch, has certainly acquired an enviable record as a debator, disputant and sound lawyer. His preparatory education at school was limited to three winter terms of three months each in Jackson township, Wood county, Ohio, one winter term at Wilmington and three at Lockland, Ohio, which finished his preparation for the duties and struggles of life. But he has certainly demonstrated that his studies around the hickory bark fire in Wood county, and the sperm candle at other places, laid more broad and deep the foundation of his educational structure than anything he could have acquired during his limited term at school. His parents were very poor, but very industrious and honest. While he was an infant, in 1844, his parents took up their abode on eighty acres, all timber, in what was known as the black swamp in Wood county, where "in labor's rugged school" they reared a family of thirteen children. Three of these in youth were carried away by the ravages of malarial fever and ague; the remaining ten stood the storms, privations and disadvantages of that backwoods life, and lived to subdue the forest, dig out the roots, break the soil, and by means of agricultural pursuits, corn, cows and coon skins, were always able to get three meals a day, although full often composed of stomped hominy, venison and wild turkey. Through all this their pursuit of education was not neglected. The labor of the day being done, the duties of the evening began, and "around the old familiar hearth at home" many difficult problems were solved, the truths of history unfolded, "Virgil's lay and Livy's pictured page" lay before them, and many grave and important political and diplomatic questions, which were then puzzling our national executive and legislative bodies, were debated and fully determined. About this time Stephen A. Douglass introduced in Congress his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, attempting to break down the Missouri compromise and to make slavery possible north of Mason & Dixon's line, 36° and 30' north latitude. The way the Dunn congress took hold of that measure, discussed it and settled it, and stamped it down by defeating it again on motion to reconsider, would be a "guide, a buckler and example" to modern legislation. The Douglass bill was unanimously defeated; his name brought into contempt. They even ran into poetry:

"Thinks he, base traitor, spawn of sin,
This monstrous bill will go,
And slavery flood the vast domain?
I tell thee, Douglass, No!

Here Kickapoo and wild Pawnee
May bow to Manito,
But never man to human power.
I tell thee, Douglass, No!"

How this bill went notwithstanding this decree, and how the people of Kansas and Nebraska by popular vote, repudiated slavery, and the various efforts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. "The annexation of the Island of Cuba on such terms as may be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain," the fugitive slave law, the Dred Scott decision, were all taken up and discussed in order. How the whole family became abolitionists and talked themselves into unpopularity with the other early settlers; how in the end their views triumphed, except as to Cuba, still unsettled, have all passed into history. They had very little preaching, but the Sabbath was never desecrated and the word of God was not forgotten, and these evening sessions were always closed, as is said by the Scottish bard:

"The priestlike father reads the second page,
* * * * * * * * *
Then, kneeling down to Heaven's eternal King,
The saint, the father and the husband prays.
Hope springs exulting on triumphant wings,
That thus they all shall meet in future days,
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round an eternal sphere."

At the age of fourteen our subject may have been seen with his first store clothes on, and with a working suit, neatly patched, wrapped up in a bundle, walking from the swamp to Findlay, twenty miles, the nearest railroad station, to go out to learn a trade. This in accordance with "An Act" reluctantly passed by the Dunn congress. At Wilmington, Ohio, he passed in rapid succession all the stages of an expert "in the art preservative," sweeper, devil, apprentice, printer, tramp, and full many a time has his knowledge of the printing business stood him well in hand, and by "sticking a few thousand" has enabled him to pay his bill and help him on to the next field; unlike the usual knight of the road, however, he was always willing to work and never accepted charity. Of course he drifted into teaching school, the whole family did that, and when the war broke out he had just finished a term

near McComb. He attended the first war meeting; being called on, made a speech in favor of the Union. Volunteers being called, everybody then looked toward him, and he said, "put my name down," and he entered as a private in Company G, 21st Regt. Ohio Vols., under the call of the president, Lincoln, for 75,000 men for three months to put down the rebellion. He served this term, but on account of an injury to his left knee was unable to do further duty as a soldier. He then completed his studies at the law and was sworn in at Findlay in 1862 by the late Judge Whiteley, and received from Clerk W. W. Siddall a certificate as an "attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor in chancery," and has ever since followed his profession at Findlay, Ohio. The great fault of Mr. Dunn's early practice was his sarcasm and most unrelentingly bitter attacks on his adversary. While he did this with no feeling outside the case at hand, he did it with such force and skill that it left many enemies on the track behind him. An incident of his early practice will well illustrate this. Two young men of McComb, Mitchell Algire and William Pendleton, bought a cargo of apples from Mr. Baird, of Bairdstown, Wood county. These apples were to be shipped to Cincinnati and paid for when sold, as was claimed. On the way the apples all froze in the cars, and were wholly worthless. The boys could not pay. On the advice of counsel Mr. Baird brought suit against them for the price of the apples, and at the same time had them both indicted for grand larceny. The civil case was brought to trial first. The late Hon. Asher Cook, a very fine lawyer, and unquestionably the leader of the Wood county bar, represented the plaintiff. The late J. R. Tyler and Mr. Dunn were for defendants. The trial lasted two days. Every point was bitterly contested. Mr. Tyler, as usual with him, injected a good deal of feeling and fire in it. The evidence closed; Mr. Cook opened for plaintiff in a very elaborate and learned argument, but criticised the attorneys for the defense, Mr. Dunn in particular, and in closing used some latin phrase. The following is in part the report written by a gentleman who attended the trial:

"Although this was Dunn's first case in this county, and Mr. Tyler a much more experienced advocate, at the request of his client he made the closing argument for the defense. The court house was crowded to suffocation, public sentiment was in his favor, but he was so awkward, young, strange, gaunt, with long hair, that when he arose to close, while he had the sympathy of the crowd, he also had their pity. He began slowly and halting, seemed much embarrassed, but he soon warmed up to the work, and in a most masterly manner discussed the testimony. Then one by one he took up Mr. Cook's propositions of law and logic, and first completely answered them, then ridiculed them, and finally treated them with scorn and derision. For three hours he held the crowd in wrapt admiration. Near the close he referred to the indictment, to the strong opposing lawyer, to the sheriff with his writ, the strong arm of the state, and finally to Brother Cook's latin; and turning a keen eye to his adversary, said, 'that is not fair. What does this jury know about falses in uno, falsus in omnibus?'

"What's a' your gargon, o' your schools,
Your latin names for horns and stools,
If honest nature made you fools,
What sairs your grammars;
Ye'd better ta'em up spades and shools
Or Knappen hammers."

On closing, the admiration of the people was so great that the sheriff with difficulty suppressed their applause, and at the adjournment of court they carried him to his hotel, and Dunn's standing as a trial lawyer in Wood county was fixed."

The jury was out about fifteen minutes and returned a verdict for the defendant. The criminal side was never heard of. In after years, during the life of Mr. Cook, while they often met each other in legal strife, there was never any warm friendship between them. At another time an attorney in his argument quoted Socrates with much force against him. Mr. Dunn in his rejoinder said in substance:

"You must forget the century we are living in. We do not now go to that ancient heathen philosopher for our rules of justice. The name of Socrates would not now be known but for the writings of his student, Plato, and Plato would be forgotten but for teaching our children to read the Greek language. He is not read to learn rules of right. Socrates left no written line. I doubt if he knew how to write. He was an ancient tramp; would not work; did not support his family—Zantippe had to take in washing. Socrates was properly convicted for corrupting the young men of Athens and condemned to the cup of hemlock. I'll none of Socrates; give my client nineteenth century enlightened and Christian justice." He won that case.

Politically Mr. Dunn is a Democrat, but is not accused of being a politician. He early held the office of justice of the peace of Findlay township, U. S. Dept. revenue collector and U. S. commissioner. He advocates the free and unlimited coinage of silver; was nominated for congress in the Eighth District of Ohio in 1894, and received the full vote of his party, but was defeated by Col. Strong. For twenty years he has been prominent as a criminal lawyer; has been engaged in more murder trials than any of his contemporaries; is still in active service. He assisted Col. Shannon in the well known Bach case in Wood county, where it was tried twice. The first trial resulted in a verdict of guilty as charged, but was reversed in the Supreme court when a new question as to selection of a jury was settled. See 38 Ohio State Report 664. The case was then remanded and the defendant again convicted, and was the only man ever executed out of twenty-seven, who were either prosecuted or defended by Mr. Dunn on charge of murder.

January 12, 1865, he was married at Findlay, Ohio, to Martha I. Strother; they have three sons: Bernard L., an attorney at Findlay, Ohio; John A., an attorney at Toledo, Ohio, and James C., a farmer. The geneology of the family shows his to be Irish on the father's side. The great grandfather, George Dunn, was a Baptist preacher from near Londonderry in the North of Ireland. On the mother's

side the Bowlmans were of German origin. He has always been a man of public spirit, taking a leading and aggressive part in all matters tending to the improvements and building up of his city, and has done as much as any other man in changing Findlay from a village, twelve years ago, of less than 5,000, to a city of over 20,000 population, with its numerous railroads, street car line, magnificent school houses, churches and factories. There are many lasting and important monuments in Findlay, the result of his efforts. He has been for over ten years much engaged in financial transactions, bringing large sums of money from the East, and accomplished much in reducing rates of interest in the north and west of Ohio. About twenty years ago the late Judge Pillars, in introducing him to an audience where he delivered a lecture on the subject of William the Conqueror, spoke of him as the silver tongued orator of Findlay, Ohio, and that name has somehow stuck to him ever since, whether deservedly or not. Wherever he is known, on the platform, the stump, or at the bar, he is introduced and spoken of as he of the silver tongue.

FRANK GLENN THOMSON, Toledo. Frank G. Thomson, banker and broker, of Toledo, with elegant offices in the National Union building, is one of the well-known and leading brokers and money lenders of this city. He was born October 19, 1854, in Delaware, O., and is a son of the well-known Abram Thomson, the veteran editor of that city, who died July, 1898, and of whom the late Doctor Merritt, president of the Ohio Wesleyan university, once said in summing up his life, "Abram Thomson, is the soul of integrity."

Under the caption of "Sixty-two Years an Editor," the Cleveland Leader editorially in speaking of the retirement of Mr. Thomson from the Gazette about a year before his death, says: "Abram Thomson has just retired from the editorship of the Delaware Gazette. His sons succeed him in the control of that sound, up-right and well managed journal. It is the first change in the editor's chair for sixty-two years. The veteran who lays down the office he has filled so long and well, seeks relief from daily labor at the age of eighty-two years. He was born in Maryland, close to the Pennsylvania line, in October, 1814. In his native village of Taneytown he learned the rudiments of the printer's trade. His training in that craft was completed in Frederick, the capitol of Maryland, and by two years of service in the office of the New York Daily Courier and Enquirer. In the fall of 1834, the young printer went to Delaware, in this state, to join his uncle in the ownership and management of the paper which has been known as the Delaware Gazette ever since. In about two years Mr. Thomson, who had been editor from the first, bought out the half interest in the establishment, which was at first in other hands, and thenceforth he has both owned and edited one of the best papers in Ohio.

We think this record deserves wide notice. It is almost unique in the length of the term covered and in the unvarying success of a career longer than most men's lives. It is not necessary to cite Editor Abram Thomson's services in the House of Representatives and the Senate of Ohio or his participation in public affairs on many occasions, to justify his title to honorable distinction. It is not even needful to call attention to the fact that he was the virtual discoverer of the Delaware grape and made it famous, for which good deed a multitude of fruit eaters owe him a debt of everlasting gratitude.

Abram Thomson's clean, brave, honest work as an editor for sixty-two years is his best and fittest monument. It ought to make his name known and respected for generations to come."

The subject of this sketch, Frank G. Thomson, received his education in the High school at Delaware, and also was given an admirable practical schooling in the newspaper office of his father, the Delaware Gazette. He began at an early age to devote the bulk of his time to newspaper work, and for a long time in later years, acted in the capacity of both city editor and business manager, and was the prime mover in establishing a daily adjunct to the Gazette in 1884.

Mr. Thomson remained in this work with real estate in connection at intervals, until he removed to Toledo in 1888, where he actively engaged in the real estate business for two years thereafter. He then identified himself with the trust department of the Mutual Life Insurance company of Detroit, Mich., in the capacity of broker, and has remained with them continuously up to the present time.

He has invested over three million dollars of their funds, and their real estate account to-day shows only one piece of property acquired, under Mr. Thomson's loans—a remarkable record considering the amount involved, and the five years last past of financial turbulency in this line of business.

Mr. Thomson was married in April, 1887, to Miss Helen M. Balmer, of Delaware. Socially he is a member of the Toledo club, the Country club, and as were the long list of his forefathers, is a member of the Methodist church.

Strictly speaking, he is the financial representative of the Michigan Life Insurance company, of Detroit, for Ohio, and they have a wide range and large volume of business, covering the entire State. He is a considerable holder of real estate and other property, and has had a most successful business career. He is a man of quick business perception, sound judgment, and with his wide range of experience, is a most valuable man in his line. Always doing business on a thoroughly honorable basis, he has a wide range of clientage among the best class of business men.

JAMES O. TROUP, Bowling Green. James Oliver Troup was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 11th, 1845. and is a son of William Troup and Jessie Jarvis Troup. He is the eldest of eight children, four of whom were born in Scotland, and the remainder in Indiana.

The family is descendant, through the paternal grand mother, from the clan Monroe, and through the maternal grand mother, from the Douglass clan. Both clans figure prominently in Scottish history.

The parents were not blessed with worldly means and were ambitious to give their children better opportunities in life than are afforded to the poorer people of Europe. Moved by this desire, they emigrated to America in the fall of 1851 and spent the first winter in the village of Huntington, Canada, at the foot of the Adirondacks. The family being without means and without acquaintances, the first winter in a foreign land was one of great discouragement and poverty amounting at times almost to distress. The courage and energy of the parents, supplemented by faith in providence which is almost a national characteristic, carried the family through this trying period, and in the spring of 1852 they removed to the neighborhood of Evansville, Indiana, which became their permanent home, The father was for many years foreman of the first coal mine opened in that region.

The subject of this sketch attended the country district school of that day until he reached the age of fourteen. At this period his characteristic energy and determination to do something to assist his parents found vent in driving a mule team with which. for three years, he hauled coal and did other work, earning a man's wages, all of which went to the support of the family. During this period he determined to become a lawyer, provided he could get a collegiate education. Accordingly he ceased teaming at seventeen, left home and found employment with the proprietor of a large dairy for whom he worked outside of school hours, including Saturdays and half a day every Sunday. In this way he earned his board and tuition while attending the Evansville high school. During vacations he earned enough to supply clothing and books for the year. In this way he prepared for his college course which he took at Oberlin, graduating from the classical department in 1870 at the age of twenty-five. During a part of his college course he received a little assistance from home, but preferred to depend on his own resources. So he supported himself partly by sawing wood, partly by acting as janitor of one of the churches in Oberlin, and partly by teaching during vacations and sometime during a term. In that case he did extra work so as to keep up with his class. At the close of his college course his first employment was as superintendent of schools at Perrysburg, Wood county. Subsequently he taught for a time in the Toledo schools. To be a member of the legal profession was his goal, however, and so he soon ceased teaching and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. Asher Cook, of Perrysburg. He was admitted to practice in 1873, and in 1874 was married to Miss Helen M. Hitchcock, daughter of W. J. Hitchcock, then a merchant in Perrysburg. On his admission to the bar, Mr. Troup formed a partnership with his preceptor, Hon. Asher Cook. The firm, under the name of Cook & Troup, continued until the death of the senior member on January 1st, 1892.

From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Troup was a member of the county board of school examiners, and later served for several years as a member of a committee annually appointed by the supreme court of the state for the examination of applicants for admission to the bar. In 1879 he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Wood county, holding the office two terms. The above appointments and nominations came to him unsolicited. While he was prosecuting attorney, the business of that office was, for some reason, larger than before or since. Besides an unusual number of trials for the more common offenses, he conducted nine trials for homicide, including the noted Bach trial which was one of the most hotly contested criminal trials in the history of the county. Only in one case did he permit assistance to be furnished at the expense of the county, he holding that a prosecuting attorney ought to be able to manage the business or resign. Since the expiration of his office Mr. Troup has been active in politics but has absolutely refused to run for any position although several times urged to be a candidate for judicial honors. In his profession he has had more than average success. His business for the last ten years has been mainly a corporation practice. He is connected as local counsel, with the Ohio Central, the Hocking Velley, and the Baltimore & Ohio railway systems, and is counsel for the Commercial Banking company and several other corporations. His most important professional work has been done as counsel for a number of oil producers, chiefly for the Ohio Oil company, which is known throughout the Ohio field as "The Standard" because it is owned and managed by members of the Standard Oil company.

When the oil field was opened up many important and difficult questions arose in relation to which there were no precedents in Ohio and few elsewhere. An important part of the work of settling these questions in the Ohio courts has fallen to Mr. Troup as counsel for the corporate and individual producers whom he represents. He credits his standing and skill in his profession to his long and intimate association with the late Asher Cook, than whom no abler or more upright lawyer has been produced in Northwestern Ohio.

Although Mr. Troup has made the practice of the law his life work he has other business interests.

He is a director and vice-president of two banks, is a director of the Bowling Green Natural Gas company and is engaged in farming (by proxy.) These outside enterprises have all proven satisfactory in their financial returns.

Mrs. Troup has kept pace with her husband in his intellectual growth and is active in the church and charitable work of the community. They have no children but have with them a niece, Miss Mabel Darling, who is to them as their own child. They are in great sympathy with young people who are seeking honestly and industriously to make their way in the world, and they have more than one protege of whom they are proud.

BENJAMIN C. FAUROT, Lima. Hon. Benj. C. Faurot is an old and one of the best known citizens of Lima. He has done more for the development of Lima perhaps than any one citizen. His life has been one of continuous activity, and scores of leading enterprises of Lima and other places testify to his business sagacity and farsightedness. He has largely been engaged in railroad enterprises and has been for some time president of a company which has been building one of the longest lines of electric railroads ever projected. He is an affable gentleman and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

FRANK J. SCOTT, Toledo. Frank J. Scott is a member of the well known family of Scotts who have been pioneers in the development of Toledo, and who have been great factors in its advancement upon the lines of a modern city. Mr. Scott is a son of Jessup W. Scott and a brother of William H. and Maurice Scott, who are spoken of elsewhere in this volume, Mr. Scott is a well known writer upon political economy, finance and other questions, and it is by reason of his extended absence in Europe as this work goes to press that a more detailed statement is not made of his life's work. There are few men better or more favorably known than Mr. Scott.

FRANK D. BAIN, Kenton. Frank Dean Bain, M. D., was born August 24, 1850, at Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, and has spent most of his life at this, his birthplace and native heath. His father, Judge James Bain, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1817, and moved to Kenton in 1848. He was an attorney by profession, of the thorough going painstaking kind, and rose rapidly. For some years he was probate judge of Hardin county, and during the course of his life held many other positions of honor. In the year 1840 he married Miss Jane McBride, an estimable lady, but in 1857 was left a widower by her death. The following year Mr. Bain was married to Mrs. Winget Dodds. He died in 1879, leaving a widow and six children. Mrs. Bain lived to be seventy-four years of age, making her home mostly with Dr. Bain, departing this life in the spring of 1897. Dr. Bain has two brothers and two sisters living, his eldest sister, Rebecca having died in 1891. One brother, Rev. Henry Bain, is a prominent Presbyterian minister, located near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he has been pastor of a church over a quarter of a century. The other brother, Charles Bain, is a prosperous farmer, living in Jasper county, Illinois. One of Dr. Bain's sisters, Mary B. Miller, is now in charge of the Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) Hospital for Children, and the other, Mrs. Nelson Robinson, still resides in Kenton, being the wife of one of the successful business men of that thriving city.

Dr. Bain was educated in the Kenton public schools. He then became a pharmacist and afterwards studied medicine. He began his professional studies with Dr. W. H. Philips, of Kenton, and afterward graduated from the Bellevue Medical college, of New York. After graduation he spent a year in the city hospitals of the East, then returned to Kenton and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Philips. Two years after Dr. Bain moved to near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and practiced there for three years. The illness of his father brought him back to Kenton and he has been there in active practice ever since his return. Dr. Bain has always devoted himself studiously to his work, with an ambition to grow, and as a result has become one of the leaders of his profession in the state. Besides handling a large practice, he has managed to take special professional courses and fill numerous offices in the line of his professional work from time to time. In 1881 he took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical college, of Chicago; In 1887 pursued an advanced course of study in the New York Medical college, and in 1892 was graduated from the Post-Graduate Medical school, of London, England. These special courses have equipped Dr. Bain for his work as few men are equipped in the closing days of this busy nineteeth century. Dr. Bain was for a number of years physician for the Hardin County Infirmary. He was also an organizer and officer of the Kenton Board of Health. He has been for many years and still is surgeon for the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Cincinnati & Eastern and Big Four railroads, and has acted in that capacity for the Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. He has been medical examiner for several years for the Equitable Life Insurance company and one or two secret orders that insure their members. In 1897 he assisted in the organization and establishment of the City (or St. (Anthony's) hospital, of Kenton, and is connected therewith. When the Second Regiment of Ohio National Guards was called out Dr. Bain gave up his large practice and beautiful home and devoted wife to accompany his command. He was first stationed at Chickamauga with the Regiment, but was later transferred to the Reserve hospital of the First Army Corps, and is now (August, 1898) on active duty in Porto Rico, and among the most efficient physicians and surgeons of the army. Socially Dr. Bain stands high among the citizens of Kenton. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and several other orders. He is deeply devoted to his profession, but finds time to mingle with his many friends in a social way, and in consequence is a

member of several medical associations beside the orders above referred to. He belongs to the American Medical association, the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, the Ohio State Medical society and the Northwestern Ohio Medical association, of which latter society he has served as president.

He has been twice married. First to Miss Kate Purdy, of Mansfield, Ohio, in September, 1875, and again to Miss Eleanor Armstrong, of Galion, Ohio, June 27, 1877. His first wife died two months after their marriage. He has just completed a handsome and commodious residence on West Detroit street, where he and his estimable wife enjoy a happy home life, Mrs. Bain is an intelligent and entertaining lady, with whom it is a pleasure to meet and converse Dr. Bain's office is at present located on South Columbus street near the public square. When he returns from the service he will take up his practice again and will probably lose nothing for having served his country in time of need. He already has an abundant supply of this world's goods, and his chief pride now is not the further accumulation of wealth, but the accumulation of learning and proficiency in his profession; and he will attain, without doubt, to the eminence and success that energy and ability vouchsafe to their favored possessors.

JOHN M. SCHEETS. Hon. John M. Scheets, Common Pleas Judge, was born May 26, 1854, in Pleasant township, Putnam county, Ohio. His father was of German ancestry, being a descendant of that thrifty class, the Pennsylvania Dutch, while his mother was a New Englander. The first twenty years of his life was spent upon his father's farm near Columbus Grove, where he attended country school and labored on the farm alternately. At the age of twenty he began teaching school. He afterward attended the Union schools at Columbus Grove, and in 1876 entered the freshman class at Baldwin university, at Berea, Ohio. Prof. Schuyler, the author of Schuyler's Mathematical works and Schuyler's Logic and Metal Philosophy, was at that time the president of the university. Judge Scheets graduated in 1879, having completed a four years' course in three years, taking also during these three years, in addition to the regular course, several elective branches. His special forte was mathematics. He took every branch of mathematics, both required and elective, which was taught in the university, save one. Among those taken by him were geomtry, analytical geometry, trigonometry, plane and spherical, surveying, navigation, mechanics, mathematical astronomy and calculus. After graduating at Baldwin university he went to Ann Arbor and took the law course at the University of Michigan, Judge Cooley being one of his preceptors. He graduated in March, 1881, and was at once admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme court He commenced the practice of law at Ottawa, Ohio, in April of the same year, being in partnership with Hon. C. J. Swan until Mr. Swan removed to Toledo. In March, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Scott, a lady student at Ann Arbor, with whom he became acquainted while attending law school at that place. In October, 1882, he formed a partnership with J. S. Ogan, which continued until Judge Scheets was elected to the bench. In 1893 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the sub-division of the Third Judicial district, comprising the counties of Fulton, Henry and Putnam, and notwithstanding the normal majority agaist that party in the sub-division was about two thousand, he was elected by a majority nearly equaling that ordinarily given to the Democratic candidate. Judge Scheets possesses to an extraordinary degree what may be called "the genius of labor," and to that, coupled with fine natural capacity, large executive faculty, a pleasant address and strict integrity, can be attributed his rapid progress in his profession and the judicial honors which an appreciative constituency have bestowed, honors, which the devotion he has shown to his judicial duties, the carefulness of his decisions and the rapid progress he has made toward clearing off the encumbered docket of the courts have proven to have been well and worthily bestowed.

LOUIS F. ELLIS, Lima. General Louis Fangeres Ellis, was born at Sing Sing, Westchester county, New York, July 17, 1843. His early days were passed on the banks of the beautiful Hudson river. He attended the military school at Sing Sing, New York, and when the war of the rebellion broke out he was about to enter Rutgers' college at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His parents were born and raised in New York city. His grandfather on his father's side, John Ellis, was a wholesale dry goods merchant of the city of New York, and at that time one of the merchant princes of his day. Coming from York, Yorkshire county, England, with the best blood of old England aristocracy in his veins, he arrived in New York city with a large fortune and immediately engaged extensively in the wholesale dry goods and fur business, and was very successful in that line. His mother was of French descent and the daughter of a prominent merchant engaged in the dyeing of woolen goods and fabrics. The grandfather of General Ellis, John Ellis, Sr., had four children: John Ellis, Jr., father of Louis F. Ellis, who graduated at Columbia college, first as a physician and then as a lawyer; Mary Ellis, who married Isaac Bell, Sr., a large ship owner engaged in the shipping business in New York city; Henry Ellis, a gentleman of means who traveled extensively and a man of vast literary study, and said to be the handsomest man in the city; and a daughter who married a Mr. Patterson, a distinguished lawyer, at one time counsel for the city. General L. F. Ellis was living in New York city when the war of the rebellion broke out and immediately enlisted in the 71st New York Infantry and later in the 131st New York Vols. for three years. He served with great distinction and honor, engaging with his regiment in all of the battles of the Department of the Gulf from Baton Rouge, Irish Bend, Alexandria, Bayou Tesche, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, and the daily

fights in the Red river campaign. At Port Hudson General Ellis became known as the first soldier to volunteer from his regiment to lead a company of stormers of the Forlorn Hope Storming column, as called for by General N. P. Banks in his famous Order No. 49, dated before Port Hudson, La., June, 1863, asking for volunteers to rush forward and gain an entrance into the works and thereby create a consternation whereby the main force could gain an entry—an undertaking which meant almost certain death. General Ellis in the assault of June 14, '63, reached the breastworks of the enemy and was struck by a clubbed musket and was stripped of his clothing and left for dead and remained unconscious for about five hours, when, gaining consciousness, he crawled out of the enemy's lines on his hands and knees under cover of the darkness. He lingered for weeks between life and death and was sent home reduced to a mere skeleton, weighing only sixty-nine pounds, his usual weight being one hundred and sixty pounds. After the war General Ellis was employed by the government in settling claims with railroads and transportation companies for transportation of troops. He then entered the secret service of the government and went to Missouri and the Indian territory and arrested many desperate counterfeiters and criminals. He then returned to New York City and entered upon the work of breaking up a gang of men who were defrauding the revenue of the government; resigning from that position, he went to Pennsylvania in 1872 and engaged in the oil business, and is now an employe of the great Standard Oil company, having been connected with them for fifteen years. General Ellis early in life married Margaret Boyd, daughter of Hon. John Boyd, one of New York's brightest attorneys and a gentleman of the old school and of polished manner and refinement. Mrs. Ellis was at one time the acknowledged belle of New York, beautiful and highly accomplished and a lady who would by her exquisite beauty of face and refinement attract the attention of all; and withal a loving wife and mother and a Christian lady and worker in God's vineyard. Mrs. Ellis died May 23, 1881, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. General Ellis in 1886 was again married to Florence, daughter of John Brown, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, of the firm of Brown & Norris, manufacturers of boilers and engines. General Ellis and his family now reside in Lima. The General has always been a great devotee to physical culture and exercise, and not only now exercises with dumb-bells and Indian clubs, but every morning, winter and summer, takes a cold water bath, and, as he says, the colder it is the better he likes it. He is a man of fine attainments and education, has been prominent in politics and veteran soldier organizations. He was unanimously nominated by his county for Congress and was elected national commander of the Union Veteran's Union, soldiers of the battlefield, an organization requiring at least six months' service at the front and participation in two or more battles, and has a membership of seventy-five thousand veterans. General Ellis is a favorite amongst men—makes a good ringing speech, and is a strong, muscular, fine-looking man, apparently in the prime of life. He is a true friend and will stand by his friends to the end, and despises duplicity or any underhanded work, and is a bad man to fool with. He did a great deal of work for Foraker during his campaigns and was considered throughout the state as a thorough Foraker Republican, but the General says he is now out of politics and has no more time or inclination or money to throw away in that line. The General is a friend of the poor and distressed and is vice-president of the Associated Charities of Lima, which he helped to organize, and has been connected with it for ten years; he also belongs to other charitable societies and is a member of the Masonic order, having been a Knight Templar Mason for twenty-six years. General Ellis looks as if he had many years of life and usefulness still left to him. He made a magnificent record as national commander of the Union Veterans' Union, and would have made a splendid congressman had he been elected to that position. Certainly he would have looked out for the interests of his constituents and his comrades, and would have tolerated no impositions.

SOLOMON L. HOGE, President First National bank, Kenton. Besides being a successful banker, Mr. Hoge, is an able attorney and has been in congress. He received his education in the public schools of Bellefontaine. In 1856 he began the study of law with Judge James Kernon at Bellefontaine, and in 1859 graduated at the Cincinnati law school. Returned to Bellefontaine and formed a partnership with his tutor, Judge Kernon, and at the end of a successful year want to Kenton and formed a partnership with Col. A. S. Ramsey. He served in the late war with distinction and honor as first lieutenant and captain of Co. G, 82d O. V. I., until compelled to resign on account of a wound received at the battle of Bull Run. Recovering from the wound he served in the regular army as first lieutenant of veterans' reserve corps; judge advocate general and general court martial at Washington, D. C., and other prominent positions in the army. While at the head of the court martial at Charleston, South Carolina, with prominent men of that state, he took an active interest in politics, and upon the convening of the first legislature after reconstruction was chosen associate justice of the supreme court of that state. He had not served long until elected on the Republican ticket to 41st congress from the old Columbia district, which John C. Calhoun years before had represented. At the close of his congressional term he practiced law at Columbia. In 1872 he was elected on the Republican ticket as comptroller general of South Carolina by 44,000 majority; was elected to congress, the 44th, again from the old Columbia district and at the close of his term refused another nomination. In 1877 he returned to Kenton and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1881, when, in company with a number of leading business men of that place, he organized the First National bank of Kenton and was elected vice-president, but soon became president, which position he still holds. It is such men as Judge Hoge that make our country what it

is and have caused such rapids strides in all that goes to make this the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

FRANK W. HOLMES, Lima. The subject of our sketch was born March 18, 1858, in Lima, Ohio, his parents being Bronson P. Holmes and Jane W. Holmes. His father was a dry goods merchant for thirty-three years in Lima, and died in 1870. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. The mother still lives with her son, where she holds an honored position in the family.

Our subject being deprived of the counsel of a good father at the age of 12, was, from necessity, obliged to assume many of the responsibilities of a man at an early age. He earnestly engaged himself in assisting his mother, even at this early age of life, to provide means necessary to care for the family, of which he was a member, and in saving the property accumulated by his father during his lifetime. Time will not permit the narration of the ways and means employed to successfully carry out this plan. No task was too hard, no labor too humble, that did not meet a ready response. Suffice it to say that the estate left by his father was kept intact until opportunities in later years for increase in values brought their reward. Having, under difficulties, continued his studies through the course prescribed in the public schools, he graduated from the High school, with a class of fifteen, in 1876. Unable to take a collegiate course, he is next concerned to learn some business of life, which might open up an avenue of usefulness. Nothing else presenting itself, he entered the service of a bank in a neighboring town, where he remained for nearly a year without compensation, save his board, that he might get an insight into correct methods of doing business. At the end of this time, being again impressed with the necessity of doing something which would yield at least some income, he returned to his home and secured a postoffice clerkship, at a salary of $20.00 per month. After serving two years in this capacity an offer came to enter the employment of Mr. W. L. Porter as bookkeeper and salesman in the wholesale oil business, at a salary of $600 a year. This seemed a great advancement in life, and into the business our subject threw himself with enthusiasm, which was rewarded with reasonable success, his services being satisfactory to Mr. Porter, for whom he formed a great personal regard, and whose friendship, as long as he lived, he regarded as one of the pleasantest incidents of his life. This position was held until 1881, when it became necessary, on account of failing health, to change climate for a time. We next find our subject engaged in the mining business in Colorado. The addition of new strength and vitality for the years to follow, came in a proportionate degree to the impairment of the savings of years, while engaged in this mining venture, so that at the close of this period, while poorer in purse and richer in experience, there also came the compensation of health again restored. Soon after he returned home an offer came from the Lima Iron Fence company of the secretaryship of that institution, which position he held for nearly three years. In 1882, Mr. Holmes married Miss May Harley, a daughter of Dr. L. G. Harley, of Wayne county. In 1885 he undertook for the Holmes estate the building of the present Holmes block, the most prominent office building in the city of Lima. At that time he was living with his mother in the old homestead, but the property having become too valuable for residence purposes, on account of its value and burden of taxation, it was concluded to build a business block upon this location, which was, at that time, a considerable distance from the business center. Contracts were made in advance, with desirable tenants, for long term leases on low payments. It is one thing to make up your mind to build, but quite another thing to do it, especially when there is no money in sight, and $3,000 in debt to start on. However, by good management and good established credit, sufficient funds were secured to get this building started, after which bonds were placed upon the property, sufficient to keep the work going until its completion in the fall of 1885.

Soon after the completion of this building the first oil well was struck in Lima. Our subject was unemployed at that time, and was glad to undertake some very humble work for the Trenton Rock Oil company, a corporation supposed to control about all the oil territory worth having in Ohio. His work for them consisted in acknowledging oil leases, he having secured a notary's commission. This work being soon at an end, and no further employment being in sight, in a conversation with a friend one day, as much for diversion and to put in the time as anything else, it was proposed to go to the country and endeavor to secure an oil lease, which they hoped they might be able to sell to some of the oil men. The result was that after a long, rainy day spent with the farmer friend in argument upon a subject about which they knew little, interspersed with stories and singing, they secured a lease upon the farm, probably as much in a joking spirit by the farmer, who had no faith in the oil business. This lease was one of the best taken in Allen county, and the well drilled upon it really the pioneer well in opening up and extending the oil field. The operation of this lease was carried on through a business combination with Messrs. Mandeville & Ernst, of Olean, New York, who continued their business associations with Mr. Holmes in many other leases, which proved to be of great value. Mr. Holmes had for his direct associates in this enterprise also Messrs. Frank and Charles Coss, who had recently come from Olean, and had some slight knowledge of the oil business. It is needless to dwell on the horrors of monthly assessments with notes falling due rapidly and accumulating during the early months of this enterprise. Rather let us speak of that which brought daylight out of gloom, the drilling of the old J. K. Speer well, doing 700 barrels per day, followed soon after by the John Ridenour well, at 1,000 barrels per day. Under such benign influences the small interest of our subject was sufficiently lucrative to gradually consume the pile of notes accumulated against him in the banks, bearing his name. Before he could sell any

of his oil, however, the Standard Oil company seemed to consider it a mistake that they had ever considered this oil capable of being refined, or that it had any value whatever for anything except as a fuel. They, therefore, lowered the price from day to day and from week to week, until forty-two gallons of the fluid brought the munificent sum of fifteen cents. Under these conditions the future of an Ohio oil man, it can be imagined, was not considered bright, although singularly enough, the Standard Oil company, who were decrying the oil, were then making plans for the two largest refineries on earth, to refine the oil, as well as entering a new field for the absorption of all producing properties. The larger producers in Ohio driven to desperation at this time associated themselves together in an organization for self protection and for the economy in handling these various properties, in the name of the Ohio Oil company, each man's property being turned into the company at a value which was established by a board of appraisers. Our subject's property went into this combination, and he was one of the incorporators, as well as afterwards a director in what was known as the Ohio Oil company. This organization was continued for about a year, until forced to sell out its valuable holdings to the Standard Oil company, who then and there established this company as the nucleus for all its producing interests in Ohio and Indiana. Before selling out his interests in this company, however, our subject had become associated with Mr. S. M. Jones, in taking up a large block of territory in the west portion of Allen county and the eastern portion of Van Wert county, which was afterwards known as the Geyser Oil company. This venture had every prospect of being a winner, in a large sense, but in the end again proved the old saying "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee," but our subject's profits in this venture were very satisfactory, if not up to early expectations. He associated immediately afterward in a venture near Marietta and then in a large block of territory held by the Silurian Oil company, of which he was a member, in both of which ventures a reasonable profit was realized, and both of the properties were sold out within the same year. He then entered for a period of six months, into the employ of the Ohio Oil company, on their leasing force. During this period of leasing, which involved work through rain and shine, day and night, a reasonable success attended his efforts, having secured in one month about 100 leases on farms ranging from 40 to 800 acres in size.

Having closed his services with the Ohio Oil company, and feeling the need of a cessation from hard work, it was his expectation to undertake no new work for some time to come. On the 27th day of July, however, the Manhattan Oil company having only recently been organized, he was asked to enter the employ of this company, in an effort to build up a market for Ohio crude by these people, and reluctantly consented to enter the service for a brief time. The few months, however, which he expected to spend in this work stretched themselves into years, so that when the company had firmly planted itself in the business, both of marketing and refining this product, Mr. Holmes was asked to step into the cashiership, which he held for one month, then being advanced to the position of secretary and assistant general manager, which position he still holds at the end of seven years service.

In addition to his connection with the oil business, Mr. Holmes has been identified with many private enterprises in his city, buying and selling real estate, a director for years of the Ohio National bank, one of the incorporators and directors of the South Side Building & Loan association, since its beginning. He is a director and the president of the Young Men's Christian Association; has been a trustee and member of the session of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with other religious and philanthropic efforts.

HENRY W. SENEY, Toledo. Henry W. Seney was born at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1847, his father, Joshua Seney, was a lawyer, as was his grandfather, Joshua Seney, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Maryland.

The father of Henry W. was, in his younger days, private secretary to Albert Gallatin-Thomas Jefferson, secretary of the treasury.

Henry W. Seney was admitted to the bar in 1873. He located at Kenton and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, and was in partnership in the practice with Judge A. B. Johnson from 1873 to 1880. In 1884 he was elected to the circuit bench upon the organization of that court.

His associates ugon the circuit bench were Judge Beer, of Bucyrus, and Judge Moore, of Ottawa.

Judge Seney was re-elected in 1890, but resigned in 1896, and entered upon the practice of law at Toledo, where he is now the senior member of the law firm of Seney, Johnson & Friedman, and is one of the best equipped attorneys in Northwestern Ohio.

Judge Seney was married in 1870 to Miss Lizzie Cullom, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two children have been born to them—Allen J. Seney who is a graduate of the classical course at Ann Arbor, and will follow the same profession as his father; also Miss Elma B. Seney (Allen is about 23 years old and Elma about 18.)

Judge Henry W. Seney is a brother of Joshua R. Seney—late a leading member of the Toledo bar, and also of George E. Seney at Tiffin—one of the leading lawyers of the bar of Northwestern Ohio.

A. B. JOHNSON, Kenton. Artemas B. Johnson was born at Norwalk, Ohio, September 9, 1843. He graduated from the classical course at Oberlin college in 1864. He read law with the late Homer Goodwin at Sandusky, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He entered upon the active practice of his profession at Kenton, Ohio, at once. In 1889 he was elected one of the common pleas judges of that sub-division. He retired from the bench in 1895 and again returned to the practice of his profession at Kenton.

In 1866 Judge Johnson was married to Miss Louisa M. Crane, of Sharon Centre, Ohio. Six children were born of said marriage—Cedric E., who is a lawyer located at Kenton; Burke L., who is a physician located at Kenton; Kent P., a lawyer located at Kenton, and Misses Ethel G., Cecil A. and Louisa A.

Judge Johnson's first wife died in 1887, and he was again married in 1893 to Mrs. Annie E. Welch, of Kenton, Ohio.

Judge Johnson, while on the bench, it may truly be said, was a "just judge," fearless in his decisions, yet conscientious and painstaking. As a practitioner he is indefatigable in the interest of his clients and personally genial and affable in manner.

W. C. LEMERT, Bucyrus. Colonel Wilson C. Lemert was born on a farm in Texas township, Crawford county, Ohio; was educated in common school, at Republic academy, Seneca county, Ohio, at Heidelburg college, Tiffin, Ohio, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, in 1858, and the following year from the Cleveland Law college. In 1860 he opened a law office in Greensburg, Indiana; 1861 enlisted in the 7th Indiana Infantry; was chosen second lieutenant before leaving Indiana and promoted to first lieutenant and captain during the first year of field service, for meritorious conduct in the battle of Winchester. In 1862 Governor Tod, without solicitation, tendered him a major's commission in the 86th O. V. I., which he accepted. In 1863 he reorganized the 86th O. V. I. and was appointed its colonel. This regiment was assigned to Gen. Burnsides' 9th Army Corps and was an active force in the historical East Tennessee campaign. When East Tennessee was occupied Col Lemert was assigned to the command of Third Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, consisting of over 7,111 soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillery, which constituted the Federal force in the Department of the Clinch, with headquarters at the Cumberland Gap, the natural stategic gateway to East Tennessee. Col. Lemert continued in command of his brigade, and part of the time of the division, until the expiration of his service in 1865.

In 1865–6, president and general manager of the Bellefontaine Cotton Co., raising and trading in cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana; 1867 to 1877, partner and manager of A. M. Jones & Co., extensive manufacturers of wagon, carriage and sleigh material; 1877, became manager of McDonald & Co., railroad builders—built and operated the Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.; 1878, president and manager Moxahala Furnace Co., Perry county, Ohio; constructed and operated the plant; also opened coal, iron ore and fire clay mines at Moxahala. During the same year and 1879 superintended construction of T. & O. C. R. R. from Moxahala to Corning, including the difficult Moxahala tunnel; bought, platted and built Corning; developed seven coal mines contiguous to Corning, with daily capacity of 3,000 tons; 1880 completed Corning mines, built railway Corning to Buckingham, and was appointed manager of entire coal and railway property, and conducted the "Corning war," which resulted satisfactorily to miners and operators. During same year secured location of railroad machine shop at Bucyrus, Ohio; purchased and reorganized the Bucyrus Foundry & Manufacturing Co., which became large producers of mining and railroad equipment, steam shovels and dredges. In 1881 built the extension of the Ohio Central R. R. from Corning to the Ohio river, fifty-one miles. Also successfully operated large draft horse ranches in Iowa and Colorado for ten years. Same year was appointed chief engineer on the staff of Governor Foster; 1882 built the St. Louis & Emporia railroad, which subsequently became part of the Missouri Pacific system; 1883 commenced construction of railroad from Findlay, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio, which was sold to the Ohio Central Co., when partially completed; was also party of the Nickel Plate enterprise, which was well sold to the Vanderbilts. Col. Lemert secured the privilege of heating Toledo with natural gas, and organized the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co., which supplied Toledo, Sandusky, Tiffin, Fostoria, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue and Detroit. Col. Lemert then assumed the general supervision of the Brice-Thomas natural gas plants in Ohio and Indiana, at Springfield, Dayton, Piqua, Sidney, Troy, Lima, Ohio, and Ft. Wayne, Logansport and Lafayette, Indiana; 1887, purchased, rebuilt and consolidated the gas and electric light property at Bucyrus, Ohio; 1889, bought the brick machinery factory of Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, and organized the Frey-Sheckler Co., which has been enlarged so that at present it is the most extensive manufactory of clay-working machinery in the world; 1894, bought, combined, rebuilt and extended the gas and electric lighting plants and electric railway at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Since 1880 was offered several honorable and responsible political offices, which were declined, as Col. Lemert preferred business to politics. The only civil office held was postmaster at Bucyrus in 1866–7. Ever since Brice and Thomas have co-operated, Col. Lemert has been a trusted representative.

Col. Lemert married Mary L., daughter of Dr. A. M. Jones and Elizabeth Jones, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Two children, Katie E. Lemert and Blanche L. Lemert.

FRANK A. BALDWIN, Bowling Green. Frank A. Baldwin, a leading attorney of Bowling Green, whose abilities and attainments won for him at an early age a high standing among the legal fraternity, was born near Geneva, New York, July 30, 1854. His parents, Sanford and Juliette (Smith) Baldwin, were also born in New York state, the father December 7, 1825, at Saratoga Springs, and the mother October 12, 1827, at Seneca Falls. Soon after their marriage they came west, in 1846, settling at Perrysburg, Wood county, where Mr. Baldwin soon became a prominent and influential worker in municipal affairs, holding various official positions during his residence there. In 1860 he moved to Weston and opened a hotel, which he conducted some twelve years; he then transferred the active management to other hands, and he and his wife settled down in Weston to spend their declining years free from

business cares; there he died August 1, 1895. They had twelve children, five of whom grew to maturity: Mary, the wife of W. R. Worth, who manages the hotel at Weston; Hattie, the wife of Judge Young, of Bowling Green; Frank A., our subject; Nellie, the widow of Dr. G. W. Pennington, of Weston, and Lulu, now of Bowling Green.

Our subject attended the public schools at his home during his boyhood, and later studied in the High school at Toledo and the Eastman Business college at Poughkeepsie, New York. Under the direction of J. R. Tyler, of Perrysburg, and McCauley & Pennington, of Tiffin, he prepared for the bar, and was admitted April 12, 1877. In June of the same year he began the practice of his profession at Weston, and a few months later he received an extraordinary evidence of the esteem of his fellow citizens in an election to the responsible office of prosecuting attorney of Wood county; as he was the Democratic candidate this is the more remarkable, Wood county having been a Republican stronghold ever since the Civil war. Retiring from this office at the end of two years, he engaged in practice at Bowling Green. An able advocate, his professional efforts have been attended with uniform success. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the building committee for the Wood County Court House. In 1879 he was married to Miss Clara Foote, who was born April 22, 1855, in Washington township, where her father, Joel Foote, was a prominent resident for many years. He died February 22, 1896.

A. E. ROYCE, Bowling Green. The successful career of this leading business man and capitalist, who now holds the position of president of the Commercial Banking company, of Bowling Green, proves the truth of the old saying, "There is always room at the top." Mr. Royce was born in Huron county, Ohio, July 25, 1844, and was the only child of William and Elizabeth (Scammon) Royce. The Royce family are of Scotch and Irish extraction. The mother of our subject was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., November 23, 1824, and is still living, strong in mind and body. She makes her home in Bowling Green. Mr. Royce spent his boyhood days in Huron county, attending the common schools and working on his grandfather's farm in his leisure hours, the first money he ever earned being made in this way. On the death of his grandfather, however, the property was divided among the heirs and he was thrown out of employment. He was then about seventeen years of age, and with the few dollars he had saved he went to Toledo, Ohio, to seek employment and to carve out his fortune. He began in a very humble way, hiring out as a common laborer, and carrying plank into a chair factory to be modeled by more skillful hands into furniture, receiving for this work seventy-five cents a day. The grit and pluck of his sturdy Scotch ancestors were soon manifested in this young lad, for he made himself so useful that at the end of ten years he was still in the employ of the same company, but no longer as a common laborer. At this time he was chief engineer, at a salary of $110 a month. It was during the latter part of his services in this factory, that what Mr. Royce regards as the most important event in his life occurred. Almost every evening, as he went home from work, carrying his dinner pail, he would meet upon the street the then opulent wholesale grocer, Peter Berdan, returning after his evening meal to look after the interests of his large business. The quiet demeanor of this successful merchant attracted the attention of our subject, and he philosophized that even Mr. Berdan must have started in an humble manner, and concluded that others with sufficient tenacity of purpose could do the same. Evening after evening he passed the old merchant in his regular walk to the store, and gradually Mr. Royce formed his resolution to give up his salary and position and start in business for himself. Thus, without having the slightest knowledge of it, Mr. Berdan wielded a strong influence over our subject, who often points out this incident as an illustration of the unconscious power each individual in society exerts for good or evil upon the younger generation around him. With the courage of his convictions Mr. Royce resigned his position, and with money he had saved up purchased a horse and wagon, made his own harness, and began business as a huckster. This he carried on in Toledo, then removing to Bowling Green, where he rented a vacant room and started a grocery store. He hauled his entire stock of goods, about $150 worth, from Toledo at one load, in his one-horse wagon, put them up on the shelves at night, and at early dawn had the doors opened to customers. Thus the first great step in the career of one of the most successful men in Northern Ohio had been attained, and his first ambition, which was to have a business of his own, was gratified. It was on a small scale, to be sure, but from this humble beginning Mr. Royce has built up a large and flourishing trade. He sold out his grocery stock in 1884. Prior to this he had embarked in the grain business, buying a car load of corn, had it shelled by hand, and shipped it to Tontogany on the little railroad, which was, at that time, the only one running through Bowling Green, He was obliged to act himself as fireman in order to get this shipment to market at Toledo, and thus may well lay claim to being the pioneer grain shipper of that section of the county. Subsequently Mr. Royce built a small corn crib, which was afterwards converted into an elevator, run by horse power, which he operated alone for some years, finally taking in as a partner Mr. J. J. Coon, of Toledo. The manner in which this business has succeeded is best told by its present condition, this firm now owning two large elevators, besides a mill in Bowling Green and a mill in the following places: Tontogany, Custer, Hoyt's Corners, North Baltimore and Dunbridge. Mr. Royce has entire charge of the business, and has enlarged it from that one car load of corn, shelled by hand, to 110 car loads per week. Soon after selling out his grocery business, in 1885, Mr. Royce organized the banking firm of Royce, Smith & Coon, and opened a private bank in Bowling Green, which was reorganized in 1890, under the laws of the State as a stock company, with $100,000 capital. This is

one of the soundest financial institutions in Ohio, and Mr. Royce is its first and only president. He also owned the second oil well drilled in this county, but finding he had already all the business he could attend to, he soon disposed of his interests in that direction. He owns a large amount of property in Bowling Green, and erected what is known as the Royce building.

Our subject was married October 31, 1867, to Elizabeth Curson, who died in 1877. One child was the result of this union, Maud, who was born November 29, 1871, and is the wife of F. E. Whitker, a merchant of Bowling Green. The present wife of Mr. Royce, to whom he was married January 31, 1888, was Miss Hattie Cargo, and they have two daughters, Ethel and Bessie. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum, and is prominent in all philanthropic work and enterprises which have for their object the welfare of the community.

L. WOOSTER, North Baltimore. As the able cashier of the First National bank, of North Baltimore, of which he is also one of the organizers, the subject of this sketch holds a high place among the representative business men of his locality. He is of German parentage, his father, Mathias Wooster, having been born in the Fatherland in 1808, and his mother, Catherine Snellbaker, in 1812. They came to America in 1835, and the father followed the shoemaker's trade in Hancock county for many years. His death occurred in 1883, but the mother passed away eight years before, and the mortal remains of both were interred in Hancock county. They had ten children, of whom four are now living: Catherine married H. Earnest, a farmer in Putnam county; Eliza is the wife of W. H. Lawhead, a merchant in Fostora, and Margaret married A. J. Rich, a shoe dealer in Fostoria. Mr. Wooster, the youngest of the family, was born in West Independence, Hancock county, Ohio, October 12, 1855. His literary training was obtained at his native place, and at fourteen he went to Fostoria and became a salesman in the dry goods store of Weaver & Adams. In 1883, he engaged in the shoe business with Mr. Adams, and continued until 1887, when he was appointed postmaster at Fostoria by President Cleveland, there being nineteen applicants for the position. He filled his place creditably until 1890, when he resigned to fill his present responsible post. On October 28, 1879, Mr. Wooster was united in wedlock to Miss Amanda Emerine, who was born April 1, 1859, the daughter of the well-known banker of Fostoria, Ohio, Andrew Emerine. He was a native of Germany, born December 2, 1830, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Hancock county, Ohio, where they settled. In 1849 he embarked in the saddle and harness business in Fostoria, and later engaged in farming and in the brokerage business, but in 1880 he was elected president of the First National bank of Fostoria, and has since given his attention to the management of that institution. Mrs. Wooster was educated in Fostoria, graduating in 1878. Two children were born of her marriage: Laila, April 8, 1882, and Trude, December 15, 1887. The family residence, one of the most elegant homes in North Baltimore, was a gift to Mrs. Wooster from her father. Politically Mr. Wooster is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He and his wife are leading members of the M. E. church of North Baltimore, and are actively interested in all that tends to the advancement of the town.

W. M. TULLER, M. D., Bowling Green. Among the physicians of Bowling Green none bears a higher position in the respect and esteem of the community than does the subject of this sketch, who well merits the confidence the public reposes in him, and who has attained to success in his professional career by his force of character and devotion to his work. Dr. Tuller was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 7, 1848. On the paternal side he is of Dutch descent, John Tuller, the original American ancestor, having come from Holland some two hundred years ago. Roswell Tuller, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1794 in Connecticut, was a life-long farmer, and died in February, 1866, in Delaware county, Ohio. He married Nancy Thompson, who was born in 1797 in New York state, and died in 1876. Roswell Tuller was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which his father, also named Roswell, served as captain. Alvin Tuller, the Doctor's father, was a native of Delaware county, Ohio, born August 5, 1817; was married and engaged in farming there until after the birth of all his children, who were five in number, viz.: Adelbert D., a farmer in Wood county; Mary A., the widow of Isaac W. Yoakam, who was killed in Franklin county; one who died in infancy; W. M. and Milo A., living in Wood county. Mr. Tuller subsequently removed to Franklin county and in 1893 to Bowling Green, where the family still reside. His wife, whose maiden name was Elvira Maynard, was born in Franklin county, October 30, 1819, and was there married. Her parents, Stephen and Mary (Philips) Maynard, were both natives of Massachusetts, the father coming to Franklin county, Ohio, when he was nineteen years old. He was a farmer by occupation and lived to be eighty-three years old. The mother died at the age of thirty-nine years. They had four children—Matilda, Elvira, Darwin and Augustus. The Maynard family is of English and Scotch descent.

Until sixteen years of age our subject remained at home, attending the common school and assisting his father on the farm. He then entered Central college, in Franklin county, Ohio, and after completing the course taught school for six years, after which he began reading medicine with Dr. H. Hendrickson, of Columbus, Ohio. He subsequently took a course in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1876, coming immediately thereafter to Bowling Green and beginning the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been engaged. For the past eight years he has been the physician and surgeon for both railroads passing through Bowling Green—the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Toledo

& Ohio Central. He is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical association, the American Medical association, and also of the National Association of Railroad Physicians and Surgeons. Socially he affiliates with the subordinate lodge and encampment, I. O. O. F., with the K. O. T. M. and the Woodmen of the World.

Financially Dr. Tuller has been very successful. He was one of the number who drilled the first gas well in this locality and has ever since been connected with the company as an organizer, it proving a very profitable business. He is a stockholder in the First National bank at Dunkirk, Indiana. In politics he is a Republican, has held the offices of mayor and member of the city council, and has also been one of the board of city examiners of schools.

On July 4, 1871, Dr. Tuller was married to Josephine Mott, who was born July 24, 1846, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, daughter of Henry Mott, who was a sea captain. Their union has been blessed with five children: Willis Ray and Lillie May, living, and Jessie, who died when five and a half years old; Bertha, who died when two and a half years old, and one that died in infancy.

RUSH R. SLOANE, Sandusky. Rush R. Sloane, twice elected probate judge, was born September 18, 1828, at Sandusky, Ohio. His father, John U. Sloane, was a native of New York state and settled in Erie county, at Sandusky, in 1815. He was a good lawyer and attained success in the profession. His grandfather, William Sloane, was an officer in the American revolution and died for his country with English bullets in his body. The grandfather, with his brother, John Sloane, first settled and named the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, in 1764. The Sloanes were among the earlier English settlers of New England. His mother, Cynthia Strong, was a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of John Strong, of North Hampton, and her ancestor, Caleb Strong, was eighteen times governor of Massachusetts, and United States senator.

Mr. Sloane's earlier education was in private schools, and afterwards in the old Methodist seminary at Norwalk. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he entered the law office of Honorable F. D. Parish, who, with one exception, was the first and oldest lawyer who ever practiced at Sandusky and who succeeded Judge Sloane when he resigned the judgeship of the Probate court. Young Sloane remained in Mr. Parish's office for five years, during which time he became well grounded in the principles of the law; so when he arrived at the age of twenty-one, in September, 1849, he was admitted to practice. In 1852 he was admitted to the State Supreme court and the United States District, Circuit and Supreme courts. Upon his admission to the bar he entered at once upon an active general practice, at first alone; but later he formed a copartnership with W. F. Converse, which continued for five years. After the dissolution of this partnership he continued alone until 1857, when he was elected judge of the Probate court for Erie county. Upon the expiration of his first term he was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861. He accepted a position tendered him by President Lincoln as general agent at large of the Postoffice Department, with headquarters at Chicago. At this time Chicago had a population of about 50,000 people, and by purchase of property in the business section of the city Judge Sloane laid the foundation of his fortune. He was largely instrumental in securing the election of John Sherman to the United States senate the first time, in 1861, and again in 1866. In 1865 and 1866 he was chairman of the Republican State Central committee. In 1872 he left the Republican party and became a candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket, and since that time has been a Democrat. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Sandusky. Judge Sloane was a zealous opponent of slavery and he has the honor of preventing the kidnapping of six escaped slaves and was the only victim of the fugitive slave law of 1850. Judge Sloane has been most active in promoting the welfare of his native city, as well as the state's interests. He built the railroad between Columbus and Springfield, and was a director and one of the organizers of the railroad between Dayton and Cincinnati. The Mad River railroad, lying between Sandusky and Dayton, was built by him, and at different times he has been president and director in five railroad corporations. In recognition of his meritorious writings and donations, historical societies in several states have elected him to honorary membership. He is now the vice-president of the Firelands Historical Society of Ohio. Judge Sloane is a lawyer of much force and ability, always displaying marked energy and determination in his undertakings. He has amassed a liberal fortune He takes great pride in and has spent much money to beautify Sandusky. As a man he is gentle and charming in manner, always kind, considerate and congenial toward all with whom he is brought into contact.

In 1854 Judge Sloane married Sarah E. Morrison, of Rochester, New York, and by this union there were two sons, Thomas M. Sloane, a lawyer at Sandusky, and Frank G. Sloane, late of the firm of Schoepfle & Sloane. In 1870 his wife died, and in 1874 he was again married, to Helen F. Hall, of Elyria, Ohio. By this marriage there are two daughters, Helen S., now Mrs. John B. Ford, Jr., and Mary B., now in school.

CHARLES S. BENTLEY, Cleveland. The Honorable Charles S. Bentley was born at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga county, on the fifth of September, 1846. His father, Staughton Bentley, was a merchant, born in Ohio. The grandfather, Adamson Bentley, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Quaker stock. The latter came to Ohio the latter part of the last century, where he became one of the most prominent of the Early Disciple ministers. The Bentleys are of English descent. His mother, Orsey Baldwin, also a native of Ohio, was of English extraction and her ancestors settled first in Connecticut, at a very early period. In childhood young Bentley was sent to the common district schools, which he attended until he was eighteen years of

age, when he entered the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, now Hiram college. At the age of twenty-one he entered Hillsdale college, Michigan, where he took the classical course, and was graduated in 1870. He then went to Allegan, Michigan, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business for something over a year, and while in this business he began the study of law with Honorable B. D. Pritchard, known as the captor of Jefferson Davis. Later he went to Cleveland and entered the office of Judge Darius Cadwell, where he remained until his admission to the bar in the fall of 1872. He commenced practice in the office of Barber & Andrews, and in February, 1873, he removed to Bryan, where he formed a partnership with the Honorable Albert M. Pratt, under the firm name of Pratt & Bentley. This co-partnership continued until 1887, when Mr. Bentley was elected judge of the Sixth Circuit of Ohio for a short term of one year. At the expiration of this term he was elected for a full term of six years, at the close of which he declined a re-election. He then located in Cleveland and resumed the practice of law in partnership with Charles H. Stewart. To have a fair estimate of Judge Bentley he must be considered both as a lawyer and a judge. Before his elevation to the bench he was but little known beyond the counties near his home; but after assuming his judicial duties he became well and favorably known throughout the state, especially for his decisions, which were models of clearness and conciseness. There was no misunderstanding their scope, yet, withal, they were clothed in choice words, which marked the scholar as well as the jurist. Many of these decisions are found reported in the Ohio Circuit Court Reports from Vol. 111 to X. His associates on the bench, Judge George R. Haynes and Charles H. Scribner, both of whom served with him the entire seven years, early recognized his worth, and while these three judges presided over the Sixth circuit it was regarded by the bar of Ohio as one of the ablest courts in the state. The work of Judge Bentley contributed largely to placing the court upon this high plane. While he was on the bench the court of the Sixth circuit was called upon to deal with three notable subjects of litigation as to which the law was not well settled, viz.: petroleum, natural gas, and electricity (as a motive power). The introduction of electricity into cities for the propulsion of street cars was bitterly resisted, on the ground, among others, that it was destructive of property and the lives of persons and horses, and its use in streets would compel their abandonment by vehicles drawn by horses, and would be such a standing menace to all safety that franchises to thus use it were void, and injunctions to prevent its use were sought. All this caused much litigation and that court was to quite an extent a pioneer in dealing with these questions and aiding to settle the law of Ohio concerning them. While Judge Bentley was a member of that court it also had to deal with novel and intricate questions as to the legal power of an electric street railway company to obtain by condemnation the right to use jointly with a horse street car company parts of the established tracks of the latter, and as to the measure of damages therefor, and his opinions in these cases are especially important and interesting. His relations with the bar were always most cordial, and every member thereof was treated with the utmost courtesy. He was particularly kind to the young practitioner, and when he decided to retire and again take up his work at the bar there was universal regret that the circuit should lose his services, and he received many urgent letters from both political parties requesting him to reconsider his decision. But wishing to resume practice he persisted upon retiring. His rank at the bar before his elevation to the bench was second to none in his part of the state. He was recognized as a fighter, and when a lawyer knew that Bentley was on the other side of the trial table he well knew that every faculty would have to be alert, for nothing would be left undone which the interest of his client required. While he was a fighter, his methods were fair and only such as a lawyer with a high sense of the proprieties of his profession would employ. After retiring from the bench he became the senior member of the firm of Bentley & Stewart, at Cleveland, where he at once took rank with the leaders of the Cleveland bar, often being called in consultation in important cases. From his judicial experience he acquired the habit of looking at questions from both sides, and his services in consultation were most invaluable. Judge Bentley is dean of the Baldwin University Law school at Cleveland. He is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree.

In 1874 he married Isabel Kemton, of North Adams, Michigan, and by this union there is one daughter, now in the Women's college at Cleveland. In 1877 Mrs. Bentley died, and in 1890 he married Mary E. Logan, of Toledo. There is no issue of this marriage.

THOMAS M. SLOANE, Sandusky. Thomas Morrison Sloane, son of Judge Rush R. Sloane, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, July 28, 1854. He was prepared for college at Exeter, New Hampshire, in that ideal preparatory school—Phillip's Exeter academy—whose admirable curriculum has been at once the inspiration and the foundation of the broad and thorough scholarship of so many eminent men. Having completed the academic course, he passed the examinations for admission to Harvard university in June, 1873, and entered upon the literary course there in September of the same year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, receiving his baccalaureate degree in course. He then studied law for one year in the office of H. & L. H. Goodwin, of Sandusky, beginning in September, 1877. With this preliminary reading he entered the Law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1878, and was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in March, 1880. Upon receiving this degree he was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, and at once returned to his home in Sandusky. In May, 1880, he passed the required examination before the Supreme court and was admitted to the bar of the State. He began the practice of the law in partnership with E. B. King. He has continued

in the practice and won a good position at the bar. His success has been facilitated by the broad scholarship and clear understanding of the principles of the law, which served as the preparation for practice in the courts. Mr. Sloane was married June 22, 1881, to Sarah Maria Carswell Cooke, daughter of Pitt Cooke, a member of the Sandusky bar. The union has been blessed with two children, Rush R. Sloane, Jr., born October 25, 1884, and Thomas Morrison Sloane, Jr., born January 14, 1893.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, Defiance. William H. Hubbard, judge of the court of common pleas of the second sub-division of the Third Judicial district, residing at Defiance, is a native of Connecticut. His parents were Edward C. and Sarah Humphreys Hubbard, both of whom were mainly of English descent, although having some strains of French and Irish blood. The ancestors of our subject settled in Connecticut more than three centuries ago, and there their descendants continued to reside until his parents removed to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, in 1856. N. Hubbard, the great grandfather of our subject, was paymaster and quartermaster-general of the Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary war. Later he was a member of the Western Reserve Land company, and made frequent visits to the Territory of Ohio in the interests of the company. He was also a maritime merchant, whose ships were employed in trade with the West Indies. The ancestors of Judge Hubbard's mother were also prominent in public affairs and in the war of the Revolution. The sword of her maternal grandfather, still in the possession of our subject, tells of that unequal contest and testifies to the bravery of the wearer, in the inscriptions engraved thereon. Col. David Humphreys, his mother's paternal great-uncle, served on the staff of General Putnam, and afterwards on that of General Washington; and, after the latter became president, he acted as major domo of the executive mansion. The warm personal friendship between him and General Washington continued to the death of the latter. Colonel Humphreys was also minister from this country to Spain and Portugal. Both General Hubbard and Colonel Humphreys were original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. William H. Hubbard was born at Middletown, Connecticut, April 13, 1850. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, where his father continued to reside until his death, in 1893. His mother, brothers and sisters all remain in Ashtabula. His early education was obtained in the common schools, but, from the time he was nine years old until he entered the practical school of life, he was fortunate in being under the private tuition of the Rev. James Bonner, B. D., of Edinburgh university, Scotland; to whose skillful and loving training he ascribes, in a large degree, his powers of thought and analytical reasoning, as well as his love of study and of the best literature. He graduated at Eastman's Business college in 1866, and became an accountant and bookkeeper. In 1870 he was bookkeeper and assistant paymaster for the contractors who built the Ashtabula & Jamestown railroad, now part of the Lake Shore system. While employed with these various duties he was devoting his leisure time to the study of law, concluding his studies in the office of Sherman & Hall, Ashtabula. He was examined and admitted to the bar by the supreme court, at the term of January, 1871. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar of the United States courts for the Northern District of Ohio. And later, on motion of ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He began practice at Ashtabula and continued there until 1880. In 1881 he located at Napoleon, Ohio, and practiced there until he removed to Defiance in July, 1885, where he formed a partnership with the Honorable W. D. Hill, then member of congress from the Sixth district of Ohio, and one of the foremost lawyers of Northwestern Ohio. This association continued until 1892, when Mr. Hill removed, temporarily, to Montana. After practicing alone for about a year, Mr. Hubbard took into partnership with him Mr. J. H. Hockman, the firm being styled Hubbard & Hockman. This partnership continued until November, 1896, when it was dissolved by the election of Mr. Hubbard to the common pleas judgeship, which he now holds, and the simultaneous election of Mr. Hockman to the office of probate judge of Defiance county. Judge Hubbard's subdivision comprises the counties of Williams, Defiance and Paulding. As a lawyer Judge Hubbard has always been regarded as among the very best. He has been eminently successful as a trial lawyer, and is a most excellent advocate, possessing alike the power of making clear-cut statements of the law to the court, and great eloquence in the argument of his case to the jury, while never neglecting the facts of his case.

A well-known judge responds to our inquiry for information as follows:

"I know William H. Hubbard, of Defiance, well. He practiced before me when I was on the bench, and I have practiced with and against him since. He is a man of unusual mental powers and legal ability. He has a wonderful knowledge of legal principles. His first inquiry is always as to what the law ought to be in any given case, and having determined this to his own satisfaction, he rarely fails to produce an abundance of authority to demonstrate that such is the law. He is a man of genial manners, a very courtly and courteous gentleman."

Judge Hubbard is making a most excellent judge, and the bar of his district, wherever he has held court, are warm in their expressions of their high opinion of his ability, integrity, impartiality and fearlessness. In politics Judge Hubbard is a Democrat, but of late years, on account of the exactions of his practice, he has not taken an active part, beyond responding to some of the calls made on him for speeches in his own vicinty, during the fall campaigns. In his family relations he is most happy. He was married at a very early age, but his first wife lived only a short time. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Rev. James Moore, D. D., the Episcopal clergyman at Oberlin,

Ohio, but since deceased. The reverend doctor was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. Hubbard was born there. They have now three children, two daughters and one son, namely, Lucy Margaret, aged 14 years; Edward Moore, aged 12, and Clara Mannie, aged 10 years.

GEORGE E. SENEY, Tiffin. The bar of Seneca county has long been recognized as one of the strongest in Ohio, and Hon. George E. Seney is one of its leaders. He is the fifth generation in lineal descent from Solomon Seney, who emigrated from England and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1710. For more than a century succeeding that time the descendants of this first emigrant were prominent in public affairs in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. And during the latter part of the present century they have been among the conspicuous and able men of Ohio. Captain John Seney, a son of Solomon, was a man active in affairs of his State before the Revolution, serving several times as a representative of Queen Ann county in the Maryland house of delegates. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the colonial army with the rank of captain. He received promotion successively as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of a Maryland regiment. After the war he was again elected, and nine times re-elected, to the house of delegates. His abilities and activities were directed in behalf of the formation of a Federal Union. He was a member of the Maryland convention to frame a State constitution. He was also a member to the convention to which was submitted the question of ratifying the constitution of the United States. His voice and vote, with his whole personal influence, favored such ratification. He enjoyed the distinction incident to membership in the electoral college which chose George Washington a second time for president of the United States. His son, Joshua Seney, who was the grandfather of Judge Seney, of Tiffin, was not less distinguished in the last years of the colony and the first years of the State of Maryland. His fame rests secure in the annals of Maryland. He was elected three times to membership in the house of delegates, and was a worthy colleague of his father in that stately and patriotic body. He had the honor of being a member of the last Continental congress, and the first and second congresses of the United States after the formation of the Federal Union. He accepted a judgeship at Baltimore, which he resigned to make another successful race for congress. Mr. Seney died after that election before the congress,to which he was chosen,assembled. Joshua Seney, Jr., was the son of Joshua aforementioned, and the grandson of Commodore Nickolson through his mother. He was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, orphaned at the age of four by the sudden death of his father, and taken by his mother to New York to live in the family of her father, the commodore. His education received careful supervision. At the age of eighteen he filled the delicate and responsible position of private secretary to Albert Gallatin, his uncle, while the latter was a member of Thomas Jefferson's cabinet. He opened a law office at Uniontown immediately after marriage to Ann Ebbert and soon established himself as a lawyer. In 1832 he removed with his young family to Tiffin, Ohio, where he lived twenty-two years. He was clerk of the supreme court for several years and treasurer of his county four years. He possessed, in a high degree, the attributes of a polished gentleman, accustomed to the best society without having learned the practical uses and the value of money in the school of necessity. Judge George Ebbert Seney was the third child and eldest son of Joshua Seney and Ann Ebbert. He was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1832, and brought to Ohio by his parents the same year. His father and mother were educated and cultured and he was thus favored with unusual advantages at home. In the Tiffin schools he was prepared for the academic studies which he pursued in the seminary at Norwalk. He spent four years in this seminary when it was enjoying a season of great prosperity and its highest reputation under the presidency of Dr. Edward Thompson, who was afterwards a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother was a beautiful woman, whose life exemplified a high type of Christianity, and whose memory is blessed because of her abounding charities and unfailing goodness. For a brief period young Seney tried merchandising as the partner of his uncle, George Ebbert, in a bookstore. He, however, changed his plans and began the study of law in the office of Luther A. Hall, of Tiffin. From that time to the present his love of the profession has kept his purpose fixed and irrevocable. Assiduous study for two years qualified him for admission to the bar and he was admitted in 1853. After a partnership of two years with Mr. Hall, he established himself alone. A large clientage and a profitable business resulted. He was not long in establishing a reputation as a good lawyer—careful and strong in his pleadings; painstaking in his examinations of the law; capable and shrewd in the trial of a cause; able, eloquent and forceful in argument before a jury. At the age of twenty-six he was elected judge of the court of common pleas and served on the bench a term of five years with satisfaction to litigants and lawyers and honor to himself. It is an incident worth recording that Judge Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was the first lawyer to argue a case before him. While on the bench he grew in popular esteem as a lawyer, and after leaving it his field of practice was much enlarged. He prepared and published Seney's Ohio Code, a work involving large labor as well as much lawyer-like ability and facility of expression in writing. This publication is regarded a valuable aid to lawyers who practice in the State courts. Judge Seney's military record deserves brief mention. He was a War Democrat, uncompromising in his opposition to secession, unswerving in his devotion to the Union. On the expiration of his term as judge he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned first lieutenant, and, with the assistance of three others, recruited a thousand men in thirty-eight days. He

was appointed quartermaster and served two and a half years in the field, under Commanders Buell, Rosecranz, Thomas and Sherman. He was in the engagement at Perryville, Lancaster, Nashville and Knob Gap, and heard the guns at Stone River. He was with the regiment in the line of his duty at Chickamauga and Chattanooga and Franklin; and with Sherman in his triumphal march from Mission Ridge to Atlanta. He resigned in December, 1864, and resumed the practice of law. He has uniformly been a safe counsellor as well as a successful trial lawyer. Never an office seeker, he did not refuse to speak for his party in a political campaign or attend its conventions for the nomination of candidates. In 1856 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and later declined the appointment as United States district attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, tendered him by President Buchanan. In 1874, in spite of his protest, he was unanimously nominated by his party as a candidate for congress, but declining to enter the canvass actively, was defeated by a meager plurality of 139 votes. In 1876 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. He was president of the Democratic State convention assembled at Cleveland in July, 1887. In 1882 he accepted the nomination for congress and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected by increased majorities in 1884, 1886 and 1888, serving from March, 1883, to March, 1891, and declined to be a candidate for a fifth term. He was appointed to membership on the judiciary committee—a marked honor for a new member—and devoted himself to the public interests with the same fidelity which had characterized his devotion to clients or the prosecution of his own business. His more noteworthy speeches in congress were on the following subjects: Presidential Succession, Treasury Surplus, Trade Dollar Redemption, Internal Revenue, Taxation, National Bank Note Circulation, System of Bankruptcy, Against Government Interference in State School Systems, Refunding Direct Tax, French Spoliation Claims, Reconstruction of Federal Courts, and other relations with Canada. Twice during his congressional career the press endeavored to make him a candidate for governor, but his consent to be a candidate could never be obtained. He was strongly urged by many prominent men of his party as the compromise candidate for United States senator, when the contest between the supporters of Senator Pendleton and those opposed to him became bitter. The surprising strength developed by Henry B. Payne, giving him the nomination in caucus on the first ballot, alone prevented the consummation of the plan of the men who favored harmony. Again in 1890 the friends of Judge Seney supported him as the fittest man in the party to represent Ohio in the United States senate. Leading newspapers favored his candidacy and referred to his high qualifications; but a majority of the caucus voted for Calvin S. Brice on the first ballot. The judge remained a passive spectator of the contest, neither working for his own advancement nor declining the position before it was tendered. Soon after the close of his fourth and last term in congress he was one of three commissioners appointed by the secretary of the treasury to represent the government in the location of the public building at Kansas City, Missouri; and later he was appointed by the governor of Ohio a delegate from Ohio to the conference held in Chicago to consider the subject of unlawful trusts. As a citizen Judge Seney has promoted the interests of the town in various ways. Though not a member of any church, he has aided with his purse in the building of many and contributed unsparingly to the support of public worship. He has been successful in financial affairs and accumulated a competence for himself. He organized the Tiffin Savings bank in 1890 and has been its president continuously. He also organized the Tiffin Electric Light company and assisted in the organization of the Tiffin Gas Light company, and is the president of both corporations.

EDMUND R. KEARSLEY, Bucyrus. Major Edmund Roberts Kearsley is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Hetich) Kearsley, and was born in Harrisburg, Penn., May 18, 1816. His mother dying in 1821, he made his home with his grandfather, Samuel Kearsley, at Paxton, near Harrisburg, until 1825, when, at the age of nine, he went to Detroit to join his father, who had moved there. Major Kearsley comes from a line of ancestors whose patriotism has made them a part of our country's history. His grandfather, Samuel Kearsley, was a captain in the revolutionary war under the immediate command of George Washington, and a great favorite with the general. At Major Kearsley's home in Bucyrus is the sword worn by George Washington at Braddock's defeat in 1755. This sword was presented to Captain Samuel Kearsley by the general hinself. It is a sharp, three-edged French rapier, and on it is engraved the words:

"Draw me not without reason,
Sheathe me not without honor."

In the dark days of Valley Forge, when the soldiers of the revolution were in winter quarters there, suffering for food and clothing during the unusually severe winter, Capt. Kearsley and his equally patriotic wife, presented the needy soldiers with all the flour and meat they could spare from their own store. The report of this worthy and charitable act came to the ears of Washington, and the commander-in-chief was deeply touched at their generous act. He ordered the troops paraded at headquarters, and calling Capt. Kearsley from the ranks personally commended his past bravery and meritorious services as an officer and thanked him for his late generous act, and unbuckling his sword presented it to him. The sword descended to Samuel Kearsley's son, Jonathan Kearsley, who died in 1859, and a few years ago it came into the possession of his son, Major Kearsley, by whom it is treasured as a sacred remembrance of the sterling patriotism of his ancestor. Jonathan Kearsley, the father of E. R. Kearsley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, and for

a time was professor of languages at the college. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was captain of a company, and was on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, participating in the battles around Lake Erie until he lost a leg. He then returned to his home in Pennsylvania and in 1814 was appointed collector of internal revenue, a position which he held until he left for Detroit in 1821 to become receiver of public moneys for the state of Michigan, and also a member of the land board of that state until 1849, when he retired from public life. He was one of the prominent citizens of Detroit, was mayor of the city, and always took an active interest in building up and improving his new home, and to his work and influence much of the growth and beauty of Detroit to-day can be traced.

When, in 1825, Edmund R. Kearsley joined his father in Detroit, he entered the public schools there one that he attended in those early days being held in the officers' quarters inside the stockade, and the scholars amused themselves during recess by climbing over and around the pickets of the fort. Completing the course then taught in the Detroit schools, he attended school for a time at Utica, N. Y., and from 1829 to 1832 was a student of Kenyon college, in Ohio. This completed his collegiate education and he returned to Detroit to become assistant receiver in the Michigan land office under his father. He proved so thorough and efficient, that Major John Biddle, register of the land office, requested his transfer to his department and made him chief clerk of that important office, a position he acceptably filled until 1840, when his health failing from a too close application to his duties, he took charge of a farm of 600 acres in Oakland county, Mich., where he remained until 1847, his health being regained by his constant out-door work. He returned to Detroit and resumed active business, among other things superintending the construction of the Biddle house. Descended from military ancestors the same spirit pervaded him, and he took an active interest in organizing the Brady guards, and was captain of the company. This organization was pronounced by Gen. Scott to be the finest drilled company that came under his inspection. During the "patriot" disturbance of 1837-8, when a large party in Canada organized to become a part of the United States, the Brady guards were called out and mustered into the United States service and were in the government service nearly a year and a half, squelling disturbances and protecting our border. During this service Capt. Kearsley was appointed assistant adjutant with the rank of major. The United States forces were in command of Gen. Hugh Brady, after whom the guard had been named. They were composed of the best young men in Detroit, and during a severe winter's campaign the hardships of a soldier's life were borne by them, and their work performed so thoroughly as to elicit the highest praise from Gen. Brady. After the guard returned home, as the years passed, they retired from the company, the younger members entered other organizations, and the Brady guards were disbanded. But years later, Gen. Brady, while driving in Detroit, was thrown from a carriage, receiving injuries from which he died a few days later. Capt. Kearsley, who had removed from Detroit, when he learned of the death of their old commander and patron, returned there, and the old company, many of them then the solid business men of Detroit, turned out as the Brady guard for the last time and acted as a guard of honor in escorting the remains of their brave general to his last resting place in beautiful Elwood cemetery. During his stay at Detroit Major Kearsley took an active interest in the affairs of the city, for a number of years being secretary of the fire department and assistant chief engineer. He was also assistant quartermaster general of the state, and while in that position served with Capt. Ulysses S. Grant while he was located at Detroit. He remembers Capt. Grant as a mild, unassuming, but very efficient and painstaking officer. Mr. Kearsley was a thorough sportsmen in his younger days, and found recreation in hunting expeditions in different parts of the country, one of his favorite points being Crawford county, where he had relatives, and here he had been on annual hunts since 1834, forming many pleasant acquaintances in this then comparatively new country, so in 1851 he removed to Bucyrus, entering the office of his uncle, Charles Hetich, who was then county treasurer, and in 1852, he became deputy auditor under A. M. Jackson. His efficiency was so marked that in 1853 he was nominated and elected auditor, re-elected so overwhelmingly that at the expiration of his two terms he was nominated by both parties for a third term, a compliment which never before or since has been conferred on a county official in Crawford county. Under his supervision as auditor both the court house and county jail were built, and so closely was the work watched by him that at their completion there was not a complaint from a single tax-payer. During his service as auditor he was married on June 27, 1857, to Miss Martha C. Sweney, a daughter of Hon. George Sweney, ex-member of congress. Of this union there was one child, who married Elmer L. White, and their only daughter, Margaret, now makes her home with her grandfather, the little innocent brightening his declining years. Mrs. Kearsley died in March, 1873, and on Sept. 7, 1875, he married Miss Susan Phillips, of Genessee, Ill., but formerly of Bucyrus.

Since retiring from office in 1861, Mr. Kearsley has taken an active hand in public affairs, frequently assisting various county officers in arranging some important matter where his experience and skill have proven of the utmost value. He has served for years on the Board of Education and been appointed to numerous responsible positions. The most important was in 1862, when he was appointed the draft officer for this county, a very delicate position from the fact that the draft was very bitterly opposed by many in the county, and serious trouble was feared. But Mr. Kearsley never hesitated, and actuated by a sense of the patriotic duty imposed upon him, took personal charge of the entire matter, and the confidence the people had in his integrity did more than anything else to quiet the bitter feeling, and the draft proceeded quietly, Mr. Kearsley himself accompanying the soldiers to their camp at Mansfield.

In later years much of his time is devoted to looking after his business interests at Detroit and elsewhere, and his leisure is employed in assisting in all matters advanced for the best interests of Bucyrus. He is invariably called upon to preside at all meetings called in the interest of the city, and all improvements proposed find in him not only a cordial supporter, but a generous contributor. Besides this, no one bent on a charitable mission goes empty-handed from his door. And in these quiet, unostentatious acts of Christian charity he has a worthy and faithful ally and assistant in his wife.

His military instincts followed him to Bucyrus, and here he became the patron of the Kearsley Cadets, a well drilled military company, composed of the best young men of the community. To him also, "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and when a movement was set on foot to found the Bucyrus Memorial Library, it received his moral and financial support, and with his accustomed energy and generosity, ably assisted by his wife, the library was placed on a safe business basis, and stands to-day the last of his many successful acts, for the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Kearsley is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and takes a great interest in the meeting of that society. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and was for several years the master of Bucyrus lodge, and is a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He is also an Odd Fellow, passing through the chairs, and Kearsley Encampment of this city was named after him.

Long past the three score years and ten allotted to man he lives in his comfortable home, finding pleasure in his declining years in many a charitable act in aid of the deserving, or for the benefit of his city, his worthy wife responsive to his every generous deed, and ably counselling and assisting him. And of his later years it can truly be said, as in Goldsmith's Deserted Village :

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

ROBERT KINGSTON SCOTT, Napoleon. Gen. Robert Kingston Scott, a son of John and Jane Scott, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1826. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish, a stock that has produced some of the strongest characters known in American history. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native State until 1842, when he removed to Ohio and became a student in Central college, but left without graduation. He studied medicine at Navarre, Ohio, and subsequently attended lectures at Starling Medical college, Columbus.

In 1850 he crossed the vast territorial plains of the United States to California, where he engaged in mining and in the practice of his profession, which he continued until the spring of 1851. In the autumn of that year he returned to Ohio and located in the village of Florida, Henry county, resuming his medical practice, which he assiduously followed until about the year 1857. About this time having become financially involved by endorsing for a friend, in order to secure himself he took charge of a stock of merchandise, which he managed with such judgment and energy that, at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he had not only made his own losses good, but saved his friend.

In the fall of 1861, armed with a major's commission, he organized the 68th regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on November 29, 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and on the 8th day of February, 1862, took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson. In July, 1862, he became colonel of the regiment, and on October 3, 1862—although the youngest colonel in the division, Colonel Scott was assigned by General Ross to the command of a brigade for the purpose of engaging in the battle of the Hatchie River. Immediately after this battle the regiment was reorganized and became a part of the 17th army corps, then commanded by Major General McPherson, and from that time until the close of the war, Colonel Scott's history is inseparable from that of that celebrated corps.

On July 22, 1864, during the investment of Atlanta, when the left flank of the Federal army was surprised by the dash of General Hood, Colonel Scott was taken prisoner within a few rods and within a few minutes of the time when General McPherson was killed, and with other officers, carried towards Macon, Georgia. An event occurred on the way thither which shows the determined character of the man. The prisoners were being moved in the ordinary box or freight cars, under the guard of a portion of the Fifty-Fourth regiment of Virginia volunteers. The colonel was sitting in the doorway with his feet hanging out, and a Confederate soldier by his side. Observing that the latter was inclined to sleep, he quietly removed the cap from the soldier's gun, and at a favorable opportunity jumped from the car, rolling down an embankment sixteen or eighteen feet, where he lay for some time stunned by the fall, but on recovering, moved rapidly in the direction of the Ocmulgee River. For seven days he followed the course of this river in the direction of the Federal lines, living chiefly, meanwhile, on three army biscuits. For three days he was pursued by men and dogs; finally eluding these, he came suddenly at the angle of a road upon a citizen. Conversation ensued, which resulted in his being furnished with food, clothing suitable for a disguise, and a comfortable night's rest. The next morning he resumed his journey up the river, and while traveling along the bank well nigh beyond the reach of danger, he encountered a squad of Confederate soldiers guarding a ferry, by whom his disguise was penetrated. He was marched to the headquarters of General Granberry, commanding the neighboring post, thence to Forsythe, Georgia, and finally to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place he was exchanged, with some one hundred and fifty others, on the 24th of September, 1864. He immediately returned to Atlanta and resumed command of his brigade, preferring to share the toils, dangers and

honors of the field to the enjoyment of the "leave of absence," then tendered to all released prisoners. Colonel Scott accordingly accompanied General Sherman in his "great march to the sea," and only accepted leave of absence on arriving at Savannah. The movements of General Sherman through South Carolina were so rapid that Colonel Scott did not rejoin his brigade until it arrived at Goldsboro, North Carolina. From that point the command moved to Raleigh, where the news was received of the capitulation of the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston. After the great military review at Washington in May, 1865, this brigade was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there on the 10th of July, 1865, was mustered out of service. The officers of the Sixty-Eighth took occasion, on that day, to present to their honored chief (who had been officially made a brigadier-general on the 12th day of January, 1865, though serving as such during the most of the period of his colonelcy) a handsome gold watch. After an affectionate farewell from his men, General Scott, in obedience to instructions, repaired to his home in Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, there to await further orders. In the month of December following he was ordered to report to General O. O. Howard for duty; and on January 2, 1866, he received from that officer instructions to relieve General Rufus Saxton, then assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina. Previous to his assignment to duty in that State, he was made a brevet major-general for general good conduct as an officer. He arrived in Charleston and took charge of the Bureau on the 19th of the month, but under circumstances which required the exercise of the rarest tact and soundest judgment. He was informed that he had undertaken a task in endeavoring to bring order out of choas, which it was not in human power to accomplish. The situation was, indeed, disheartening. Abuses of various kinds existed; the whites were reduced to poverty, and Charleston was thronged with Freedmen, who, having been furnished with free transportation, had made their way to the city, as if it were an Eldorado in which they were to be supported by the general government. General Scott at once employed two steamers to remove this surplus population, and enable them to return to the homes they had abandoned on the coast. The privilege of free transportation was checked and a system of labor organized, which, it was believed, would do equal and exact justice between the employers and employed. For a long time, however, the adjustment of difficulties between the two classes seemed almost impossible. The old planters could not readily adapt themselves to the new order of things, while the Freedmen often failed to comprehend the obligations of a contract; nevertheless, these efforts were so far successful in satisfying both races, that in June, 1866, when an order came mustering General Scott out of service (he being absent at the time), a number of the citizens of Charleston telegraphed the president to rescind the order, which was promptly done, and in two hours after the return of General Scott he received a further order suspending the muster-out until the first of the following December.

When that time arrived the same gentlemen telegraphed the president asking the further suspension of the order, which was then entirely revoked, leaving him, with has rank, the only brigadier-general of the volunteer army of the U. S. not mustered out of service. But the organization of the labor system was not the least of the evils with which General Scott had to contend. Almost the entire population, from the seaboard to the mountain, was in a state of destitution. The crop of 1865 was short; provisions were lacking, and but for the assistance of the general government there would not have been enough corn or meat to prevent starvation. Similar destitution prevailed during the year 1866. The high price of cotton having induced planters to devote their attention chiefly to the culture of the staple without regard to the necessaries of life. The crop, however, was destroyed by the caterpillar, and the price having depreciated, the result scarcely repaid the cost of production. In the years 1867 and 1868, therefore, even greater destitution prevailed than before, and it was then that the extremities to which the people were reduced, led General Scott to visit Washington and secure the sanction of the president to a loan of three hundred thousand dollars from the appropriation for the support of the Freedmen to the people of the State at large. He, therefore, became the medium for advancing a large amount of provisions to the planters; the relief was timely, and afforded them the means of producing a sufficient crop for the succeeding year, and thus laying the foundation of permanent prosperity. He likewise exerted his influence in behalf of schools, and under his administration a large number of school edifices were erected and colored children taught.

In March, 1868, General Scott received from the Republican party of the State the nomination for governor. He formally declined the honor; but it being pressed by his friends, he was elected for two years by a majority of 46,000. In 1870 he was unanimously renominated, and after one of the most exciting political campaigns ever known in South Carolina, was triumphantly elected to fill the office for two years more by a majority of 34,000 votes.

He entered upon the performance of the duties of the position under circumstances which required the exercise of profound judgment, patience and moral courage. The majority of the white people of the State, led by their old, experienced political leaders, were not only opposed to him in politics, but were untutored concerning their duties as citizens of a reconstructed State; and no little prejudice —bitter and personal—embarrassed every step of his way, creating obstacles which made it extremely difficult to secure the proper officers to fill the various positions intended to co-operate with the executive in the administration of the affairs of the State. Gradually, however, he established a policy, and, notwithstanding many drawbacks, the wisdom of that policy is recognized by many of the best citizens of the State. The credit of the State was greatly im-

proved; public institutions fostered; public and private enterprises encouraged; peace assured, and a new foundation laid for the development of a greater career than South Carolina had ever before known, A firm believer in the spirit of the age, represented by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution, Governor Scott zealously sought to enforce the civil and political rights of all men, without respect to race, color or previous condition. And if he failed to solve this great political problem of the hour, the failure was due rather to the inefficiency of the instruments employed than to any weakness of his cause.

At the close of his second administration as governor of South Carolina he was in the very prime of life, forty-six years of age, and of exceptionally fine personal appearance. He had a commanding person that would be noticeable in any throng, being six feet two inches in statue, straight as an arrow and every way marked with a spirit of self-reliance which conquers difficulties. Brown hair, gray eyes and a broad forehead, with overhanging brow, and lines sharply drawn around the mouth reveal his Scotch-Irish ancestry, while his frank, western manner, suggestive conversation and progressive ideas point him out as an unmistakable American.

Although he is an excellent and entertaining conversationalist, with a good vocabulary at his tongue's end, yet he is not a fluent speaker in public. He always addresses himself to the subject in hand and wins, by common sense and hard facts, the victories which others frequently fail to accomplish with the mere graces of rhetoric.

As a man Robert K. Scott has made that mark in life which must command respect from all who admire energy of purpose, successfully employed. As a soldier his best tribute is written on the silver plate which adorns the flag-staff of the brigade so long commanded by him, and which records the names of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the first siege of Corinth, Bolivar, Iuka, second siege of Corinth, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Fort Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Munro raid, Bogachita, Meridian Raid, Big Shanty, Bush Mountain, Kennesaw, Nickyack, siege of Atlanta, Atlanta July 21st, 22d and 28th, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Milledgeville, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Charleston, Columbia and Bentonville.

When General Scott became assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau he took with him $100,000, the accumulations of his life up to that time, which he spent during his sojourn in South Carolina almost wholly for the benefit of the impecunious white people of the State; and had it not been for the rise in value of a few tracts of wild land which he possessed in Henry county, Ohio, he would have left the south well nigh improverished. His term of office as governor expired in 1872. From that time until 1877 he was engaged in the real estate business in the city of Columbia. On the 23d day of June, 1876, he was examined before the supreme court of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar of that State, but has never been actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1877 he returned to Ohio, and has, up to the present time, July 30, 1898, devoted himself to the improvement of his landed estates, and is now, at the ripe age of 72, enjoying the friendship and esteem of the friends of his early manhood, whom death has spared as the companions of his declining years.

GEORGE F. PENDLETON, Findlay. George Franklin Pendleton was born at the old Phineas Philbrook homestead, South Fox Island, Maine, September 27, 1840. His mother, Rachel, was a daughter of Phineas Philbrook, and his father, Darius Pendleton, was a son of James Gilkey Pendleton, all of whom were born in Maine. His parents were married in 1837, and moved to Hancock county, Ohio, in 1841. The Pendletons and Philbrooks are old English families, the first American ancestors of each being the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Oliver Cromwell. Major Brian Pendleton, the immigrant, was born in England in 1599, the same year as Oliver Cromwell. He removed to New England, bringing with him his family, in 1630, and lived first at Watertown, Massachusetts; was located at Saco, Maine, in 1665, and died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1681. His son, Captain James Pendleton of the King Philip war, was born in 1628 and died at his home in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1709. Caleb, son of Captain James, and from whom many of the eastern Pendletons are descended, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1669, and died there in 1746. He was the great grandfather of the great-grandfather (Gideon) of George F. Pendleton. James Pendleton, son of Caleb, was the father of Thomas Pendleton, who was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1719, and died in 1809, at the age of over ninety, at Pendleton's Island, near St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Thomas sold his Rhode Island property in 1755, and in 1769 removed with all his family, which was large, to Long Island (now Islesboro), Maine. He there purchased 700 acres of land from Gen. Samuel Waldo and made it his home. Some of his sons, among whom was Gideon, being ship owners at the outbreak of the war of the revolution, sought to keep their ships from falling into the hands of the British fleet, and before it entered Penobscot bay sailed to New Brunswick, where their ships were captured and burned by the British. The British also wrought great destruction to the Pendleton estate on the island. Gideon in 1814 was living at Islesboro, but a little later removed to New Brunswick. Gideon's wife was Matilda Gilkey, daughter of Squire Gilkey, of Islesboro. Her father was Irish and her mother French. One of Gideon's brothers was living in New Brunswick at the time he moved there. Gideon purchased Pendleton's Island, near St. Andrews, and he owned a tract of land on Deer Island and a large farm in Robinstown, Maine, on the St. Croix river. Many of his descendants still reside in New Brunswick. His son, James Gilkey Pendleton, was born in 1783 and married Elizabeth Philbrook, daughter of Joel Philbrook, son of Job Philbrook, of the fifth generation of Philbrooks in the United States. She was born in 1784 and died at the homestead in Licking county,

Ohio, in 1865. Her father, Joel Philbrook, was born in 1759 and died in 1820. Reference is made to the book entitled "Philbrick and Philbrook Families," published by the Rev. Jacob Chapman, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and to the families therein Nos. 56, 98 and 121. James Gilkey Pendleton removed to St. Albans, Licking county, Ohio, with his family about 1818, he having previously lived at Zanesville, Ohio, for a short time. In 1867 he died at his homestead, the same being part of the fruit farm now owned by his youngest and only now surviving son, John J. Pendleton. Darius, one of the younger sons of James G., and father of George F., was born in 1816. He followed the sea as a mariner in the West India and South American trade during his early manhood, and was a carpenter, builder and farmer in later life. In 1850 and 1851 he was a gold miner in California, and by his vote assisted in making it a free state. He was first lieutenant in Co. G, 118th O. V. I., in 1862–3 (see Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Vol. 8, p. 231), and later he was a colonel of one of the regiments of Hancock County Home-guards. He was fatally injured by a runaway team and died September 8, 1876. His brother, Joel Pendleton, was for thirty-five years the surveyor of Hancock county, Ohio. These brothers were of the eighth generation of the Pendletons in the United States, and were also of the eighth generation of the Philbrooks through their mother, her ancestor being Thomas Philbrook, the immigrant, born in 1583, in England; emigrated from Lincolnshire in 1630 to Massachusetts and died in 1667. His daughter, Martha, in 1667, married John Cass, the ancestor of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan. See Hist. Cen. Register VI, p. 246; Philbrook Fam., p. 10. Bond, the historian of Watertown, says that the homestead of Thomas Philbrook was on the northwest corner of Belmont and Lexington streets, Watertown, Massachusetts. His son, Thomas Philbrook, was born in England in 1624. He married Anne Knapp, daughter of William Knapp, of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1657, and settled at Hampton on lands now in Seabrook, which have remained in the family for 240 years. Thomas, Jr., came to Massachusetts with his father's family and died in 1700. His father was a young man in Lincolnshire before Oliver Cromwell was born in the adjoining county on the south, and when Shakespeare was composing his immortal plays. The family being of the dissenters, as were the Pendletons, left England the same year—1630—to seek a less turbulent home, and greater religious liberty in the New World. The habit of keeping full church and family records, and of making wills reciting much of the family genealogy, has made the task of tracing the Pendletons and the Philbrooks much easier to the genealogical fiend than in most early families. William Philbrook, son of Thomas, Jr., was born in 1670 and died in 1714. His son, Jonathan, was born in 1694 and died in 1743. Jonathan and his sons in 1743 had a shipyard and were shipbuilders in Bath, near where the custom house now stands. His son, Job, was born in 1729; was taken prisoner at fifteen, when plowing in a field, by the Indians, and was ransomed by the family. He settled at Vinal Haven, South Fox Island; became proprietor of Job's Island, one of the Islesboro group; lived there for many years and died at Vinal Haven about 1802. He was the contemporary of Washington, and was a farmer, carpenter, lumberman and often acted as a scivener in drafting legal papers for the early settlers. The old tide sawmill at the Philbrook homestead long since went to decay, and the roaring of the tide through the narrow pass to the swamp, as it for centuries ebbed and flowed, now bears no trace of a once busy lumber mart. Jeremiah, his son, was born in 1753 while he yet lived at Bath. Jeremiah married, in 1775, Sarah, daughter of Increase Leadbetter, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, and his brother, Joel, the same year married her sister, Mary. Sarah was born in 1758 and died in 1847, aged eighty-eight. Mary was born in 1761 and died near Etna, Ohio, in 1850, aged eighty-eight. Jeremiah and Sarah were the parents of Phineas Philbrook, whose daughter, Rachel, was the mother of George F. Pendleton. Joel and Mary were the parents of Elizabeth Philbrook Pendleton, whose son, Darius, was the father of George F. Pendleton. Jeremiah died in 1819. Increase Leadbetter, the common ancestor of the parents of George F. Pendleton, was a son of John Leadbetter, who lived to be very aged. The Leadbetters have been noted as a very long-lived people. A marked family resemblance exists between George F. Pendleton and some of the members of the present generation of the Leadbetters descended from John Leadbetter, although separated by branching off five or six generations ago. Phineas Philbrook, son of Jeremiah, was born in 1779; married Lydia Yonnge, daughter of Samuel Yonnge, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He died in 1838. She was born November 18, 1790, and died December 18, 1880, aged ninety. Rachel, daughter of Phineas and Lydia, and who was the mother of George F., was born May 2, 1816, and died July 24, 1844. She is buried at Benton Ridge, Hancock county. The Philbrooks were from time immemorial a seafaring people, and many of each generation lost their lives by drowning, or had them shortened by exposure in navigating dangerous waters. As a rule the families were very large. Their substantial diet was fish, potatoes, bread and gooseberry sauce.

George F. Pendleton, the subject of this sketch as above appears, is of the ninth generation from the first English immigrants who came to New England in 1630, through three of his four grandparents—James Gilkey Pendleton, Elizabeth Philbrook Pendleton and Phineas Philbrook. The writer does not know the geneology of the Yonnge family beyond the great-grandfather, Samuel.

To Dr. Cyrus H. Pendleton, of Hebron, Connecticut, and George Pendleton, of Belfast, Maine, and their co-workers, we are indebted, having used their genealogical notes and availed ourselves of their researches. The ancient coat of-arms of the Pendletons was the head of the roebuck. Some of the American families have retained it and occasionally display it.

George F. Pendleton spent his early boyhood on a new farm and helped to cut away and burn the heavy timber and prepare it for cultivation.

There his father lived with his second wife, Mary Ann Green Pendleton, and they raised up a large family. Zilpha, the only full sister of George F., married George Semler and they removed to Kansas, where she died, leaving a large family. John, the only full brother of George F., was a private in Co. G, 118th O. V. I., of the Civil war, and was killed on the skirmish line at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. He died unmarried. George F. Pendleton was also a private and later a corporal in the same company. He had at all times refused promotion from a private, but a vacancy having occurred he was by the colonel and his captain, as a joke, secretly promoted to eighth corporal and sent on duty with a squad of men, reporting to the quarter-master, who surprised him by telling him he was now an eighth corporal, and upbraided him for not wearing the chevrons, the insignia of office, as the army regulations required, and who with much ceremony proceeded to pin a pair on his sleeves, with the injunction that they must at once be sewed on and there remain. The title and office was retained to the end of the war. He served from August 19, 1862, to June 5, 1865. See Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Vol. 8, p. 231.

In the spring of 1856 he began teaching school, and closed a term of seventy-two days (boarding at his father's), at a dollar a day, before he had arrived at the age of sixteen. Part of each subsequent year was spent in teaching. He closed a term on Friday and enlisted on Saturday. As a boy he was never idle for a day. When not teaching or going to school, he worked at hard labor at whatever there was to do on the farm, or assisting in felling trees, hauling logs, lumber or stone, and assisting his father in his building contracts. Occasionally for a few weeks at a time he had the privilege of attending High school at Findlay. From a small boy he was in advance of his country teachers and was often for a good part of the term called upon to teach classes, especially in mathematics, too advanced for them. When he obtained his first certificate to teach it was taken as a matter of course by the examiners that he was too young to teach, and they said so. But as the law did not limit the age, it was granted, but reluctantly. He was a diligent reader of every work he had access to, having a preference for books of travel, history, the sciences, and general knowledge. From the old Ohio Circulating library he was well supplied.

In the army he carried a rifle in the ranks, always taking his turn on all details for picket, scouting or other duty, and in addition assisted the captain in his ordnance and clothing accounts with his men. He was on foot, sharing in all the long marches in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with the western division of the army in its march to Knoxville in 1863. The privations of that campaign were severe, at times almost a famine. Soldiers for days subsisted on parched corn only, and often to get even that had to steal it from the short rations allowed the working mules. While the 118th regiment was at Loudon Bridge, below Knoxville, in November, 1863, and the command was harassed and pressed by the enemy, George F. Pendleton was ordered to headquarters as a commissary head clerk for the brigade, and sent to Kingston, Tennessee, as chief clerk to the purchasing and issuing commissary there, where he remained as such by direction of the general commanding at Knoxville, and the commandant of the post, for fifteen months, and afterward was with part of Stoneman's command and in East Tennessee until the war closed. He taught school at Vanlue and McComb and elsewhere the year following and then in April, 1867, accepted the position of managing deputy collector of internal revenue under Cloys B. Wilson, collector for the district then composed of the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Van Wert, Mercer, Hancock, Hardin and Wyandot. For over two years he had the entire charge, making out and transmitting all the reports and making up the itemized amounts collected each day on each taxable particular. During this time the stamp laws as to liquors, tobaccos, cigars and other things were put in operation. Every report and account rendered to the different offices was made by him for the district. The duties were arduous, and yet such was his accuracy and care for details that, as in the commissary department, no paper or report was ever returned for correction or amendment. His spare time was devoted to the study of the law. He not only read the law books, but large portions of them were practically committed to memory. Until admitted to practice by the Supreme court at its December term, 1870, his habit was to read every Ohio case cited by the author of the book to sustain the text. This gave him, when admitted, a familiar knowledge of the whole body of the published case law in the state, much of which he is able to refer to by book, name of case, and page, without effort. He followed the Ann Arbor law course recommended by the university. For seven years he was a school examiner of Hancock county, commencing in 1867, and he did much to elevate the standard of qualification for teachers in that county, which has not since been relaxed. He was also for many years an examiner for the Union schools of Findlay. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Findlay on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 119. The Republicans had a large majority at the time. He served two years and was satisfied with the good he had done, and refused to be a candidate for further honors in that line.

On May 2, 1871, he was married to Emma F., daughter of George W. Galloway, Sr., of Findlay. She died without issue June 29, 1874. At the October election, 1871, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, and was re-elected in 1873, holding the office from January, 1872, to January, 1876, succeeding Hon. William H. Anderson, his law partner, and with whom he had previously read law. As prosecuting attorney he rarely had assistance, and was active in his efforts to reduce the costs in criminal trials. In 1876 he became the law partner of Hon. Henry Brown, who succeeded him as prosecuting attorney, and in whose office he for a time had also studied law. The firm was dissolved in 1877, and thereafter, until he went on the bench in 1883, he was alone in the practice. On November 14, 1877, he was married to Mary Belle

Sutphin, youngest daughter of Joseph Sutphin and his wife, Caroline Johnston Sutphin, of Middletown, Ohio. Mary Belle was born December 4, 1849, and was educated at Mansfield and Mount Healthy schools, after leaving the Middletown High school. They have four children: Charles Sutphin Pendleton, born February 27, 1879, graduated in Findlay High school in 1897 and since then attending Oberlin college, Ohio; Emma, born May 3, 1881; George F., Jr., born November 17, 1883, both in Findlay High school, and Chester, born October 23, 1888.

In 1883 Governor Foster had appointed Common Pleas Judge John McCauley, of Tiffin, to be a member of the Supreme Court commission, which made a vacancy in the office of Common Pleas judge. Hon. Luther M. Strong was appointed to fill the vacancy until the election. He was also nominated by the Republican convention to fill the unexpired term of one year and more. At a spirited convention held at Bowling Green by the Democrats, Hon. Henry W. Seney, of Kenton, Hon. Warren P. Noble, of Tiffin, and George F. Pendleton were the principal candidates, and George F. Pendleton was nominated by a fraction of a vote. He was elected by a majority of 1,010, running much ahead of his ticket. His majority in Hancock was 719, being 292 greater than Gov. Hoadley's, who headed the ticket. His commission dated from October 25th, and as Judge Strong was then in the midst of a term of court he began his duties succeeding Judge Strong on November 7th. At this time the judicial force in the sub-division was inadequate and the dockets in all the counties were overcrowded with cases ready for trial. Judge Pendleton diligently set about to remedy this, and he during the first year held open court 135 successive week days, with almost constant evening sessions. Before the close of the year the dockets were much reduced in all the counties where he held court. He was re-elected in 1884, having had no opposition in the Democratic convention which nominated him. Hon. Asher Cook, a very able lawyer and accomplished gentleman of Perrysburg, was his Republican opponent. By untiring effort made the last few days before the election, Judge Pendleton was re-elected by a majority of 259. His majority in Hancock was 717; Mr. Cook's in Wood was 1,177. It was a presidential year, and for many years the sub-division had been giving Republican majorities in such years. His term closed February 9, 1890. Prior to the creation of the Circuit court, Judge Pendleton was also a district judge, with practically the same jurisdiction that the Circuit judges now have. Judge Pendleton's work on the Common Pleas bench, during the six years and more that he was a judge, has not, in efficiency and satisfaction given to litigants and their attorneys, been excelled in Ohio. Others have been much better lawyers and have dispatched business faster, and yet withal with much more friction. His course of reading as to the admissibility and competency of evidence was such as to enable him in the trial of cases to rule promptly and with almost unerring certainty, without wasting the time of the court in needless discussions during the trial. He was never, so far as our knowledge goes, reversed for error in letting in or excluding evidence offered at the trial. No criminal cases tried before him were ever reversed. He was never harsh with attorneys, however aggravating they became when losing temper in the heat of an exciting trial. The reasons for his rulings were almost always given in brief, and when challenged, the authorities relied upon were cited from memory. He never lost his temper either as a judge or as a lawyer in the trial of a case. He never allowed himself to get biased in any case by suggestions made outside of open court, which is a very common evil to be deplored. Good judges often run amuck by idle tales which are lopsided. So equable is his temperament that he was never known to give way to any outburst of passion. And yet he is slow to act ordinarily, rather too slow for those who rush matters in this fast age. These criticisms have been offered by way of an autobiography, and are deemed to be fair and just. He says he prefers to be slow in order, if possible, to be accurate. As a judge his policy was not to unduly hurry or embarrass attorneys in the course of the trial, or to make them feel that the court was against them, but to encourage the best energies they possessed to maintain the position they were advocating. The essence of justice, in his view, depends upon full and unhampered argument. He says that he has often received new ideas from the greatest reputed num-scull at the bar. Young men in this fertile age should not be sneered at or repressed for alleged greenness, for they, if meritorious and diligent, soon forge ahead into the places of those who now chide them. He refused to allow his name to go before the convention for a further nomination and resumed the practice of the law at Findlay.

Since the death of his late partner, Judge M. C. Whiteley, he is the only resident of the county who has been a Common Pleas judge. Since leaving the bench he has enjoyed a fine practice in all the courts of record, and has taken a prominent part in many cases involving large interests and varied complications, and he has been very successful at the bar. His opinion is much sought by other members of the bar, and when the interests of a client are not involved it is given with the same candidness and disinterestedness as if given to a client.

Though devoted to the practice of the law as his only vocation, he has taken time to keep abreast of the age in all matters of common and general information. Being the president of the Symposium, one of the leading literary clubs of Findlay, for the year just closed, and at all times a leading and active member, and also a member of the Twentieth Century club, composed of gentlemen only, and those who are adepts in debate and wherein all questions that are mooted except partisan politics and denominational religion, are freely and thoroughly discussed by essays and verbal debate, he has had the opportunity and practice requisite to enlarge and enlighten the understanding. In person he is rather below the average height and size of his ancestors of the Pendleton and the Philbrook lines, his height being five feet eight inches and his average weight 175 pounds. He is a member of the

First Presbyterian church of Findlay, having joined it March 4, 1870, and is now (July, 1898,) president of its Board of Trustees.

JOHN VOGT, Deshler. Hon. John Vogt, at this time (1898), postmaster at Deshler and ex-senator for the 33d district, is one of the best known and popular men of Northwestern Ohio. Mr. Vogt is in all respects a self-made man, and to talk of the early days of his career is simply to recount the struggles and tribulations of life in Northwestern Ohio at that time, to those "not born with a silver spoon in the mouth," but possessing indomitable energy and a stout heart, he won his way over many obstacles that would have been discouraging to one of faint heart. He obtained his education in the Toledo public schools, the German Lutheran parochial schools and finished up with a course in the Toledo Business college. He embarked in the mercantile business at Deshler at an early date in life, and conducted a successful business until nominated by the Republicans in one of the hottest contests in the history of the party and elected by a pronounced majority. He made a most worthy record as senator and was renominated by acclamation for a second term, but in the great Democratic wave that swept over this State senatorial district in that year, 1896, he was defeated with the balance of the senatorial ticket. He has been township treasurer and member of the Deshler school board, and is always at the front in any enterprise tending to advance the interests of his town and county. At one time he was nominated by the Repubiicans in that Democratic stronghold of Henry county for county treasurer, and whittled down the majority of his opponent to the last point. He was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster at Deshler, and is now serving in that office in his usual satisfatory manner.

MICHAEL DONNELLY, Napoleon. Judge Michael Donnelly, a prominent member of the Henry county bar, is one of the well known and able attorneys in Northwestern Ohio, was born in Washington township, Henry county, August 18, 1856, and was a son of Peter and Alice (O'Hearn) Donnelly; his father being a well-known and well-to-do farmer of that section. Both his parents were born in Ireland and came to America over a half a century ago.

Like a large majority of the men of brain and success of to-day, the subject of this sketch spent his early life on the farm of his father, attended "district school" and later attended school at Adrian, Mich. About this time he obtained a wider range of vision on the opportunities and importance of life, and stimulated by a stout heart and good constitution, resolved to take a position higher up on the ladder of fame and fortune.

He completed his education in Ohio university, graduating in the class of 1874. He began the study of law with the Hon. Justin Tyler, of Napoleon, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1880. The following spring, in April, 1881, he associated himself, in the practice of law, with his perceptor, under the firm name of Tyler & Donnelly, which partnership was eminently successful and satisfactory, and terminated on the election of Mr. Donnelly to the office of probate judge on the Democrat ticket in the fall of 1887. He made one of the best officials in that office that Henry county ever had, and was re-elected in 1890 with a majority of 1,000 more than at his first election. On his retirement from office he opened an office alone, and his old friends and clientage quickly returned to him. Judge Donnelly, while in no ostentatious way, but as a man of public spirit, has always been active in local, State and national politics, and is a firm believer in the principles of his party and advocates party discipline. For some time he was a member of the Democratic central committee and has done his full duty in each and every campaign. At the judicial convention at Napoleon, on August 4, 1898, Judge Donnelly was nominated by his party as their candidate for common pleas judge for the third subdivision of the third judicial district, which district has a normal Democratic majority of 2,000.

Judge Donnelly was married in 1887 to Miss Mary McGurk, of Sandusky, O., and they have five children—Irene, Cyril, Gerald, Justin and Edwin, and the family occupy one of the pleasant homes for which Napoleon is justly noted.

The judge is prominent in the local affairs of his home town, and takes great interest in her welfare, and is a director of the Citizens' bank of that place. On the projection of the D. & L. Northern railroad, Judge Donnelly took a very active part in its location, and it was through his offorts and zeal largely that the road was secured for Napoleon, and it has been a great help to the city. The same also holds true in all other matters in Napoleon. When the people want success and help, the name of Judge Donnelly is always one of the first mentioned on the list to push the good work along.

JOHN D. SNYDER, Findlay. Hon. John D. Snyder, at the present time (1898) probate judge of Hancock county, was born on his father's farm in Seneca county, June 5, 1859. His parents were William and Mary A. (Swander) Snyder, who had been residents of that county from about 1840. The father of William Snyder, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Daniel Snyder, who was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was of Swiss extraction, the family first coming to America before the war for independence. They located in Eastern Pennsylvania, where William Snyder was born. He was the only member of the family who ever came west of the Alleghany mountains to locate permanently, and he made the trip from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to Tiffin, in 1840, on horseback, just after arriving at his majority, his birth being in 1819. William Snyder was a farmer and miller and was a man of influence in the community in which he lived. He was for many years a trustee of Heidelberg college, Tiffin, and was an elder in the church for nearly forty years. He was a most exemplary,

righteous man, and just in all his affairs. In the spring of 1883 he retired from the milling business and located at St. Louis, Michigan, where he died July 24, 1893, after passing a diligent and most useful life.

Judge Snyder's mother was also of Swiss extraction. The founder of the Swander family in America was Frederick Schwander, who emigrated from the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1732. He was accompanied to the place of embarkation from his home, six miles distant, on foot, by his father, aged eighty, and his grandfather, aged one hundred and four. Frederick Schwander Swander landed in Philadelphia and purchased a tract of land upon which a part of the city of Allentown is now built, and a part of which property is still owned by his descendants. Frederick Swander's son, Jacob Swander, also married a Swiss wife, in July, 1775. In the month of June, 1776, he enlisted in the revolutionary war and several months after his enlistment his first child, John Swander, was born, and he did not see this son until after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at which time his son was six years old. This child, John Swander, was the grandfather of Judge Snyder, the subject of this sketch. John Swander moved to the vicinity of Tiffin about 1840, where he bought a large tract of land. He was one of the wealthiest farmers in that section, and built one of the first brick residences in Seneca county.

Judge Snyder spent the early days of his life on the farm and attended the district schools until he was thirteen years old, when, in order to procure the further means to educate himself, he "hired out" as a "farm hand." He taught his first term of school while in his sixteenth year, and after working, teaching and studying for several years, he entered Heidelberg college, from which institution he graduated in 1882 in the classical course. Later in the same year he went to Dakota and became one of the founders of the Fargo Evening Post, a daily paper. He remained there but a short time when he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted for some years before when the opportunity offered, and on removing to St. Louis, Michigan, he was admitted to the bar in 1884. He remained there in the practice of his profession until 1887, when he located in Fostoria. He was elected city solicitor of Fostoria in 1895 and held that position until he resigned to take his office as probate judge. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republicans of Hancock county as their candidate for probate judge, on the fifth ballot, and after one of the hardest political contests in the history of the county. He was elected by a majority of sixty-eight out of a vote of over 11,000 and was the only Republican elected who was opposed by a Democrat on the fusion ticket, and is now serving his first term in that office. The Probate Court, in a county like Hancock and a city of the importance of Findlay, requires for its judge a man with a broad range of legal knowledge and business judgment of a high order. No other branch of the judiciary stands so near to the interests of the people as does the Probate court. It is, therefore, a pleasure to record that Judge Snyder possesses the ability, legal qualifications and business capacity, and has within him that sense of justice and right, to a degree seldom found in a man in that office, and attorneys and administrators of estates alike unite in testimony to his sterling worth.

In June, 1885, Judge Snyder was married to Miss Rose Mussetter, of Fostoria, daughter of Levi D. Mussetter, one of the oldest and best known citizens of that place. They are well known in social circles in Findlay and Fostoria, and have a pleasant home, where the mother of the Judge, who now lives with him, and their two daughters, Evelyn, aged twelve, and Marguerite, aged ten, complete the family circle.

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WILLIAM JARIUS GILLETTE, Toledo. Dr. William J. Gillette was born October 9, 1857, in Tiffin, Ohio, and is a son of Erastus G. Gillette and Jane F. (Norris) Gillette. His father is of Scottish ancestry and a native of New York. His mother is a Canadian by birth, and both parents at this time (1898) are still living, being residents of Toledo and enjoying all their faculties to a remarkable degree, the father being seventy years old and the mother sixty-five. When the subject of this sketch was quite young his parents moved from Tiffin to Fremont, where Dr. Gillette obtained his early education. His father was a pedagogue by profession and followed teaching for some forty years. Dr. Gillette graduated in the High school at Fremont in the class of '76. He chose the profession of medicine and surgery and immediately upon his graduation from school began study with Dr. D. H. Brinkerhoff and Dr. George E. Smith at Fremont. Drs. Brinkerhoff and Smith dissolved partnership soon after and Dr. Gillette continued his reading with Dr. Smith. After choosing his course of reading, he took a thorough course in medicine and surgery in the Western Reserve Medical college at Cleveland, teaching school at intervals to pay his way through, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1879. After graduation he located in practice at Millersville, Ohio, where he remained for three and one-half years. He then went to Germany and took a course in the University Gottington, one of the most renowned institutions of the old world. On his return to this country he located at Bettsville, Ohio, in 1884, and remained at that place four years, at which time he was offered a lectureship on gynæcology in the Toledo Medical college, which position he accepted, and took up his residence in Toledo, where he has resided and remained in continuous practice ever since, except when abroad studying. In 1889 he went to Boston and spent several months in the Murdock hospital, with Dr. E. W. Cushing, and from there went to Birmingham, England, where he took the first course in gynæcology, under Professor Lawson Tait, which that renowned surgeon gave in Queen's college. On his return home he resumed his work in the Toledo Medical college and his practice in Toledo, and it is unnecessary to say, by his diligence, research and study in the eminent schools mentioned, he has be-

come one of the most able, thorough, best equipped and successful physicians and surgeons in Ohio. In 1897 he again returned to Europe and spent several months in Berne, Switzerland, with Professor Theodore Kocher, no doubt to-day the greatest surgeon in Europe. He also attended the International Medical congress in Moscow, Russia, as well as seeing the work of some of the other most eminent surgeons of Europe, including Czerney, of Heidelberg; Kraske, of Freiburg; Madalung, of Strassburg, and others. Dr. Gillette now holds the chair of Abdominal and Clinical Surgery in Toledo Medical college, which institution he has been largely instrumental in building up, and he is pronounced one of the most forceful, able, clear and thorough lecturers and instructors in Ohio. This, together with his literary work and the remarkable success of his many surgical operations, has made him widely known. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical association, the Northwestern Ohio association, and is president of the Lucas County Medical society, and besides belongs to the Toledo Medical association.

Dr. Gillette was married December 18, 1884, to Miss Charlotte A. Stackhouse, daughter of Benjamin Stackhouse, a well-to-do farmer near Bettsville, Ohio. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living.

GEORGE DONNENWIRTH, Bucyrus. President of the Bucyrus City bank.

J. H. ROBINSON, Bucyrus. Cashier of the Bucyrus City bank.

W. A. BLICKE, Bucyrus. Assistant cashier of the Bucyrus City bank.

JESSE SNODGRASS, Kenton. Dr. Jesse Snodgrass was born at New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio, June 7, 1841. His father, David Snodgrass, was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and was a son of Jesse and Jane (Atkinson) Snodgrass. His father, David, was born February 23, 1815, and his grandfather, Jesse Snodgrass, Sr., was born February 1, 1784, and was of Irish ancestry. In 1812 Jesse Snodgrass, Sr., married Jane Atkinson, who was descended from one of the old families of the Keystone State. Soon after their marriage they located in Mercer county, Pa., and the war of 1812 being then in progress, Jesse Snodgrass, Sr., left home and volunteered in the service, fighting with his company in the celebrated campaign on Lake Erie. In 1825 he came to Muskingum county and made his home in this section until 1846, when he located in Monroe county, Iowa. Ten years later he engaged in the mercantile business at Albia, that county, and during the active years of his life was one of the most progressive and wide-awake business men in the county. He lived there until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. His wife departed this life in 1862, at the age of seventy years. The father of our subject, David Snodgrass, located in Kenton in 1845, and in company with William Gilmore opened the first boot and shoe store in the city of Kenton. In 1851 he was elected to the legislature, serving his constituents satisfactorily for one term, but positively refused to become a candidate for the ensuing two years, although he was urged to do so by his many friends. On the first call for troops by President Lincoln, David Snodgrass promptly responded and enlisted as a member Company D, Fourth Ohio Infantry, serving faithfully and well until February, 1862, when he was detailed to raise troops for the service. While thus engaged he recruited Company H, of the Seventy-Fourth Ohio Infantry, of which he was soon made lieutenant. At the battle of Stone River, which soon followed, he was taken prisoner, being confined in Libby Prison for three months, and for bravery and meritorious service, rendered in the last battle, he was promoted to a captaincy. He remained at the front until April 26, 1864, when he resigned his commission on account of injuries which he received while participating in the battle Chickamauga, and which rendered him unfit for further active duty. After the war David Snodgrass began farming, and in 1870 was elected a member of the county board of commissioners, being active in building the first pikes in Hardin county. Altogether he has been one of the foremost citizens of Hardin county. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and is now living a quiet, retired life in the city of Kenton. The mother of Dr. Snodgrass, Catharine Snodgrass, is a sister of the late Dr. W. H. Phillips. She died May 30, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. Had she lived until December, this year, she would have lived a married life with the father of the subject of this sketch sixty years. Dr. Snodgrass was four years old at the time the family removed to the village of Kenton, consequently his literary education was completed in the schools of that city. Very soon thereafter, being desirous of following a professional life, he began the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. Phillips. However, in 1862, he entered the army with his father, as a member of Company H, 74th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon after detailed on the medical staff, serving in that capacity for about a year. He was then appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighth Tennessee, where he remained until the establishment of peace. He participated in the battles of Stone River and Knoxville, Resacca, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; also Entoy Creek, Ga.; Columbia, Tenn.; Town Creek, N. C., and Fort Anderson, N. C. On the close of the war Dr. Snodgrass at once entered the Bellevue Medical college of New York, from which he was graduated in 1867. He returned to Kenton and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, where he has been one of the most successful physicians in Hardin county, and stands very high with his brethren throughout the State. He was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners under President Harrison, and served during that term as president of the board. He is at present a member of the same board, having re-

ceived his appointment by President McKinley. He was secretary of the Hardin county Medical society during the years of 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was assistant secretary of the Ohio State Medical society, and in 1892 served as president of the Northwestern Ohio Medical association. He is now a member of the Ohio State Medical and American Medical associations.

In addition to his extensive practice Dr. Snodgrass is interested in many of the leading industries of that city, being a stockholder in the Kenton Lock Works, and has money invested in other enterprises of importance. He is a Knight Templar, companion in the Loyal Legion, and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Snodgrass has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his city, and has been active and influential in contributing to its growth and prosperity. He has been twice married. His first union was solomnized in 1869 with Miss Emma, daughter of William Coggeshall, of Springfield. She died in 1877, leaving a son, William C. Snodgrass, who was graduated from the Rush Medical college of the class of 1896, and is an able practitioner. In 1885 our subject married Miss Lillian Dum, of Kenton, and they have become parents of two bright girls—Helen and Catharine. Dr. Snodgrass has always been a staunch Republican, actively alive to the interests of his party, but never desired to hold office, preferring the quiet and noble work of his profession. He is socially popular and has a wide circle of firm friends and admirers.

AARON BLACKFORD, Findlay. Aaron Blackford, one of the oldest, most able and venerated attorneys of the Hancock county bar, is a man of sterling character, the personification of honor and integrity, and ranks as one of the brainiest men in the profession in Ohio.

GILES E. HUSTED, Toledo. Giles Edward Husted, local freight agent of the Lake Shore railroad, has been a resident of Toledo since July, 1890. He formerly acted in the same capacity for the Lake Shore at East Buffalo, where he was stationed for four years. Mr. Husted has been in the service of the Lake Shore company for twenty-five years, beginning in 1873 as a clerk in Buffalo. He was employed in various minor capacities in Buffalo until 1876, when the East Buffalo station was opened. He was transferred there, and in 1882 became chief clerk, and in 1887 agent. He came to Toledo to succeed W. L. Stowe, who resigned after eighteen years of service as freight agent for the Lake Shore road. Mr. Husted is a thorough railroad man, having learned his business in an excellent school. He began at the bottom rung and now enjoys the confidence and esteem of his employers and fellow-officers of the road. Mr. Husted was born in Buffalo, New York, in December, 1853, and was educated in that city. At the age of fifteen he began to earn his own livelihood, and for five years previous to his railroad connection he worked in the Manufacturers & Traders' bank, of his native city. He was married in 1876 to Miss Julia Murray, of Buffalo. They have four children, Ralph, Florence, Clark and John, the first named with Paddock, Hodge & Co. The parents of Mr. Husted were Giles and Elizabeth (Clark) Husted, both now deceased.

PATRICK H. DOWLING, Toledo. President of the Toledo Transfer Co.

DR. H. A. TOBEY, Toledo. Dr. Henry A. Tobey, superintendent of the Toledo State Hospital since its establishment, has given to Ohio the model institution for insane of the world. Previous to coming to Toledo Dr. Tobey had a considerable experience in similar institutions, which eminently fitted him for the almost unique work to be undertaken here. He was a pupil of the great Dr. Richard Gundry, who spent twenty-three of the best years of his life in the asylums of Ohio and shaped their character, and who was driven out of the State by the baneful influence of partisan politics in 1878. Dr. Gundry was the first man in America to raise his voice in behalf of the insane confined in the asylums and to practice the abolishment of mechanical restraints, and the use of continued solitary confinement. As a result of the work started by him there is hardly an asylum in the nation but where there will be found a considerable number of patients who are allowed the free use of the grounds, and a still larger number who are engaged in useful occupation. The number strapped, caged in cribs or kept in solitary confinement has become a very small portion of the household. Dr. Tobey was the assistant physician at the Columbus State Hospital, of which Dr. Richard Gundry was the head, for three years.

The Toledo State Hospital was the pioneer undertaking of its kind in the world. Being built on the cottage plan it was at once made a subject of ridicule all over the country, as few specialists favored the plan. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Foraker, in 1886, the Toledo Hospital was opened and several hundred patients were in its care, with Dr. Tobey as its superintendent. With the exception of one year he has had charge of the hospital since it was open, and under his guidance the cottage plan, with the modern method of treatment, has proved its superiority over the ancient prison like structure and harsh plan of controlling the unfortunates. The Toledo Hospital grounds resemble a mammoth pleasure park containing a village of industrious and happy people. Under the light of a broader civilization, with improvements, inventions and advanced scientific knowledge, darkened minds have been restored. Very much of the renown achieved by the Toledo Hospital is due to Dr. Tobey. There is now no necessity of repeating the advantages of the system of this famous institution. The fact that all hospitals are adopting many of the methods there employed, is evidence of the wisdom of the undertaking. Dr.

Tobey is a thorough believer in these modern ideas, and by natural gifts and long experience is well equipped for the work he has undertaken.

Henry A. Tobey is the son of William Tobey and Ada A. Brooks, of New York, both now deceased. Dr. Tobey was born April 6, 1852, in Union county, Ohio. His father came to Ohio over sixty years ago. He was a pioneer farmer of Union county. When Henry Tobey was twelve years old the family moved to Mt. Victory, Hardin county, where for over fifteen years his father was engaged in the grocery business. At the age of 17 he began to earn his own livelihood. He worked at farming summers, went to school in winter. He peddled pumps and learned the carpenter trade. At the age of 20 he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Watt & Snodgrass in Kenton, Ohio. He attended lectures in the Miami Medical college, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the spring of 1875. For two years he practiced medicine in Sidney, Ohio, and in 1877 was appointed assistant physician of the Columbus State Hospital, where he remained three years. In 1880 he succeeded to the Dayton asylum, where he served as superintendent for four years, afterwards going into the general practice of medicine in Lima, Ohio. Two years later he came to Toledo to accept the appointment of superintendent. Dr. Tobey, besides being an eminent physician, is also of a mechanical disposition. He has invented a number of exceedingly ingenious devices, among them a water heater for institutions. These have been made in large quantities by the National Supply company for Dr. Tobey. Perhaps the most important of his inventions is a gas meter, which was purchased by the Standard Oil company, and is now used almost exclusively by them. Dr. Tobey is interested in the Bowling Green railway and the old St. Paul church property. He is a member of the Toledo club. He was married in 1881 to Minnie G. Conklin, of Sidney, Ohio, who has given him three children, Helen, Alice and Louise.

JAMES H. DAY, Celina. One of the circuit judges of the Third Circuit Judicial district.

REV. EDWARD HANNIN, Toledo. Rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Toledo.

M. D. AVERY, Toledo. "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." Putting this adage in another form it may be said, some men are leaders, some achieve leadership, while others have leadership thrust upon them. In these days in America, of the three statements in this proposition, it may be said that few men are born leaders and still fewer have leadership thrust upon them. Therefore, of the men who are leaders, a majority come to that distinction by "achievement." And in the world, as you find it to-day, with the great pull, push and scramble to achieve success in all the innumerable walks of life, be it among the professions, the arts, the trades, the sciences, with a seemingly abnormal overcrowded list in every calling, to be truly a leader and pointed out as on the top rung in the ladder of success, is consequently an attainment harder to achieve and worthy of greater reward, by reason of the effort required. In these days of competition in business, a man to be truly a leader in whatever calling he may choose, must be of advanced thought, ready and alert to the modern methods of doing business, full of ability and untiring energy, and, withal, a man of application and brains. Be he banker or bootblack, orator or auctioneer, statesman or newsboy, he must be great to be a leader, and to be a leader is a greatness.

The subject of this sketch, Meredith D. Avery, is a ladies' tailor. He is unquestionably a leader in his line, therefore he has achieved distinction and greatness. His success was not thrust upon him, neither was it entirely achieved, for, unless a man has the taste, the art, the skill, talent and fine discernment "born within him," he cannot altogether acquire leadership in this business. The business or profession of a "ladies' tailor" of the high standard acquired and maintained by Mr. Avery, is truly a distinction of which he may well be proud. He carries into it the art, refinement, taste, study and up-to-dateness, or ahead-of-dateness, seldom found. He is not a follower in his line, but a leader, he does not exactly copy style and fashion, but creates it, and, of course, while he is a close student of all the latest ideas from Paris, London and other fashion centers, his originality enables him to improve instead of detract from the original designs, by his own hand, to the extent that no two like garments come out of his parlors. It may truthfully be said that Toledo and the people of Northwestern Ohio are especially fortunate in possessing such a modern institution as has been built up by Mr. Avery. It is a ladies' tailoring establishment in all that term implies, in all lines of high character and the fine standard of excellence.

Mr. Avery was born at Marshall, Mich., April 19, 1859, and is a son of Galen and Lydia (Scofield) Avery. Both parents at this time (1898) are living and enjoying all their faculties to a remarkable degree, and are each over eighty years old. The subject of this sketch, as did a majority of successful men, spent his early life on a farm, attending school summers and winters, but rural life not being to his liking, he left that walk of life permanently at the age of fourteen. He obtained his education in the Marshall High school, and then graduated from the Kalamazoo Business college at the early age of nineteen. For a time after finishing his business education he was a bookkeeper. His health failing he took up the business of stock raising. However, from his youth up, the profession of tailoring seemed most to his taste, and as soon as the opportunity offered he took up this work, and for eight years followed the mercantile branch of the business with uniform success. In the year 1890 he first located in Toledo and opened a ladies' tailoring establishment at 616 Adams street. By reason of his ability, skill and energy, his business was a success from the start, as much so as possible, considering that Toledo, up to that time, was not

the possessor of a high grade establishment of this character. By tact and skill he has educated the public up to the usefulness of such an institution, and four years ago Mr. Avery moved to his present fine quarters at 307 Summit street, where he now has one of the largest and best equipped establishments in the west.

Mr. Avery was married January 1, 1894, to Miss Rose E. Drevior, a well-known lady of Toledo. He has two bright daughters by a former marriage, Lotta E. and Lulu M., and the family occupy a commodious and pleasant home at 2327 Robinwood avenue.

Toledo is a progressive city with finely equipped establishments in all lines of business, but in no branch is she better represented, better or more abreast with the times, than in the ladies' tailoring as personified by Mr. Avery.

CALEB H. NORRIS, Marion. One of the circuit judges of the Third Circuit Judicial district.

CHAS. E. TUAL, Toledo. Chas. E. Tual, ex-sheriff, of Lucas county, was born in the east 39 years ago. Early in life he removed to Michigan, where he worked on a farm in the vicinity of Jackson, and later he settled in Toledo and secured a position as driver for the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. It was while acting in this humble capacity that he first came under the eye of ex-Sheriff John B. Stuart, who eventually appointed him his deputy, and whom he succeeded It was some little act of humanity to his overworked horse that brought him under observation. Mr. Tual served the street railway about two years, then secured the appointment as turnkey in the county jail. Later he served as watchman in the court house, and in 1890 was appointed deputy under Sheriff Stuart, whom he served four years. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Lucas county; was re-elected in 1895, and completed his term in January, 1898. During his administration the affairs of that responsible office were conducted with efficiency, carefulness and honesty. None but words of admiration are spoken of Mr. Tual officially and personally. The politics of Mr. Tual are Republican. And, being still a young man, it is probable he may again serve his party in some capacity. For a short time he was secretary for the board of elections, but he is not an ardent seeker after either honors or office.

Mr. Tual was married in 1893 to Mrs. Curtis, of Findlay, and has no children.

THE TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

It may truthfully be said that the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, with its two long lines of track traversing the entire length of the territory embraced in this work, comes near being a Toledo and Northwestern Ohio institution than any of the numerous lines that enter its borders. Its interests come nearer being Toledo's interests and its prosperity Northwestern Ohio's prosperity. It is in closer touch with our citizens and by reason of points easily mentioned is more watchful for the welfare and accommodation of all branches of traffic and business of this section than is usually accorded by a railroad, which is classed as a soulless corporation. One reason for this is, of course, because the road derives a large source of revenue from Toledo and Northwestern Ohio, and again because its officials have a personal acquaintance with her people and the people's needs; and also because the road has those high in its employ who are always alert to do the right thing at the right time, and make it a study to do justice to its large patronage in this section. Few people dreamed when the "T. & I." was first built that it would so soon become one of the great North and South roads of Ohio, with one of the best services for general and local passenger traffic that could be conceived of. All this is due to the vigorous, energetic and diligent methods and the quality of blood that runs through the veins of those engaged in the company's service from the highest official down to the common laborer. From General Manager Ferris, General Superintendent Whittelsey, General Freight Agent Fitch, General Passenger Agent Houk, down to the conductors, agents and all, there seems to be the same harmonious policy and determination to please the public which has brought the road into popular favor. They always work for Toledo and Northwestern Ohio, and as an instance of their alertness they probably did more to bring the Ohio Centennial to Toledo than any other one institution.

A word now as to their passenger service. Our people may hardly realize that they are favored over this line with two trains daily each way from Cincinnati to Detroit, thus giving them a chance to visit either city, transact their business and return with remarkable quickness. They also have two trains daily each way between Charleston, W. Va., and Toledo, which connects the entire South, including Norfolk, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Washington and other important cities. This route also affords some of the finest scenery for which that wonderful section is noted. Between Toledo and Columbus are run four fast trains daily each way over the Western Division. Between Toledo, Bowling Green and Findlay, over the Western Division, are six trains daily each way, remarkable for promptness of time. Over the Bucyrus Division there are three trains daily between Bucyrus, Fostoria and Toledo to accommodate the people of that section of the country. Thus it will be seen that no road begins to match the Toledo & Ohio Central in passenger service. As to the freight service the Toledo & Ohio Central operates over the Kanawha Dispatch, which therefore means a great deal of export shipping. The road also has connections with all the fast freight lines both East and West, and on the Eastern Division their facilities for handling coal are proverbial. The general offices are located at Toledo, with the Superintendent of the Western Division, H. C. Ferris, located at Columbus, and J. F. Angel, of the Bucyrus Division, at Bucyrus, and all information desired can be had in detail at either city or of any local agent. Mr. Gorman, the Assistant General Passenger Agent, is a railroad man of ability and experience. D. J. Cargo, a well-known Bowling Green man, is Passenger Agent, and always alert to the interests of the road and its passengers, while E. N. Kraus, the City Ticket Agent, is popular with all who come in contact with him. Therefore it may be seen that the Toledo & Ohio Central can always be counted on for first-class service to the people.

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